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*Geopolitics, human rights*

*Геополитика, права человека*

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## **Environmental Culture: a Search for Indicators of Social Protest\***

In the people's general cultural background relating to the development of natural resources, ecological culture takes now an increasing place. However, this field of knowledge reflects the complex practices of people's communication with nature; to be full-fledged just to love nature and taking care of it, is not enough. Nature must be respected. In order to show the respect towards nature people should learn how and when it (nature) talks to us whereas it is trees, flower or animal noises. Thus, the Erich Fromm's idea that the language of symbols is the language of another country, which everyone should know, becomes more relevant. The ability to understand this language allows us to approach to myth, one of the most important source of wisdom and to explore at the deepest level our own personality (identity/character). That is what allows us/helps us indeed to reach specific level of humankind spiritual life common to all of us in both content and form.<sup>1</sup>

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\* © Рябова Е.Л., Терновая Л.О., 2019.

**Экологическая культура: поиск индикаторов социального протеста**

1 Fromm, E. The Forgotten Language: An Introduction to the Understanding of Dreams, Fairy Tales and Myths, [ transl. into Russian] Amirita-Rus, 2010, Pg. 17.

British-American scientist Gregory Bateson (1904-1980), whose works are of interdisciplinary character, studied a wide range of issues of epistemology, cybernetics, information theory, anthropology, socialization, communication theory, ecology, stated the more complex the world the more beautiful it is.<sup>2</sup> This complexity and at the same time the beauty of the world is perfectly conveyed by language. However, as if language can convey a sense of beauty, so does language convey to a person a sense of something the terrible that exists as well.

Needless to say that the Oxford Dictionary has chosen “Climate Emergency” as a word of year 2019 with given explanation “a situation requiring urgent action to stop or suspend climate change and prevent potentially irreversible damage to the environment as a result.”

Of course, the choice of the word of the year was due to the extreme attention of the world community to climate problems and a sharp political discussion on this topic. The dictionary compilers noted that this phrase was used in 2019 more than a hundred times more often than in the previous one. They also noted that in general, people have become more likely to talk about climate change issue with appropriate language concerning that problem. For example, the shortlist of words of the year included such expressions as: “climate action”, “climatic crisis”, “climate denial”, “eco-anxiety”, etc. We can say that public opinion has made a sharp climatic reversal compared to 2018, when the same source recorded the adjective “toxic” as the word of the year equivalent to “poisonous”. This was undoubtedly due to the so-called Skripal case and the #MeToo movement against sexual harassment.

The Cambridge dictionary shared the trend of the word of the year as the Oxford dictionary. The winning word of 2019 was upcycling-the production of new things from recycled materials. This word was added to the Cambridge dictionary

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2 Capra, F. *Uncommon Wisdom* / Transpersonalnoye publishing house 1996, pg. 70 transl. by V.I. Arshinova, M.P. Papusha, V.V. Samoilova, V.N. Tsapkina.

in 2011, since then the frequency of its use has increased by 181%. However, all the other “competing” words in the word of the year ranking were related to environmental issues in one way or another. These words are: carbon sink (for example, a forest that can absorb enough carbon and reduce the greenhouse effect); compostable (compostable material); preservation (preservation of natural resources).

The compilers of another prestigious dictionary, Collins Dictionary, called the “climate strike” as the phrase of the year also related to the environmental issue. In this entire consensus, you cannot help but see the results of the rapid activity of eco-activists. In particular, the discussions in social networks, the upcycling methods in fashion industry, and, of course, the efforts of 16-year-old Swedish girl Greta Thunberg and of other representatives of the younger generation, who were already labeled as “angry children”.

In fact, the problem is far more widespread than (far broader than) it seems. It consists of raising ecological culture to a new level. On the one hand, it is a new part of universal culture, and, on the other, it is a result of achieving better relations between human society and nature. These changes clearly affected the sensitive to all global transformations semiosphere rather than it can be expressed in any verbal definitions. Semiotics also reveals how a man’s evaluative responses to these changes forms.<sup>3</sup> Yuri Lotman pointed out that “culture organizes itself in certain space-and-time form and cannot exist outside it. This organization is implemented as a semiosphere and, at the same time, with the help of the semiosphere.”<sup>4</sup> Since the meanings expands with semantic space, such segments of the semantics as language, color, light, and sound (phonosemantics) are distinguished in the semantic space. However the

<sup>3</sup> Ternovaya L.O. Eco-semantics of geopolitical space: monograph., Infra-M, 2017; L.O. Ternovaya, G.G. Goldin, A.A. Antipenkov “Environmental security: legal framework and geopolitical constraints: monograph”, Gorod XXI vek, 2017.

<sup>4</sup> Lotman Y.M., “Inside minded worlds. Man-text-semiosphere-history”. Moscow: Languages of Russian culture, 1996. Pg. 178.

problem of ecosemantics stand on their own. That problem includes questions related to semantic fields that coincide with various spheres of manifestation of nature, its elements, as well as flora - and zoosemantics.

These semantic fields initially were present in the person's thoughts about life. Umberto Eco noted that, «semantics is an area marked by the fact that its existence was denied, then - on the contrary - there was a desire to reduce all semiotic research to it.»<sup>5</sup> However, the appeal to the elements of nature was often so natural that it did not require concentration on how these elements help to assess the realities of social or political life of people, how the cultural code, including the characteristics of these elements, provides the possibility of preserving and transmitting information, forming a collective consciousness and collective unconsciousness.

The outstanding Russian philosopher, publicist and writer Konstantin Leontiev has created the expression “blooming complexity”. He believed that any cultural-historical organism has three stages of development: a) primary simplicity, the initial infant state of unformed internal structure and undifferentiated integrity; b) blooming complexity; c) secondary mixing simplification, the stage of pre-death existence, when individual and socio-political differences are aligned and all extremes are smoothed out, structural connections are broken up and people are mixed; this stage is followed by disintegration and death. Leontiev saw the ideal of «blooming complexity» as the opposite of the simplified liberal ideas of linear progress, provided by the omnipotence of the human mind, the “enticement” of everyday life and the cult of universal well-being.<sup>6</sup>

The image of “blooming complexity” returns us to the non-linear development of the world, which model takes us back to the oldest image of *arbor mundi* or the Tree of life. For man at the early stages of social development it was not only the

5 Eco U. Pejzaz semiotyczny. W-wa: PIW, 1972. Pg. 379.

6 Leontiev K.N. Byzantism and Slavdom / K.N. Leontiev, Favorites. Moscow: “Rarog”, “Moscow worker”, 1993.

primary and indestructible world matrix, but also people's understanding of the existence of numerous variants of cultural, social, political, national, and economic and other forms of existence, because of the efforts of the *Natura Naturans* (Nature the Creator). In our highly unstable time from the point of view of human interaction with the nature, the most important of all is to see and understand the blooming complexity of the world pictures, different preferences of cultures, subcultures and ethnicities. It is equally important to understand that the basis of any such culture is a kind of mental structure, only the full deployment of which provides a state of blooming images of the world in all their complexity and beauty. This discovery of the world picture takes place in a variety of vectors that focus on different traditions and aspects of human life and the life of nature. In this combination, the main links of communication between people and nature are fixed by images of the main elements: earth, air, fire and water. Earlier, there was a fixed idea that it is impossible to understand the blooming diversity of a life without developing research. That reveals the full impact of the images of nature on a person, embodied in its natural and cultivated spaces, now these mental foundations are broken by the actions of radical environmental activists, and the emphasis is on an intuitive sense of the approaching end of the world due to the formed way of managing. It is impossible not to dismiss such a perspective of human relations with nature of course. The intuitive approach is determined by the fact that the rich range of environmental symbols of nature has an increasingly powerful impact not only on people's daily lives, on their actions and economic preferences, but also on the ideological side of their social and political choices, and then on social behaviour. Since human life is inseparably linked to the natural world, every step and every action is in tune with its breath. Such manifestations of nature are reflected in the symbolism, customs and traditions of different peoples. In addition, the treatment of the manifestations of nature often help

these peoples to preserve their identity, to be different from neighbours and interact with them. Most of man's appeals to natural phenomena have an exceptionally deep history, so it is often difficult to find both the beginning of a particular tradition, and the origins of people's appeals in search of their own ethnic or national identity, and other variants of identity, to the symbols of nature.

We should understand these difficulties in the light of the fact that the world of nature is not only in the past, but also in the present as a world alien, hostile to people.

The great Italian philosopher of the Enlightenment, the Creator of the modern philosophy of history, who established the basics of cultural anthropology and ethnology, Giambattista Vico (1668-1744) in his main work "the Foundations of a new science of the common nature of Nations" (1725) wrote: "... In the night of irrevocable darkness that envelopes early antiquity, so far from us, shines the eternal unfading light of an indisputable truth: the world of civilized society obviously created by people, so the principles on which it is based must be searched in the variability of our own human mind. Anyone who has had occasion to reflect on this cannot but wonder why our philosophers should have expended so much effort in studying the world of nature, known only to the Lord since he created this world, and why they should have neglected to study the world of Nations, or the civilized world created by men and known by them."<sup>7</sup> There are too many reasons for this.

For example, the reasons for the difficulty of finding the origins of many traditions include confusion, obscurity over time of the exact place of origin of a phenomenon that will become the starting point of the history of the people, the birthplace or burial of its main character, similarity or mirror image of many local spaces where significant events unfolded. One of the most famous historical mysteries is the burial place of Genghis

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7 Vico G. *The New Science of Giambattista Vico*. (1744). Trans. Thomas G. Bergin & Max H. Fisch. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1948. Pg. 331.

Khan, who died in 1227 during a campaign against the Tangut state. Several places in Mongolia and China that claim to be the location of his burial were officially named, but none of the versions has been definitively confirmed yet. Among historians with world names, there are those who claim that the grave of the Noble Commander is located outside Mongolia. Mongolian and foreign scientists have been searching for the burial of Genghis Khan's remains for many years, but no one has been able to find them yet. Along with China and Mongolia, Russia also claims to be the original burial site of Genghis Khan. There is a legend on Baikal lake about the soldiers of Genghis Khan, who allegedly camped on the Cape Kobyl'skaya of Olkhon island and left a huge vat at the very end of the Cape. German historian Gerhard Miller (Fyodor Ivanovich Miller) published this legend in 1761 in the History of Siberia.<sup>8</sup>

If the point of origin of an ecological culture can be easily moved within a large space, then identifying the space where unique manifestations of an ecological culture originate requires a more precise localization. In a number of places, the very time of appearance of the first sprouts of this culture acquires special characteristics. It can keep the memory of the past, and can noticeably run forward, which forms both careful and wasteful types of attitude to the nature.

The term "local" was proposed by the famous English sociologist Anthony Giddens and does not mean a locality or landscape, but the binding of the physical environment to the "typical interactions" that make up social formations. This is not a question of the size of a local space, but of the relationship between its constituent territory and the social entity located on it, which largely depends on the severity of vulnerability factors.<sup>9</sup>

The relationship between the global and local components

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8 Volkov S. the Secret of Genghis Khan's grave // URL: <http://newsbabr.com/?IDE=35251>.

9 Giddens A.A Contemporary Critique of Historical Materialism. Vol. 1. London: Macmillan / Berkeley: University of California Press, 1981.



of ecological culture can be illustrated by the following examples. First: in 1992, the UN Conference on environment and development was held in Rio de Janeiro. It adopted the concept of sustainable development and developed 27 principles for such development. One of them concerns the fact that caring for people is central to efforts to achieve sustainable development. They have the right to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. It is impossible to say that over the years, no attention was paid to the factor of connection of a healthy and fruitful life with its harmony with nature, but in a significant number of cases, the idea of such harmony was not supported by concrete measures to achieve it.

Second example: in October 2009, in the Bolivian city of Cochabamba, a Special Declaration of the rights of Mother Earth at the VII meeting of heads of state and heads of government of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas and the People's trade Union (ALBA-TSP) was adopted.<sup>10</sup> The Bolivarian Alliance for the peoples of our America (Spanish: Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América; abbreviated as ALBA) is an Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean countries that includes eight countries: Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. As an international organization and a sub-regional integration Association, established in 2004 on the initiative of Hugo Chavez and Fidel Castro in order to promote trade and cooperation between the participants. It says that it is impossible to achieve full protection of human rights if at the same time we do not recognize and protect the rights of the planet Earth and its nature. Only by having ensured the rights of Mother Earth, we will be able to guarantee the protection of human rights. People are part of the system of Nature, dependent on plants, animals, mountains, forests, oceans and air that need human respect and care. We are witnessing a sig-

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<sup>10</sup> Embassy of Bolivia in Russia (Moscow) // URL: <http://www.emborus.com/index.php?lang=ru>.

nificant restructuring of the value bases of interaction between society and nature. Nature in all its manifestations becomes an integral part of the moral landscape. In the 1970s, French ecologist Rene Dubos expressed the belief that «air, water, soil, fire, natural rhythms, as well as the diversity of species living on earth, are important not only as certain chemical combinations, physical forces or biological phenomena, but also in themselves, because they laid the foundations of human life. They created human needs deeply rooted and they will not change in the near future more or less... Sentimental attachment to animals and even plants-all this indicates that somewhere in the human psyche there are biological and emotional impulses acquired in the course of evolution, from which he cannot get rid of.”<sup>11</sup>

At the present stage of development of ecological culture, decoding of ecological meanings helps to make everything secret explicit. This provision also applies to the sphere of international cooperation, in which overt calls for environmentally responsible behaviour should always be sought to turn the attention of environmental activists to the problems that man and nature can solve without their diligence, and not to notice the predatory attacks on natural resources that benefit large corporations.

In the end, environmental culture can act as an indicator of how popular social protest actions with an environmental focus meet the needs of nature itself.

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- [6] Transcript: Greta Thunberg's speech at UN Climate Action Summit in New York City (National Public Radio, SSHA) // URL: <https://inosmi.ru/social/20190925/245886965.html>.

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11 Ward B., Dubos R., Only One Earth / trans. from English. Preface. and the editorship of academcian. I. P. Gerasimova. Moscow: Progress, 1975. Pg. 26.

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**Environmental culture: a search for indicators of social protest**

**Abstract.** The keen attitude of people towards the environment is a natural consequence of technological progress, which allows a person to take more and more natural resources for his needs. This concern is now increasingly taking on radical forms of environmental activism, which take place without taking into account the historical and cultural experience of reading the symbols of nature, which in the past guided people's actions to the development of natural resources. The return of reading skills of symbols of nature will help, on the one hand, reduce the intensity of radicalism in the environmental movement, and, on the other hand, create the basis for a more careful attitude to nature.

**Key words:** ecology, semantics, ecological culture, symbols, eco-activism.

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**Экологическая культура: поиск индикаторов социального протеста**

**Аннотация.** Острое отношение людей к окружающей среде является естественным следствием технического прогресса, который позволяет человеку использовать все больше природных ресурсов для своих нужд. Эта обеспокоенность в настоящее время все чаще приобретает радикальные формы экологической активности, которые происходят без учета исторического и культурного опыта чтения символов природы, который в прошлом направлял действия людей на освоение природных ресурсов. Возвращение навыков чтения символов природы поможет, с одной стороны, снизить интенсивность радикализма в экологическом движении, а с другой - создать основу для более бережного отношения к природе.

**Ключевые слова:** экология, семантика, экологическая культура, символы, экоактивизм.

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## **The formation of a new world order and integration processes in the EAEU\***

### **Introduction**

We are currently witnessing the formation of a new world order. All the leaders of the major world powers have no doubt any more about the need for new approaches in world politics. For example, in early September 2019 German Chancellor Angela Merkel says: "There is no doubt that Europe needs to change its position in a changed world. The old rules of the post-war order are no longer suitable ... They [China, Russia and the USA] force us to find common ground again. It is often difficult, considering our different interests. But we do it ..."¹. It is necessary to pay attention to the countries that the leader of Germany opposed to Europe. It turns out that Moscow, Beijing and Washington are in one harness in competition with Europe. For the first two, this is usual position, but the place of the USA in this group of three is out of the ordinary.

The process of forming a new world order is at its early stage. Various options for the orderly formation of a new world order are under consideration in literature, including

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**Формирование нового мирового порядка и интеграционные процессы в ЕАЭС**

1 Maza C. Angela Merkel identifies U.S. as global rival that, along with China and Russia, Europe must unite against // Newsweek. 2019. – September 5.

multipolarity, polycentricity and multilateralism<sup>2</sup>. At the moment, these variations are most often not differentiated, they are used as synonyms. In a recent speech, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs S.V. Lavrov uses all these words as follows: “Their (about changes. – A.M) common vector defines the strengthening of multilateralism, a polycentric world order ... It goes without saying that multipolarity, emergence of new centers of power to maintain stability in the world require a search for a balance of interests and compromises”<sup>3</sup>. In the same course, Russian researchers write that “as many experts believe, in the 21st century the scenario of a slow movement towards a multipolar polycentric world will be most likely”<sup>4</sup>.

Many American researchers in their works also use the terms “pole” and “center of power” as synonyms<sup>5</sup>. In a report of the US National Intelligence Council “Global Trends 2030: Alternative Worlds” the authors use the term “multipolarity” to describe the future world order<sup>6</sup>. The authors do not give a clear definition of it, but it can be assumed that by this term they mean a world system in the framework of which there are various centers of power that influence the development of international relations, solve global problems, and also have access to military tools and are capable of using force. Such centers can be not only traditional states, but also non-state, supranational actors, non-governmental organizations and other actors. Amid this terminological confusion, the leading countries are gradually identifying the outlines of

2 Mikhaylenko A.N. The contours of the new world order // *Etnosocium and multinational society*. 2019. № 8 (134). P. 143-158.

3 Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov's meeting with students, auditors, professors and instructors at the Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Academy, Moscow, April 12, 2019 // URL.: [http://www.mid.ru/ru/foreign\\_policy/news/-/asset\\_publisher/cKNonkJE02Bw/content/id/3613586](http://www.mid.ru/ru/foreign_policy/news/-/asset_publisher/cKNonkJE02Bw/content/id/3613586)

4 Ilyin I.V., Leonova O.G. The trends of development of globalization political processes // *The Century of Globalization*. 2015. №. 1. P. 21-35.

5 M.V. Solyanova. American concepts of polarity in international relations. Extended abstract of PhD dissertation (Political Sciences) – M., 2017. 7 p.

6 Global Trends 2030: Alternative Worlds. // URL.: [http://www.dni.gov/files/documents/GlobalTrends\\_2030.pdf](http://www.dni.gov/files/documents/GlobalTrends_2030.pdf)

the future world order. Their policies are structured in a way that promotes a world order that, in their opinion, will most fully meet their national interests. In this regard, there is a need to make an inventory of these approaches, to clarify the content of the concepts behind them. There are no synonyms in science, therefore, it seems essential to define more clearly these three concepts - multipolar, polycentric and multilateral world. The methodological basis of their classification can be the degree of uncertainty in world politics. In accordance with this gradation, let's us consider the mentioned variants of the new world order from the most indefinite to the most definite one.

### **Multipolarity**

The concept of multipolarity is the subject of study of many scientists<sup>7</sup>. The multipolar world is such a world order in which the world is divided into spheres of influence between great powers. The impact on the "alien" sphere of influence is possible only in cooperation with other great powers. Alliances will be temporary and will disintegrate when a specific task of redistributing spheres of influence is reached. Medium and small-sized countries will follow the policy of joining the great powers in accordance with their national interests. Temporary buffer zones will arise between the spheres of influence of the great powers with approximately the same force<sup>8</sup>. This theory continues the theoretical line of the concept of great powers, or empires<sup>9</sup>.

Polarity emphasizes the difference in interests, its implementation by force. M.O. Guzikova and D.I. Pobedash believe that soon "the world will be divided into large regions with

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7 Portyakov V.Ya. Vision of Multipolarity in Russia and China and International Challenges // Comparative politics. 2013. §. 1 (1). P. 4-29.

8 Musa kuzu A. Globalization and the development trend of the modern world, the policy of great powers - centers of power in multipolar world // Vestnik NEFU. Series "History. Political science. Law" 2017. №. 4 (08). 55 p.

9 A. Etzioni. From Empire to Community: A new Approach to International Relations. – M.: Ladomir, 2004.



one center of power within each”<sup>10</sup>. In this sense, the centers of power resemble more power poles than centers of gravity. However, the mentioned authors point out that at the moment there is no conception of how these regions will interact with each other. It can be assumed that under the law of irregular social development, the poles will not be eternal, contradictions between them will escalate repeatedly. Opposition between the poles will contribute to the growth of uncertainty, conflict, instability and insecurity in the world.

As it often happens in science and politics, the concept of multipolarity has critics as well. Thus, China, which continues to identify itself as a developing country, takes into account the widespread in the “third world” belief, that multipolarity, as well as bipolarity and unipolarity, is nothing more than a “infighting” among the great powers among, in which the interests of most other states are ignored<sup>11</sup>. China’s position is understandable: there are a lot more developing countries in the world than the so-called developed and to achieve a leadership position among them would be a major political victory. That is the kind of position that Beijing is striving for today.

A variant of a multipolar world has rather high probability of embodiment.

### **Polycentricity**

The variant of a polycentric world is more stable and predictable. In it, counteraction is balanced by cooperation, and thus, the degree of uncertainty in world politics is reduced. A polycentric world is often mentioned in literature, but the theoretical bases of this approach are not sufficiently developed. However, the concept of a polycentric world is not

10 Guzikova M.O., Pobedas D.I. “Word Order”, “Miroporyadok” and “European Disorder”: Competing Concepts // *Izvestia of Irkutsk State University. Series “Political Science. Religious Studies”*. 2015. Vol. 13. 41 p.

11 王逸舟. 世界多极化的几件小事. 全球政治和中国外交. 北京: 世界知识出版社. 2003 年. 第 206–207 页 (Van Ichzhou. A short story about “multipolarity”. Global politics and foreign policy of China. – Beijing: World Knowledge, 2003. P. 206–207.)

new<sup>12</sup>. Obviously, the central idea in it should be the notion of a world power center. One of the proposals in this sense is that “the center of power is a state or a group of states with developed cultural, socio-economic, military-political potential and passionary energy, which has the highest impact on international life at the global and regional levels. The openness of the system and striving for diversity and multipolarity should be indispensable conditions for the dynamics of the centers of power”<sup>13</sup>.

Various underlying factors of the development of centers of power are proposed. These include geographical, demographic, economic, military, informational and other factors. For each of them, it is possible to determine leaders, who are the world centers for this factor. It is not so difficult to identify them; it is enough to study statistics on the indicators of the area of countries, their population, the volume of gross domestic product, military spending and other criteria. Obviously, Russia, the USA, Brazil, Germany, France, China, India, Japan and some other countries may be potential centers of modern world. To realize their potential, they should add to such “kinetic” indicators creative ones aimed at solving the main problems of the world community.

What is the difference between the pole and the center? In our opinion, the pole is more conflicted and isolated, and the center is more attractive and democratic. The poles are a system of oppositions, plus and minus, north and south, initially only two of them can exist, and they contradict each other. The center can be considered as an element of the gravity system. Obviously, the policy of attractiveness, the desire to find compromise solutions to the most acute problems of the modern world will become much more significant in it<sup>14</sup>.

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12 Russia in a Polycentric World / under ed. A.A. Dynkin, N.I. Ivanova – M.: Ves Mir, 2011. 580 p.

13 Muzyakov S.I., Sitnikov A.D. The transformation of the main centers of power in the modern geopolitical space // The Military Academic Journal. 2016. №. 4 (12). P. 100-107.

14 Mikhaylenko A.N. The attractiveness policy in the structure of Russia's foreign policy activities // Discourse-P. 2017. № 1 (26). P. 86-92.

The probability of the formation of a new world order in the form of a polycentric world is quite high.

### **Multilateralism**

Finally, a multilateral world could become the most definite. The concept of a multilateral world is also not new. In Western political science, the concept of multilateralism, the foundations of which were laid by R. Keohane<sup>15</sup>, J. Ruggie<sup>16</sup> and other scientists, can be considered its forerunner. R. Keohane drew particular attention to the functioning of multilateral institutions and their interaction with states. J. Ruggie studied multilateralism as an institutional form within which states build their relations. Various aspects of multilateralism are studied by political scientists, economists, and representatives of other sciences. For example, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization study theoretical and practical aspects of the correlation between multilateralism and regionalism<sup>17</sup>.

Multilateralism as a special institutional form of interaction between the actors of world politics is undergoing major changes today. Western scholars of multilateralism point out such new features as diversification of multilateral organizations, growing importance of non-state actors, strengthening of the relationship between the fields of politics and increased opportunities for citizens to participate in world politics<sup>18</sup>. The multilateral world is the least confrontational and most democratic concept of the world order. In order for this concept to be realized, peoples of the world and politicians must be responsible for the destiny of their countries and the world as a whole.

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15 Keohane R.O. Multilateralism: An Agenda for Research // *International Journal*. 1990. Vol. 45. 732 p.

16 Ruggie J.G. *Multilateralism Matters: The Theory and Praxis of an Institutional Form*. – N.Y.: Columbia University Press, 1993. 11 p.

17 *Multilateralism and Regionalism: The New Interface* / United Nations. – New York; Geneva, 2005.

18 Van Langenhove L. The Transformation of Multilateralism: Mode 1.0 to Mode 2.0 // *Global Policy*. October 2010. Vol. 1. № 3., P. 263-264.

When forming multilateralism, it is very important what the underlying principles are. The position of Russia, China, the SCO, BRICS and a number of other countries and international organizations is to strengthen the central role of the UN in the world order. Western countries are more frequently talking about “rule-based order.” It is implied that these rules will be set by Western countries, and the whole world must follow them. Russian Foreign Minister S.V. Lavrov defined Russia’s position regarding this paradigm as follows: it is necessary to “see how it meets the universal, widely accepted, collectively agreed norms of international law. According to our assessment, it doesn’t only meet them a lot, but in a number of cases even contradicts them. Therefore, we will seek to ensure that all countries respect the UN Charter, other norms and principles of universal international law”<sup>19</sup>.

### **Positions of World’s Leading Countries on the New World Order**

Major powers are considering various options for the future world order which best serve their national interests. We have already reflected the position of China above. The US assumes that it is still the only superpower, so it is the only country in the world that can determine the development trajectory of entire regions of the world, whether it be Latin America, the “Indo-Pacific Region,” as they renamed the Asia-Pacific Region or Africa.

France is an obvious supporter of multilateralism in international relations. It is demonstrated, for example, by the following thought of President E. Macron, which he expressed at the end of August 2019 at a meeting with the French ambassadors. In his opinion, one of the French priorities is “to establish diplomacy of the common good and try in a multilateral

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19 Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov’s remarks and answers to media questions following the High-Level Week of the 74th Session of the UN General Assembly, New York, September 27, 2019. // URL.: [http://www.mid.ru/web/guest/general\\_assembly/-/asset\\_publisher/lrzZMhfoYRUj/content/id/3822554](http://www.mid.ru/web/guest/general_assembly/-/asset_publisher/lrzZMhfoYRUj/content/id/3822554)

framework to contribute to finding a solution to the disbalance and inequality in the world... First of all, we ourselves should make more effort in a multilateral framework. We have repeatedly mentioned a strong multilateral approach. Today some people want to build order out of multilateral framework and say: "I can do everything and decide for myself." I believe that this is not in our interests"<sup>20</sup>. The position of France is understandable, because Paris is the leader in the French-speaking world, which unites about 60 countries. In addition, France's position in Europe has recently strengthened.

Russia adheres to the position that "modern world is undergoing a period of profound changes, the essence of which is the formation of polycentric international system"<sup>21</sup>. At the same time, as we have shown above, polycentrism is often equated to multipolarity and multilateralism both in strategic planning documents and in speeches of the country's leaders and in theoretical works. This indicates a weak theoretical development of the problem and the need for further scientific research on the issues of the formation of a new world order.

### **New World Order and Eurasian Integration**

What are the consequences of the changes that would be significant for Eurasian integration? Under such uncertain circumstances, it is necessary to be prepared for any of these world patterns. Nevertheless, it should be decided which one corresponds to the national interests of the EAEU member countries best. In our opinion, it is a polycentric world. Polycentrism is associated with the development of leadership qualities of the largest state in the region. Another important feature of polycentrism is openness, rather significant connec-

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20 Discours du Président de la République à la conférence des ambassadeurs et des ambassadrices de 2019. // URL.: <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2019/08/27/discours-du-president-de-la-republique-a-la-conference-des-des-ambassadeurs-et-des-ambassadrices>

21 Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation (approved by President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin on November 30, 2016). // URL.: [http://www.mid.ru/foreign\\_policy/news/-/asset\\_publisher/cKNonkJE02Bw/content/id/2542248](http://www.mid.ru/foreign_policy/news/-/asset_publisher/cKNonkJE02Bw/content/id/2542248)

tions with other regions of the world. The practical embodiment of this feature could be agreements on the EAEU free trade zone with non-regional countries and associations. Let us take the European Union as an example. The EU has concluded free trade zone agreements with 35 countries so far, including geographically distant countries such as Chile, South Africa and South Korea. Amid the general trend of countries' active participation in the RTS, Russia has until recently taken unremarkable position, participating in only 8 agreements, while the EU (the world leader in this field) is participating in 43 agreements, Iceland and Norway - in more than 30, Chile, Turkey and Singapore - in more than 20, Peru, South Korea, India, Japan and China - in more than 15<sup>22</sup>.

At the same time, it is necessary to be prepared for other possible forms of the future world order. In the case of multipolarity, it will be more difficult for countries to go beyond their region. Therefore, Russia in this case will be in a privileged position, since it occupies a vast territory with richest natural resources. This resource base makes it possible to keep a certain autonomy, and it will also be appealing to those countries that are gravitated to the Moscow Pole. At the same time, Moscow should not rely only on rich natural resources, because the true wealth today is information and innovation, high technology. In the case of multipolarity, opposition between the regions of the world will intensify, trade and hybrid wars will be practiced more and more often. Therefore, the imperative will be the transformation of the Eurasian Economic Union into a political union, within the framework of which foreign-policy and political-military, and if necessary, military-political interaction will be carried out.

Along with these forms of the future world order, Russia should be prepared for multilateralism. Within the framework of multilateralism, opposition between countries will be mini-

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22 Participation in Regional Trade Agreements. // URL.: [https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/region\\_e/rta\\_participation\\_map\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/region_e/rta_participation_map_e.htm)

mal, common interests will prevail over private ones. Work on dramatical increase in the effectiveness of international organizations should be a step in this direction. On the example of the World Trade Organization, it can be said that Russia has large reserves in this regard. V.P. Obolenskiy writes about this: "An initiative group has been formed within the framework of the WTO that is developing proposals for reforming the organization. It includes Australia, Brazil, Chile, the EU, Japan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore and Switzerland, which considered the first ground-works in September 2018. Reform issues of the WTO are being worked out in other formats ... Canada has also developed its proposals for WTO reform"<sup>23</sup>. The scientist continues: "Unfortunately, Russia does not show activity in promoting issues related to WTO reform, although taking into account the noticeable dependence of the domestic economy on foreign trade, joining their discussion would meet its interests in the best way possible"<sup>24</sup>. But in fact, the WTO is the same multilateral format, which under certain circumstances may become the main one in the future world order.

China sets a good example in this regard. The Chinese "Belt and Road Initiative" is the best evidence of this. This infrastructure project connects several continents; almost a third of the countries of the world participate in it. The First Belt and Road Forum, held in May 2017, became a key foreign political event attended by representatives of more than 100 countries, including 30 heads of state; 270 concrete results of the initiative, ongoing projects worth \$ 900 billion and 113 billion dollars of additional financing were announced<sup>25</sup>. The Second Forum, held in April 2019, aroused even greater interest of the world community. This Initiative may well be

23 Obolenskiy V.P. The rising tensions in international trade: risks for Russia // Vestnik of the Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences. – M., 2019. № 3. 104 p.

24 Ibidem.

25 Kireeva A.A. "Belt and road initiative": overview, objectives and implications // Comparative politics. 2018. Vol. 9. № 3. P. 61-74.

called the Chinese response to the challenge of multilateralism. Russia does not have such huge financial resources, but it does have creative potential for the development of multilateralism in world politics.

### Conclusion

Thus, there are several options for the future world order. These include multipolarity, polycentricity and multilateralism. The future is not limited to these options. At the beginning of October 2019, at the plenary meeting of the Valdai International Discussion Club, the opinion was expressed that the time of any order in the world had passed, and the time of anarchy had come, and we should think about how to survive rather than how “to restore controllability”. And each state should decide this for itself<sup>26</sup>. We adhere to the opinion expressed by President of Russia V.V. Putin in this regard: “A world order based on the key role of international law will undergo certain changes, but it will basically keep its present form. All of us will work to protect it. Another way is undoubtedly fraught with global catastrophes for almost all humanity”<sup>27</sup>.

Each of the three indicated forms of the future world order has its own peculiarities. In the interests of national security, Russia must be prepared for any of these three forms. The polycentric form of world order is most likely. It requires more flexibility, taking into account the interests of partners, attractive methods of cooperation. However, Russia should be ready for a multipolar world, in which there will be more confrontation, requiring the ability to strongly defend its own national interests by strengthening military-political cooperation with Eurasian allies. Finally, in the case of the formation of a multilateral world, the Eurasian countries should significantly strengthen

26 Time to grow up, or justification for anarchy. How the lack of world order can contribute to responsible behavior of states. - M.: Development and Support Fund of the Valdai Discussion Club, 2019. 24 p.

27 Valdai Discussion Club session. Vladimir Putin spoke at the final plenary session of the 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Valdai International Discussion Club. October 3, 2019. // URL: <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/61719>



their presence in the main international organizations which will tackle the most urgent problems of world development.

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**The formation of a new world order and integration processes in the EAEU**

**Abstract.** We are currently witnessing the formation of a new world order. All the leaders of the major world powers have no doubt any more about the need for new approaches in world politics. For example, in early September 2019 German Chancellor Angela Merkel says: “There is no doubt that Europe needs to change its position in a changed world. The old rules of the post-war order are no longer suitable ... They [China, Russia and the USA] force us to find common ground again. It is often difficult, considering our different interests. But we do it ...”. It is necessary to pay attention to the countries that the leader of Germany opposed to Europe. It turns out that Moscow, Beijing and Washington are in one harness in competition with Europe. For the first two, this is usual position, but the place of the USA in this group of three is out of the ordinary.

**Key words:** anarchy, multipolarity, polycentricity, multilateralism, integration, Eurasian Economic Union, EAEU.

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**Формирование нового мирового порядка и интеграционные процессы в ЕАЭС**

**Аннотация.** В настоящее время мы являемся свидетелями формирования нового мирового порядка. Все лидеры ведущих мировых держав больше не сомневаются в необходимости новых подходов в мировой политике. Например, в начале сентября 2019 года канцлер Германии Ангела Меркель говорит: «Нет сомнений в том, что Европе необходимо изменить свое положение в изменившемся мире. Старые правила послевоенного порядка больше не подходят ... Они [Китай, Россия и США] заставляют нас снова находить общий язык. Это часто сложно, учитывая наши разные интересы. Но мы делаем это ...». Необходимо обратить внимание на страны, которым лидер Германии противостоит Европа. Оказывается, Москва, Пекин и Вашингтон находятся в одной упряжке в конкуренции с Европой. Для первых двух это обычная позиция, но место США в этой группе из трех стран необычно.

**Ключевые слова:** анархия, многополярность, полицентризм, многосторонность, интеграция, Евразийский экономический союз, ЕАЭС.

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## **On the legal and social status of a teacher\***

In the modern context, when selecting a university, field of study, trade and specialization or job one of the reasons is the picture of the prestige and status of a particular profession. It is in this regard that the knowledge of current trends in the prestigious professions can act as a methodological basis for both the marketing strategy of educational institutions and the regulation of the labor market in various professional fields.

The socio-economic and political transformations of recent years in Russia have contributed to major changes in the social structure of society. New social and professional groups have grown in recent decades; the position and essential characteristics of current groups are changing.

A teacher is one of the backbones of the education sphere. It is a teacher who participates in the developed and implemented process of the knowledge transmission, they are the main actor in the first stage of the educational process, who prepares a person for further education. Meanwhile, modern teaching is influenced by all the difficulties and contradictions of the system-wide transformation of society and the processes of the education sector. Such negative trends as a lower prestige

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**О правовом и социальном статусе учителя**

of the teaching profession, a lack of interest of young people, an older teaching staff, and an outflow of specialists to other spheres have been observed [2].

A teacher is a key person in any social structure of the state and at all times of the development of human community, primarily as a carrier of universal values (peace, tolerance, non-violence, etc.). In accordance with the present-day trends in the development of the human community a teaching profession, and its legal and social status, require particular attention of the State [3].

The status of teachers is defined at the international level, in the ILO/UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers (was adopted on 5 October 1966 at a special intergovernmental conference on the status of teachers)<sup>1</sup>. The Recommendation recognizes the essential role of teachers in educational advancement and the importance of their contribution to the development of man and modern society. The teacher therefore should have the commensurate status, and the teacher's profession should be supported by public respect [6, p. 122]. At the international level were determined such professional freedoms of teachers as: participation in the development of new courses, textbooks and teaching aids; the appeal against unjustified (according to teacher) assessment of their work; protection of teachers from undue interference by parents in matters of teacher's professional responsibility [6, p. 120]. The rights of teachers to various privileges and benefits (for seniority, pension, maternity, and others) and their responsibilities are listed in the articles of the Recommendation. The UNESCO recommendation on the situation of teachers is an international standard for the status of teachers. The opening day of the conference, October 5<sup>th</sup>, UNESCO declared International teacher's day. Following the Recommendation National legislation on the rights and status characteristics of teachers has been amended in different countries.

In a number of European countries, teachers have a special legal status. Its conditions are essentially similar to those of

civil servants, such as in Belgium. In other European countries, the legal status of teachers depends on which sector of education, public or private, they operate in. In the public sector of education, teachers tend to become civil servants; in the private sector, they do not. The countries that classify all teachers as civil servants are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Finland, France, Germany, the United States, and Canada. Some European countries have mixed rules when, in accordance with the legislation in force, some teachers of the public education sector are civil servants, and some are not. In the Netherlands, civil servants are only teachers of schools that belong to the Central government and municipalities. Private educational organizations, as a rule, have the right to free recruitment of specialists. Legal relationships are formalized with them in accordance with a rule of civil and labor law regulations through the fixed-term employment agreements (contracts) with Boards of Trustees or legal owners of educational organizations. However, even in this case, there are exceptions to the rule. Thus, teachers involved in the private sector of Finland and Austria are listed among civil servants [1, p. 77]. In England, all public sector employees, including the school system, are civil servants [7, p. 172].

Japan has adopted Educators Act, which defines the status of teachers in state, prefectural and municipal educational institutions as civil servants. In order to involve the most prepared and qualified professionals in education sector, teachers' salaries in state and municipal educational institutions, according to the law, must be higher than the salaries of other government officials with the same length of experience and level of education [4]. The status of a civil servant for teaching staff in foreign states usually means competitive recruitment with fairly strict criteria for candidates and regular evaluation of their activities. One of the main conditions for career growth (in case of satisfactory performance of their direct duties) is work experience, which is associated with professional growth, wage

increase, and in some cases, teaching workload [5, p. 11]. One of the basic principles of public service is the guarantee of a lifetime stay in it, provided that you do not commit attitudes and actions that are incompatible with the status of a civil servant. Teachers who are appointed before the retirement age are not subject to dismissal, except for actions that discredit their profession and status, and they are guaranteed a decent pension [3].

In most developed Western countries, education workers are subject to all the General provisions of public service legislation. In the classification system of civil service positions, pedagogical workers are considered to be “middle level”, i.e. they enjoy a privileged position. The teaching profession in Finland is one of the most respected and popular. Teaching is decently paid. The teacher has the freedom of creativity; they are always magisters by level of education.

Teachers' social support is an important trend of State action in foreign countries. In the United States, social guarantees for teachers and other school employees are legally fixed in a minimum wage calculation formula. The formula, in addition to the guaranteed salary of a teacher of the appropriate level, takes into account the number of students, as well as the length of teaching experience [10, p. 14, 31]. In China, in accordance with national legislation, teachers' salaries should not be lower or higher than those of government employees and should gradually increase.

According to V.V. Nasonkin the Russian legislature has not yet managed to “ensure full compliance of the existing education rules with generally recognized principles, norms of international law, and international treaties of the Russian Federation” [8, p. 12]. The discrepancy “occurs mainly at the level of rights and freedoms of contributors in educational relations”, in particular the rights and freedoms of teachers.

The Education Bill of the Russian Federation is a codified legal and regulatory act, essentially considered as a code, which, for the first time, at the level of legislation, in paragraph



1 of article 48, defines the legal status of a teacher, that is one of the most important political and legal categories, reflecting the entire set of human relations with society, state, team, and surrounding people.

The legal status of a teacher refers to a set of rights and freedoms of subjects of the Russian Federation guaranteed by the state, including academic rights and freedoms, labor rights, social guarantees and compensation, as well as restrictions, duties and responsibilities established by the legislation of the Russian Federation [14].

According to Tolokonnikova V.K., Kozhuhova S.V. this legal definition is of somewhat declarative and formal (in content and form) nature, it does not reflect such an important element of the general (constitutional) status of the citizen that guarantees the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, according to the universally recognized principles and norms of international law enshrined in section 1 of article 17 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, as well as the nature of the teaching profession, and the specifics of legal regulation of social relations in the education system that constitute the structure of the legal status of the pedagogical worker. Thus, the content of the legal status of a teacher, in particular, in the General education system, depends on the type and type of educational institution, on the status of the founder, on the category of children with whom the teacher is engaged, on the introduction of innovative technologies, etc.

According to Article 2, paragraph 21, of the Federal Law on education in the Russian Federation (Federal Education Act hereunder), an individual who is in an employment or service with an educational organization and meets the duties of teaching and educating and (or) organizing educational activities, is called a pedagogical employee. Teachers are classified as participants in educational relations (article 2, paragraph 31, of Federal Education Act).

The staffing nomenclature of pedagogical employees of ed-

educational organizations, posts of heads of educational organizations was approved by Resolution No. 678 of the Russian Government on 8 August 2013 (the staffing nomenclature of pedagogical employees hereunder).

Under article 46 (3) of the Federal Education Act, persons with secondary professional or higher education who meet the qualification requirements specified in the qualification reference books and (or) professional standards have the right to engage in teaching.

Since 1 January 2017, in accordance with the order No. 1115Н of the Ministry of Labor of Russia of 25 December 2014 (registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation on 19 February 2015 No. 36091) in the formation of personnel policy and human resource management, in the arrangement of the training and qualification of workers, employment contracts, developed job descriptions and established wage systems employers apply the professional standard №Pedagogue (teaching in preschool, primary general, basic general, secondary general education) (educator, teacher), approved by the order No. 544Н of the Russian Ministry of Labor from 18 October 2013 (registered by Ministry of Justice of Russia on 6 December 2013 No. 30550). Thus, according to article 57 of the Labor Code, if the performing work in certain positions, professions or trades entail under the Labor Code, federal laws, provisions of some benefits or placing some limitations, designation of such positions, professions or trades and qualification requirements for them shall correspond to the designations and requirements contained in the qualification reference-book approved in the manner set by the Russian Federation Government or the relevant provisions of professional standards [16].

On 6 February 2019, Public Chamber Commission of the Russian Federation for Education and Science Development organized a round table on the topic "Summing up the results of a public opinion poll on the status of teachers in modern

society”. Specialists of the All-Russian education trade union, winners of the national contest “Educator of the year in Russia” attended the discussion.

The keynote speakers were the initiators of the discussion and the organizers of the survey. Lyudmila Dudova, First Deputy Chairman of the Commission of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation for the Development of Education and Science, reflected on the image of a modern teacher based on observations of media publications (including Internet publications). Lyudmila Vasilyevna emphasized: “Traditionally, teachers in Russian society and education in the value system occupy one of the leading positions. And historically, a teacher in Russia is more than a teacher. It is the one to look up to, the one who has special rights. Some changes in the perception of the teacher’s figure in our social and cultural space are associated with reasons that we do not often talk about. If before the era of the active introduction of the Internet and digitalization, teachers remained the only carriers of everything - a system of values, knowledge, and so on, today the teacher is in a situation of intense competition with other carriers of information and with other technologies that today provide the delivery of information, knowledge, and in general they are competing for the formation of the consciousness of our nation and our new generation”. Nevertheless, Lyudmila Dudova is sure, “the parents look up to the teacher as they carry knowledge and form the knowledge basis”. This is a vote of public confidence”. But with children it’s more difficult. “The weakening of teacher status is due to the fact that today neither the parent nor the teacher has reliable information about who we are dealing with. Nowadays a teacher is flying blind in many ways. The modern generation is so seriously different from the previous one, and this is a civilization process that parents and teachers cannot always keep up with these changes” [15].

Irina Burmykina, the Member of the Commission of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation for the Develop-

ment of Education and Science, presented the main results of a public survey on the status of a teacher in modern society. Irina Viktorovna explained that the main subject of the survey was the problem "Why is the status of the teacher changing?" "We are becoming witnesses that socium as a whole is ready to make teachers responsible for a lot of what is happening in society. And if these expectations of the teacher and the student do not coincide, the reaction is instantaneous and replicated by the media. The issue of changing the status of a teacher is important for the authorities, the public, and teachers, as we need to understand what is the cause, what can become the consequence, and what actions need to be taken to ensure that the teacher as a subject of civil identity formation still remains at a high level of public recognition", - Irina Viktorovna said.

The survey was conducted on the website of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation from January 14 to 25, 1,667 respondents took part in it, and it was a spontaneous sample. About half of the respondents came from villages and small towns, and the second half came from large cities. Two important figures of the results: 71 percent of respondents rated the status of the teaching profession as low. 80% of respondents believe that the prestige of the teaching profession has been declining recently [11].

Analyzing the existing world experience of legal regulation of the status of teaching staff in foreign countries as civil servants, it should be noted that a number of elements, in fact, constitute the content of the legal status of a teaching staff in the Russian Federation, discussed above. Elements of a certain similarity have the following indicators: assessment of the activity of teachers (certification, ratings), a legally defined procedure and terms of professional development by teachers, the relationship of the length of teaching experience with the official growth and increase in wages, and others. However, in contrast to the experience of a number of countries, pedagogical activity is not recognized as a public service in the educa-

tional legislation of the Russian Federation. It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the Federal law “On education in the Russian Federation” recognizes the special status of teachers in society. However, at the moment, this legal norm is to a certain extent declarative. In this regard, it is quite justified that one of the goals of the development of legislation on education in the Russian Federation can be called further improvement of legal acts regulating the legal status of teachers [12].

The modern era is the time of information civilization. A teacher is the most important factor in learning and the success of innovations depends on it. If the teacher does not accept innovations, he will not be able to succeed.

Only talented teachers, vocation teachers, master teachers should work in the school of the future.

The presidential initiative “Our New School” includes five key areas:

- updating educational standards;
- support system for talented children;
- development of teacher potential;
- modern school infrastructure;
- the health of students.

The main one of the five areas is called the development of the potential of teachers [9].

Time demands that the teacher is to be a dynamic person, a carrier of change. It is he/she who will have to teach children to live in a world where changes happen every day. New information technologies urgently require the strengthening and reinforcement of the role of teachers. Teachers should be given every opportunity to enter the new age with dignity, and their status should be higher.

In a modern school, we will need teachers who are proficient in psychological and pedagogical knowledge, as well as being professionals in other areas of activity. These should be people who will help children to find themselves in the future, become independent, creative and self-confident people. The

task of teachers is to teach children to think independently, be able to argue, defend their thoughts, ask questions, and be proactive in gaining new knowledge [13].

After all, as Leo Tolstoy said: "Knowledge is only knowledge when it is obtained by the tension of one's thought, not by memory". It is by creating such conditions that one can educate a creative student who cannot lose curiosity, energy, willingness to take risks and discover something new.

To accomplish these tasks, a modern teacher must also be creative. Creativity makes sense, makes life richer, more intense and happier ...

Teachers who can catch what others think and feel have a special gift for group creativity. They are able to perceive the ideas of students, adding something of their own. That is what a modern teacher should be. You can only be a good teacher if you are a good mentor. Key changes occur in the school when the teacher changes.

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**On the legal and social status of a teacher**

**Abstract.** The development and implementation of a set of measures for social and legal activities aimed at improving the social status of a teacher, the formation of a respectful attitude on the part of society towards the professional activities of a teacher, including at the municipal, regional and federal levels, becomes an important element of the general program for raising the status of a teacher. It is necessary to create social and legal conditions for raising the public prestige of a teacher. Academic freedom allows the teacher to fully realize their professional competencies, which is an important element of the structure of social progress.

**Key word:** academic freedom, economy, higher education institution, labor market, prestige, profession, teacher.



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**О правовом и социальном статусе учителя**

**Аннотация.** Разработка и реализация комплекса мер социально-правовой деятельности, направленных на повышение социального статуса учителя, формирование уважительного отношения со стороны общества к профессиональной деятельности учителя, в том числе на муниципальном, региональном и федеральный уровень становится важным элементом общей программы повышения статуса учителя. Необходимо создать социально-правовые условия для повышения общественного авторитета учителя. Академическая свобода позволяет учителю в полной мере реализовать свои профессиональные компетенции, что является важным элементом структуры социального прогресса.

**Ключевое слово:** академическая свобода, экономика, высшее учебное заведение, рынок труда, престиж, профессия, преподаватель.

***UNESCO: culture  
and national traditions***

***ЮНЕСКО: культура  
и национальные традиции***

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## **On the 500th Anniversary of Havana\***

In anticipation of the 500th anniversary of Havana and commemoration of Russian-Cuban friendship the exhibition of Cuban-Russian artist Omar Godinez Lanso was held in one of the buildings of The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation “Azimut”. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation Ryabkov Sergey Alekseyevich delivered a welcoming speech to the audience. He addressed his congratulations on the forthcoming 500th anniversary of Havana to the exhibition present, emphasized the importance and significance of the artist’s work in the development of Russian-Cuban culture, international relations and strengthening the ties between Russia and the whole Latin-American continent. The works of the artist are known not only in Russia but also in countries all over the world for more than a decade. The work of the artist is aimed at strengthening friendship, exaltation of culture and is an example of the best masterpieces of Latin America in Russia.

Further, the word of greeting was conveyed to Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba in the Russian Federation E.P. Gerardo Peñalver Portal. The Ambassador, who had the honour to be present with his wife Marta, underlined not only the nowadays significance of the exhibition but also further development and strengthening of economic ties of Russia, Cuba and the whole Continent. With-

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\* © Рябова Е.Л., 2019.

out diminishing the significance of the paintings themselves, the Ambassador highlighted the importance of the international communication, economic cooperation and other considerable political and geopolitical development vectors.

Further, President of the Russian Academy of Arts, People's Artist of Russia Zurab Konstantinovich Tsereteli took the floor. Many kind words were addressed to the organisers of the exhibition, Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, placing much emphasis to the artwork of Russian and Cuban artists, especially great artist Omar Godinez Lanso. Zurab Konstantinovich Tsereteli solemnly admitted Russian-Cuban artist Omar Godinez Lanso to an honorary membership of the Russian Academy of Arts.

The Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua, Mexico, Columbia and other countries, Director of Latin-American Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Aleksandr Valentinovich Shchetinin, UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador Aleksandra Vasilyevna Ochirova, Lieutenant General, Hero of the Soviet Union Valeriy Nikolaevich Ochirov, Executive Secretary of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO Grigoriy Eduardovich Ordzhonikidze, the first Vice President of the Russia-Cuba Friendship Society, Major General of Aviation Mikhail Markovich Makaruk and other representatives of diplomatic circles, state and public organizations were also present at the opening ceremony.

In response, Omar Godinez Lanso thanked those present, the administration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO not only for their appreciation of his art but also for the high evaluation of his public activity and life journey, especially in anticipation of the 500th celebrations of Havana, which, besides, coincides with an anniversary of the master.

The artist thanked Aleksandra Ochirova, as well, for won-

derful poems accompanying his paintings. This pleased all the guests, among whom there were the Ambassadors of Latin American countries, representatives of Spanish artistic and intellectual elite and many other public figures. The presented paintings were not only a prime example of the artwork, but also of a rapture and love stability existing in the political turbulence just like Cuban rum brewing in oak barrels.

The exhibition contained 30 paintings made in various techniques. For instance, painting “The Guernica” dedicated to the memory of Spanish Civil War tragic events is made in the mixed technique. The paintings of the artist are accompanied by the poems of UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador Aleksandra Vasilyevna Ochirova and translated into Spanish by Omar Godinez.

One of them is the following:

There's nothing worthier than being,  
Abilities to breathe and to enjoy  
The wealth that fate bestowed upon you  
And beauty of the evening and the day.  
But God will ask each one - for every one,  
Why we are so unthinkably cruel  
For we do turn the vices into values,  
Forgetting the atonement and the sin.  
And God will ask each one of us,  
Where have the Truth and Faith gone to?  
For poisoning the atmosphere,  
About us stripping off for show,  
For money and our souls stinking,  
While everything was being sold.  
For mother killing off her baby.  
For holding grudge against our kin  
And letting envy on the threshold  
Of our friend and brother, neighbor.  
For victory beliefs forsaking

But saying: May the Lord be with us.  
There's nothing worthier than Being,  
Abilities to listen and to move.  
The ether screams: Please Save Our Souls!  
And God will say: live forth without me.

After the end of the regalia presenting ceremony, the Honorary Member of the Russian Academy of Arts Omar Godinez was asked what feelings he was experiencing.

"The recognition of my work is very important for me, my family and Cuba. I am constantly at work. I host a lot of exhibitions. I strive to bring our fraternal peoples closer together, unite people and speak about the culture of Cuba by my art. Today is one of the happiest days in my life. My next exhibition, which will open on November 5th, will be dedicated to the lift of the Cuban embargo", answered Omar Godinez.

Omar Godinez was born in 1953. He graduated from the San Alejandro National School of Fine Arts (Escuela Nacional de Bellas Artes San Alejandro) in Havana, majoring in "Drawing and Painting", Moscow State Academic Art Institute named after V.I. Surikov of Russian Academy of Arts, majoring in "Poster, illustration and book design", international silk-screen printing courses in the workshop of René Portocarrero in Havana. He is a member of the International Federation of Artists UNESCO and the Moscow Union of Artists, curator of the Ibero-American Culture Festival, member of more than 60 exhibitions in Cuba, Russia and elsewhere. His works are exhibited in Russian foreign museums and galleries, corporate and private collections.

The guests were also pleased with the buffet additional programme, the music of Cuban performers in the passionate rhythms of Latin America performed by the Eduardo Breff & su Son del Son band and the amazing art of cigar-roller, torcedor Felix Francisco Miranda Sanchez and his assistant Oneida.

As a celebration and unity of cultures, as an apex, the Carib-

bean cuisine, excellent seafood assortment, and some elements of the Russian national cuisine took part in the buffet. In general, the exhibition was an example of Russian-Cuban friendship, an example of high political relations and it suggests a deep positive geopolitical intercultural communications development vector.

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### **On the 500th Anniversary of Havana**

**Abstract.** In anticipation of the 500th anniversary of Havana and commemoration of Russian-Cuban friendship the exhibition of Cuban-Russian artist Omar Godinez Lanso was held in one of the buildings of The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation “Azimut”. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation Ryabkov Sergey Alekseyevich delivered a welcoming speech to the audience. He addressed his congratulations on the forthcoming 500th anniversary of Havana to the exhibition present, emphasized the importance and significance of the artist’s work in the development of Russian-Cuban culture, international relations and strengthening the ties between Russia and the whole Latin-American continent. The works of the artist are known not only in Russia but also in countries all over the world for more than a decade. The work of the artist is aimed at strengthening friendship, exaltation of culture and is an example of the best masterpieces of Latin America in Russia.

**Key words:** Havana, anniversary, holiday, work, Latin America.



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**К 500-летию Гаваны**

**Аннотация.** В преддверии 500-летия Гаваны и празднования российско-кубинской дружбы в одном из зданий Министерства иностранных дел Российской Федерации «Азимут» прошла выставка кубино-российского художника Омара Годинеса Лансо. Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол, заместитель Министра иностранных дел Российской Федерации Рябков Сергей Алексеевич выступил с приветственной речью перед аудиторией. Он направил свои поздравления в связи с предстоящей 500-летней годовщиной Гаваны присутствующим на выставке, подчеркнул важность и значение работы художника в развитии русско-кубинской культуры, международных отношений и укреплении связей между Россией и всем латиноамериканским континентом. Работы художника известны не только в России, но и в странах мира уже более десяти лет. Работа художника направлена на укрепление дружбы, возвышение культуры и является примером лучших шедевров Латинской Америки в России.

**Ключевые слова:** Гавана, юбилей, праздник, работа, Латинская Америка.

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## **Geopolitical Cuisine\***

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According to great Johann Wolfgang von Goethe “Food should primary please the eye and then the stomach”. Nowadays, we share our impressions from the visual appearance of food or its taste using gadgets, but people used to reflect their delight or, indignation, that was quite rare, using painting. What interesting is that during the early stage of this art form, two branches were already distinguished — abstract art and realism. In their essence, they reflected the representation of food which has been and still is a medium of coded messages, and not only a survival source but the representation of a decent life as well.

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**Геополитическая кухня**

The appearance of the first branch is connected with the formation of mannerism (Italian: *maniera*), and, according to scientists, The Sack of Rome (Italian: *Sacco di Roma*) during The War of the League of Cognac had led to its formation. By that time The Eternal City has survived a great disaster, and The Pontifical Swiss Guards still take an oath in memory of the victims on that faithful day of the sixth of May. The ferocity and bloodthirstiness of the attackers “would have moved a stone to compassion”, according to a report in the mantua archives, “written in a trembling hand”<sup>1</sup>.

The richest cultural heritage of Rome was destroyed. And, instead of Renaissance spirit, which was marked by the marvellous harmony between nature and a man, spirit and body, an inlaid picture was presented with the combination of the fact and fiction. One of the most vivid representatives of mannerism was Giuseppe Arcimboldo (1527–1593). No wonder that along with the appearance of allusions and combination of paradoxical shapes in surrealism, a wide range of critics would notice its origins in Arcimboldo’s art. It was master Arcimboldo who opened to us a different view on the food application which people usually only eat. For instance, Arcimboldo made paintings using food images, for example, *The Jurist* (1566), where some people see a satiric image of reformer and theologian John Calvin, and Emperor Rudolf II in the portrait of ancient Italian god Vertumnus (1590), who is the god of seasons, change and plant growth, as well as gardens and fruit trees.

The second branch came from the portraits of Dutch rifle guilds during a banquet which were popular in XVI. It wasn’t just the faces of the people who had dedicated their lives to society, maintained public order and provided security that drew attention of the viewers, but also a thing which

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1 The March of Folly: From Troy to Vietnam / By Barbara W. Tuchman (New York: Knopf, 1984)



G. Arcimboldo. The Jurist, 1566. Vertumnus.



N. Gillis. Still life, 1611.

united them at the same table. That was food. This interest to the paintings with the image of food on tables made this genre a separate one. And it was not less popular than the famous still-life of flowers. Moreover, the interest to this kind of paintings was so high that paintings of food on a table were divided into banquets (Dutch: *banketjes*), breakfasts (Dutch: *ontbijtjes*) and kitchen still-lives; And the variety of food items so traditional for Holland dishes as cheese, ham, buns, fruits, beer, was a prove of the growth in prosperity and the development of trade relations.

And, by no means, this is the reflection of an eating cult in the history of painting. Moreover, literature is not an exception. The example of this are classical characters from François Rabelais' book *Gargantua and Pantagruel*. They eat all the time, even though François Rabelais (1494 – 1553) was a monk and physician, and gluttony was an inappropriate thing for him. However, "Appetite comes with eating" is a quote which originates from his works. Years were passing by and it was not

only the authors of cookery books who were trying to reflect the influence of food on people's lives.

Insofar, as food is mostly a traditional thing, it was supposed that there were not enough food topics left to explore. However, it wasn't so. First of all, Modern researchers have found pitfalls related to food which was not studied in the past. Secondly, they have found out a new socio-cultural interest in the disclosure of this topic.

First and foremost, nowadays readers have become interested in this from the historical point of view. And we should mention the Doctor of historical sciences and professors of Lomonosov Moscow State University M.V. Lomonosov, and his books. We should also mention A.V. Pavlovskaya's book where she succeeded in transmitting not only the spirit of that times but also the taste<sup>2</sup>.

The scientists, who have a similar point of view on this issue with the scientists who support the Molecular gastronomy, have suggested another approach to the analysis of food in the life of society. And this is a quite topical approach to the analysis. While studying trophology — the science of nutrition — they have found out a new layer which relates to physiochemical processes which are happening while cooking<sup>3</sup>.

Thus, as a result of molecules researches which influenced the course of history, a book entitled *Napoleon's Buttons: 17 Molecules that Changed History* was published by two specialists in organic chemistry Penny Le Couteur from Capilano College (Canada) and Jay Burreson from National Institutes of Health (USA)<sup>4</sup>. Moreover, the authors found out that Oleic acid

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2 Pavlovskaya A.V. The food art. Gastronomical traditions of ancient era. M.: Lomonosov", 2018; Pavlovskaya A.V. The cuisine of a primitive man. How food made a man reasonable. M.: Lomonosov", 2015; Pavlovskaya A.V. From The food for the gods to the food for a man. Food as the basis for formation of human civilization. M.: Lomonosov", 2018.

3 Mil'chin K. Humanity are dying for molecule // Vedomosti. 2013. The 1<sup>st</sup> of February.

4 Lekuter P., Berreson Dzh. The Napoleon's buttons. 17 molecules that changed the world. M.: Astrel': Corpus, cop. 2012.

had played a great role in human history. According to them, it was people who tried to get as much olive oil as possible so hard that it led to the exhaustion of fertile lands which, in its turn, contributed to the decline of ancient Greece. However, it didn't happen because of the conflicts between poleis of ancient Greece or attacks from foreign enemies or the dissolution of religious traditions. Sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco and indigo were the reasons of creation of the Triangular Trade — the trade relations between Africa, America and Europe in the end of XVI – the beginning of XIX centuries. European vessels cruised between three points of this Golden Triangular. These vessels went to The Gulf of Guinea in order to buy slaves as a source of cheap labour, then they carried them through the Atlantic Ocean to sell them in the West Indies or continental America. After all this, they took food which had been produced by slaves to the Old World.

The poet B. Kenzheev joined the chemist, translator, writer and journalist P. Obrastsov and wrote a book about food. This book is not only about the diet composition but there is also the political component in it<sup>5</sup>. They are sure that yoghurt might have changed the course of history and prevent World War I and the following revolutions, particularly in Russia. It might have happened because of the Vitamin K which dairy products contain. After the relationships between Russia and Bulgaria had soured in the beginning of XIX — XX centuries, the political and economic relations went bad. And, according to the authors, the whole royal court was deprived of the opportunity to get local Bulgarian curdled milk — yoghurt which is the source of Vitamin K. Tsesarevich Alexei who suffered from Haemophilia might have lacked this Vitamin for better blood coagulability. If the heir apparent to the throne of the Russian Empire had been healthy, there would have been less family problems, and Nicholas II would have been able to spend more

5 Kenzheyev B., Obrastsov P. What should we eat from the chemistry perspective. The book about unpalatable and unhealthy food. M.: Lomonosov", 2018.

time on public needs that, in its turn, would have been good for Russia and for the whole world.

We can only guess about geopolitical results which could have happened because of the supply of the Bulgarian dairy products to the Russian market one hundred years ago, whereas L.O. Ternovaya's book *Gastronomical Geopolitics* has facts from history which represent the high Geopolitical Cuisine from a perspective of the culinary art. In the book there are the analysis of the food security conditioning and the assessment of the people's health as the result of healthy eating. The book revealed the way from a closed for strangers sacred meal to the global food market which now seems impossible for people to live without.

Unfortunately, geopolitics of the culinary art has another side. This side consists in the fact that risks and threats of food security don't disappear, but the old ones are becoming worse and the new ones are appearing. One of the persistent problems, to which human beings haven't found the solution yet, is hunger. The statistics of starving people in the world are disappointing. According to the most conservative estimates, 11 – 12% of total population of the whole world is undernourished. The worldwide hunger has not decreased for the last 3 years. The UN's *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World* report says that 820 million people didn't have access to the sufficient amount of food in 2018. And the number of starving people has raised by 10 million people. Hunger is not any more a problem of poor developing countries only. This issue is becoming more serious, especially in the countries with the average income, where the deceleration of economic growth is noticed. Also, this problem is becoming more common in the countries which depend on international trade of commodities.

However, there is another threat. This problem is vividly described in a social science fiction novel *The Bull's Hour* written by Ivan Yefremov. These are the artificial substitutes



for natural food. Tough counterfeit of food has given more problems. Although the world has already had bad experience with cassava, sweet potato and corn — starchy food of the ancient tropical communities, in The Era of Disjoint World this problem didn't draw enough attention. People didn't want to understand that this abundance of food was an illusion. In reality, it wasn't complete nutrition. As a result, people suffered from the lack of protein and they started to starve. This turned into savagery behaviour and then led to human cannibalism. The number of weak and sick people was growing because of the denutrition — it was a heavy burden for society. Thus, nowadays, people should appreciate simple and healthy food. As well as their ancestors appreciated this. Moreover, people should be kind and thoughtful to others who have turned out to be at the same table with them because, eventually, this table is our whole world.

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**Geopolitical Cuisine**

**Abstract.** The article analyses the publications of recent years owned by Russian and foreign authors, who have examined various aspects of the food history: from ordinary food items to complex culinary delights which become phenomena not only of world history and economics, but also of geopolitics. The author tries to answer, why it is so important for a person to visualize his meal and where this tradition comes from. It is also important to understand the reasons for the interest not only in cooked food, but also in its molecular components. Moreover, the complex of problems of gastronomic geopolitics is of interest.

**Key words:** geopolitics, history, food, cooking, trophology, food security, hunger.

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**Геополитическая кухня**

**Аннотация.** В статье анализируются публикации последних лет, принадлежащие российским и зарубежным авторам, которые исследовали различные аспекты истории еды: от обычных продуктов питания до сложных кулинарных изысков, которые становятся явлениями не только мировой истории и экономики, но и геополитики. Автор пытается ответить, почему человеку так важно визуализировать свою еду и откуда эта традиция. Также важно понимать причины интереса не только к приготовленной пище, но и к ее молекулярным компонентам. Более того, комплекс проблем гастрономической геополитики представляет интерес.

**Ключевые слова:** геополитика, история, еда, кулинария, трофология, продовольственная безопасность, голод.



*Social projects  
and information technologies*

*Социальные проекты  
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**The temporal component  
of organizational culture\***

Each new era in the life of mankind was characterized by a predominance of a certain resource that corresponded to the essence of a given historical period. The current phase of social development sometimes can be considered as the era of dominance of time, which is the most important resource of the economy, politics, culture and, most important, the development of man himself. The study of the not only the socio-economic, political and spiritual essence of time influence, but also the variety of types of its perception on people's lives is carried out by specialists in different sciences. They are all united by the formula of human interaction with the world which was put forward by the famous domestic psychologist A. Leontiev: "Activity necessarily enters into practical contacts with objects that resist man, which reject, change, enrich it <...> It is in external activity where the circle of internal mental processes opens, as if to meet the objective world, powerfully breaking into this circle"<sup>1</sup>. E. Gareev proved that the content of activity influences the subjective perception of time, that is, the more complex the activity is, the greater the

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**Временный компонент организационной культуры**

1 Leontiev A.N. Activity Consciousness. Personality. M.: Politizdat, 1975. P. 92.

underestimation of time periods<sup>2</sup>. Later, researchers began to pay more attention to the fact that in such an opening of the internal mental processes circle, not only historical, economic or socio-political contexts are directly reflected, but also the speed of changes in the external objective world is directly reflected too<sup>3</sup>.

The perception of time refers to the reflection of the objective duration, speed and sequence of phenomena of reality. Yu. Lukoyanova is convinced that “time at the level of trivial consciousness is not considered abstractly, as the abstract philosophical category or as the fourth coordinate in the space-time continuum” (terms of modern physics). Man thinks in terms of subjective time, based on the awareness of time<sup>4</sup>. If in philosophy the category of time is considered as universal external and internal connecting elements of absolutely all things and phenomena, as well as the realization of phenomena, discreteness, continuity, comparability, finiteness and infinity, which characterize and refine the movement of time and the features of its change, then in assessing the time organization, comparative or perceptual indicators prevail. Conventionally, they can be grouped according to the 3 types of time perception: linear, parallel and cyclic<sup>5</sup>. It is important to understand that there are no rigid barriers between these types. The boundaries separating them are blurred. Since under different conditions people belonging to these types manifest themselves differ-

2 Gareev E.M. Intercenter relationships of the neocortex in the assessment of time and its psychophysiological laws. Ufa: Dialogue, 1987.

3 Pantelev A.F. The temporal aspect of perception // News of the Saratov University: A new series: philosophy, psychology, pedagogy. 2009. № 4. P. 79-84.

Saiko E.V. Spatio-temporal “solution” of human life and the measurement of space and time by man // World of Psychology. 1999. № 4. P. 6-15.

4 Lukoyanova Yu.K. Perception of time in the Russian language picture of the world. Russian and comparative philology: Linguistic and cultural aspect. Kazan: Kazan State Univ., 2004. P. 151.

5 Abduova B.S. Time indicators in the category of temporality // Education and Science 21st Century: VI international science. conf. October 17-25, 2010. Sofia: “Byal GRAD-BG” Ltd., 2010 // URL: [http://www.rusnauka.com/28\\_OINXXI\\_2010/Philologia/71877.doc.htm](http://www.rusnauka.com/28_OINXXI_2010/Philologia/71877.doc.htm); Brown D., Kramer I. Corporate Tribe. What an anthropologist can teach a top manager / Translation from English M.: Alpina Publisher, 2018. P. 128-130.

ently, the key aspects of each type can help both people orient themselves to what type of time perception they are closer and other people, explaining the features of their behavior and their possible reaction on their actions.

None of the listed temporal perceptions have an unconditional advantage over the others. Each has its own positive and negative qualities, which does not mean that a person belonging to a particular type of time perception has only the advantages or disadvantages of this type.

Knowledge of the temporal perception type prevailing in a person's character opens up new possibilities in the development of organizational culture, in particular, helping to choose the most productive tools of self-organization.

When building and tuning the organizational culture of the company, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to specific parameters of the types of time perception by employees. Understanding the characteristics of the types of employee's temporal perception allows us to develop recommendations not only for a more productive organization of the enterprise's labor as a whole, but also for increasing its personal effectiveness. All these types of temporal perception are intricately intertwined in each staff team. Also business success often depends on understanding the harmony or dissonance of their combinations.

The main characteristics of the linear type include the fact that this type is logical, rational and left hemisphere. A person of this type of time perception seeks to be organized. His motto may be the words: "Each business has its own time." For persons of this type, time is an absolute value; it is more valuable than money with which it cannot be bought. This explains the desire of the owners of this type of temporal perception to organize any length of time in the most effective way. As a rule, people of this type experience discomfort when communicating with unorganized people, and this applies both to business communication and to the private one. In addition, a person of this type is characterized by his own picture of the



world, based on the philosophical assumption that time exists outside of space, therefore everything that exists is located as if inside the time. For him, the fact that there is nothing outside of time is a postulate. This picture should be called chronocentric. It is impossible to be in several different places at the same time, to do several things at the same time, to fulfill a number of various assignments. A person of this type seeks to streamline his affairs and tasks in time so that they cannot overlap with each other. Between different matters, such an employee should have sufficient gap. This kind of chronological backlash will allow you to move from one case to another so that they do not overlap each other.

The same feature of the time organization must be taken into account when instructing an employee who has this type of temporal perception to solve any tasks that the manager designates in a clear sequence.

Usually people of this type are committed to strict fixation of everything that happens. They keep various notes, and the daily planner for them appears to be an effective tool for organizing time, self-motivation and increasing personal productivity. An organizer, the forms of which can vary depending on the circumstances of life, is a real help not only in planning current affairs, their optimal implementation, but also in setting goals of a strategic order. Any type of activity, including relaxation, people of this type of time perception begin with planning. After a critical review of the plan, its adjustment they should only clearly adhere to all its points and subparagraphs. But such people may have serious problems in fulfilling the plan due to the fact that not all surrounding colleagues, business partners, relatives are inclined to stick to their plans. Others are ready to challenge the positions indicated by a specific time, or sabotage the deadlines for completing tasks. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the desire of people with a linear type of time perception to complete all tasks alone. This helps them not to depend on the lack of punctuality or

non-binding nature of others. At the same time, a person who has a linear type of temporal perception is extremely sensitive to obligatory and disciplined people, he knows how to value them and interacts with them perfectly, which positively affects the organizational culture of the enterprise.

Workers with a linear type of time perception have the high quality of discipline, which provides the same high quality of work. However, they may have difficulties due to violation of the linear flow of time. The passage of the process through the bifurcation point leads to disruption of plans, the collapse of the built model, the sequence of actions is lost, the new logic of the changed process may not fit into the established scheme. Then many of the advantages of this type of time perception turn against its carrier. In this regard, a certain guarantee of quick setup for work in new circumstances may be pre-prepared action plans for different scenarios.

They can be fixed in various planning systems (organizers / diaries), which should be divided into primary and backup. Then practically any turn of events will not be unexpected, but will go according to "Plan A", "Plan B", etc. Developing delegation skills and self-organization techniques can help to take into account probable inputs of a contradictory nature. The emphasis is placed on these circumstances in European time management techniques, focused on clear building of sequential actions that help to achieve an optimal result<sup>6</sup>.

The basic features of the parallel type of temporal perception, as opposed to the linear type, are related to impulsiveness, emotionality, and quick-shifting attention of a person. These people have a mountain to climb, but the higher up the mountain they are, the more they manage. They are able not only to speed up time by giving it acceleration but also easily to entrust others with part of their worries. Their philosophical picture of time does not exist without the man himself. Time

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<sup>6</sup> Yager J. Creative time management for the new millennium. N.Y.: Hannacroix Creek Books, 1999.

is an inherent characteristic of a person, it is not independent and it is not an intrinsic value, but directly serves the goals of a person, contributes to the harmonization of his life. This provides the possibility of parallel flow of different periods in the life of the same person, in which he fully lives different situations, and solves different issues. But it would be wrong to assume that such people have all their simultaneous affairs at the same level of importance. Holders of this type of perception of time know how to prioritize.

In order to build the most effective approach to each of the realizable cases, people with a parallel type of temporal perception tend to evaluate the urgency and significance of each task as accurately as possible by measuring it with others, and also to comprehend critically the presence or absence of resources to solve one or another task. All this serves as a guarantee that they all will be completed within the required time frame and with high quality. However, unexpected failures in the unhelpful developments in terms can come, as for people with a linear type of perception, from others who do not have a clear position in relation to the tasks being solved, they can fail to provide the required resources, as well as from changed circumstances.

Therefore, it is easier for a person with a parallel type of temporal perception to make decisions for other people, without waiting for them to “ripen” for certain steps. These actions can be assessed as a sign of ambitiousness, which negatively affects the organizational culture of the institution. In fact, such behavior is often just a reflection of another worldview in which there are more colors, shades, sounds, tastes, and with them there are more possible human behaviors.

In the abundance of sensations in which a person with a parallel type of perception of time lives, the tools for fixing it are not so important, because he has his own biological clock and feels his biorhythms subtly. Therefore, keeping diaries is uncharacteristic for such people, however, the subsequent management of diaries and memoirs confirms their ability to

return to the past time and revive its plots for themselves and others. The same notes confirm a clear life focus of people with a parallel type of temporal perception on the result. But in pursuit of it, they can sacrifice quality.

This happens due to the wrong choice of priorities when time flows faster not along the path, along which the primary task is being solved. To overcome the difficulties at work, people who have a parallel type of perception of time, need to sharpen prioritization and goal-setting tools, the skills to set strategic goals clearly. Time management methods, which can help them, include the Eisenhower matrix, a system for recording thoughts/ideas, and contextual planning.

The life of people with a cyclical type of perception of time resembles a change of seasons, day and night, phases of activity and its decline. Therefore, the willingness to complete tasks depends directly on a specific period. But a person with this type of attitude to time feels perfectly his ups and downs, which allows him in case of necessity to take them into account and decide whether to act or to do nothing. Their picture of the world is a combination of external and internal spheres of life in harmony, where time performs itself. It means that a person controls time if he manages his state, and if he manages time, he organizes his own state at the same time. This skill helps such people to make something as quickly as possible, at a time when other people are doing the same things for a long time. But at the same time, they can freeze, be in a state of "hibernation" if time doesn't flow in the rhythm that corresponds to their state.

People with this type of temporal perception have more obstacles to effective work than people with linear or parallel types because it is referred not so much to other people or circumstances, but to the mood for work. This mood is not easy to create, but easy to destroy. It means that they are ready to work alone, just not to meet those who can ruin the mood. It is necessary to maintain it by using self-tuning, effective relaxation, such an organization of space and activities that contributes

not only to high productivity but also meet the demands of the emotional intelligence of a person. The cyclic type of perception is highly emotional and has sensitive intuition. It is necessary to focus on it during a problem statement that requires solution. In terms of time management techniques that help to improve the quality of organizational culture, such people should pay attention to the improvement of the abilities to control their feelings, use auto-training and meditation techniques, and insofar as their life balance is in constant movement, they should be protected from chronophages – devour of time.

Now not only the socio-economic efficiency of the state, corporation competitiveness, but also the personal effectiveness of the employee is determined by the coherence, harmony, and rationality of the organizational culture that underpins activities. American scientists, specialists in social psychology F. Harris and R. Moran identified ten substantial characteristics that are inherent in any organizational culture<sup>7</sup>. The fifth characteristic relates to time and lies in the fact that awareness of time requires special attitude to it and to how it is used. Here the thread of time stretches between dichotomies: the perception of time as the most important resource or a waste of time, implementation of the time parameters of the organizational activity or their constant violation. In order to make the activity of a person and organization closer to the first parameters of these dichotomies, one needs to know and understand the specificity of temporal perception types.

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<sup>7</sup> Harris P.R., Moran R.T. Managing Cultural Difference. Houston, TX: Gulf Publishing Co, 1996.

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**The temporal component of organizational culture**

**Abstract.** Under the influence of scientific, technical and informational changes, time has become a main vital resource. The time factor plays a decisive role in the economy, responding to the underlying needs of the human-oriented organization of labor. Research in this direction has covered a number of sciences. The result of their efforts was the emergence of time management. His methods come from the obligatory consideration of personal types of time perception, generally reduced to linear, parallel and cyclic types. The article reveals the main characteristics of the types of temporal perception, which directly affect the organizational culture.

**Key words:** time, labor organization, time management, organizational culture, typology, temporal perception.

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**Временный компонент организационной культуры**

**Аннотация.** Под влиянием научных, технических и информационных изменений время стало основным жизненно важным ресурсом. Фактор времени играет решающую роль в экономике, отвечая основным потребностям человеческой организации труда. Исследования в этом направлении охватили ряд наук. Результатом их усилий стало появление тайм-менеджмента. Его методы основаны на обязательном рассмотрении личных типов восприятия времени, обычно сводимых к линейным, параллельным и циклическим типам. В статье раскрываются основные характеристики типов временного восприятия, которые непосредственно влияют на организационную культуру.

**Ключевые слова:** время, организация труда, управление временем, организационная культура, типология, временное восприятие.



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## **Irrational behavior in a problematic situation: theoretical typology experience\***

When inspecting people's behaviour in problematic situations, it is easy to find the differences in their actions, which do not depend on the nature of the situation and are entirely defined by their characteristics: temper, volitional powers, psychological attitudes and life experience. Some people easily accept and overcome problematic situations, others become embroiled in them for long; some avoid difficulties in every possible way, others create troubles themselves.

It is said that there is only one way not to do something and several ways to do it. Concerning the behaviour in a problematic situation, it sounds the other way round: there is one way to solve a problem and several ways not to solve it. There is a rational type of behaviour in a problematic situation and a few irrational types. The rational type of behaviour leads to an effective solution of a life problem, irrational types lead away from it.

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Our theoretical analysis made it possible to distinguish ten types of irrational behaviour.

The first type is characterized by the fact that a person ignores any problems or does not pay much attention to them (*indifferent behaviour*).

The second type, on the contrary, is notable for excessive suspicion regarding life difficulties, when a person thinks that all people push back against him or her (*hypochondriac behaviour*). Problems appear out of nothing; a partner's restraint is seen as a resentment, a joy as an indelicacy etc.

The third type is connected with an excessive reflection, a tendency to decide or rather endlessly analyze a life problem in him- or herself, not to let the problem into the outside world (*reflective behaviour*). If you consult the literature, it is easy to guess that this type of behaviour most fully presents the image of Prince of Denmark Hamlet. In his famous speech "Hamlet and Don Quixote"<sup>1</sup> I.S. Turgenev said that Hamlet "found nothing in the whole world he could stick to with his soul; he is a sceptic and is always securing and nursing himself; he is constantly busy not with his responsibility but his status. Questioning everything, Hamlet does not spare himself; he is too intelligent to be satisfied with what he can find in himself: he realizes his weakness... Hamlet excessively scolds himself with pleasure, constantly inspecting himself, always watching inside; he knows all his disadvantages completely, despises them, despises himself, but at the same time, you could say, he lives, feeds on this despise. He is conceited and does not believe in himself; he is fond of living and does not know what he wants and what he lives for... Hamlet inflicts self-wounds, torments himself; a sword is in his hands: the double-edged sword of analysis"<sup>2</sup>.

The fourth type is expressed by life problems taken by people almost as personal merit (*inverted behaviour*). A person

1 Turgenev I.S. Hamlet and Don Quixote // The complete collection of essays and letters in 28 v. Publisher "Nauka", 1964. P. 169-192.

2 Turgenev I.S. Op. cit.

willingly speaks about them, does not miss a chance to recall them, and at the same time does nothing to solve them.

The fifth type manifests itself in humility with life difficulties and strong patience (*tolerant behaviour*). Difficulties are taken as a work of fate, therefore, everyone should “bear the cross” and not wish for anything different. Famous Stoic philosopher Marcus Aurelius advised: “If there is no opportunity to change external circumstances, then you should have the courage to change your attitude towards them”<sup>3</sup>. Circumstances are higher than a person, therefore, the only reasonable solution is to review them.

The sixth type can be described with the help of the phrase “it’ll be fine” (*nonchalant behaviour*). Such type of behaviour is often associated with the image of the main character of I. Goncharov’s novel Oblomov. D. Pisarev<sup>4</sup> wrote in his critique: “The idea of I. Goncharov in his novel relates to all times, but is particularly important for our Russian society nowadays. The writer wanted to trace the deathly, poisonous influence exerted on a person by mental apathy and sleep, which possesses a whole soul little by little, captures and enchains all the best human sensible moves and feelings”<sup>5</sup>.

The seventh type presents an obsession with the idea of a fight against evil (*obsessive behaviour*). The image of Don Quixote, the knight without fear and reproach, represents this type most vividly. Turning to the speech of I. Turgenev again: “Don Quixote is full of dedication to the ideal, for which he is ready to undergo all manner of deprivation, sacrifice his life; he values his life as much as it can serve as a means of the ideal fulfilment, truth and justice establishment on earth... Don Quixote may seem to be a complete madman because the most obvious things disappear in his eyes, melt as with the fire of his enthusiasm (he sees live Moors in wooden dolls and knights in sheep), then narrow because he can neither sympathize, nor

3 Aurelius M. *Meditations*. L.: Khudozh. lit., 1985. P. 112.

4 Pisarev D.I. *Oblomov* // Literary criticism. In 3 v. L.: Khudozh. lit., 1981. P. 42-59.

5 Pisarev D.I. *Op. cit.* P. 44.

enjoy easily; but he is unable either to change his beliefs or to move from one thing to another... Don Quixote, a poor man, almost a beggar, penniless, without connections, old and lonely, he assumes the right to destroy evil and protect oppressed strangers all over the world. Both needs and the first attempt of innocence release from oppressor descend up with double power on this innocence... (referring to the scene where Don Quixote helps a boy to free himself from the lord's beatings but gets immediately disposed himself and the boy gets punished ten times stronger; both needs and thoughts to deal with mean giants make Don Quixote attack useful windmills... Those sacrificing themselves, who would think first of estimating and considering all the consequences, the potential benefits of their action, are hardly capable of self-sacrifice..., we suppose that the most important thing is in frankness and cogency..., and the result is in the destiny. They are the only ones who can show us whether we fought with the ghosts or real enemies and which weapon we used to help ourselves... Our task is to arm and fight”<sup>6</sup>.

One cannot but admire along with Turgenev moral qualities of Don Quixote, his obsession with the idea of struggle for justice; surely, if a person is worried not only about his subjective attitude towards good and evil but also about the ultimate outcome, such struggle should be waged skilfully and efficiently. Enthusiasm not only burns obstacles but also makes imaginary problems seem real and real ones seem imaginary.

The eighth type is close to the “Don Quixote” type and differs in that obsession is inferior to impatience. The solution has not come to the head yet, but the hands are already triggered (*intolerant behaviour*). The meaning of such behaviour can be expressed in the following way: “The first sign - straight to the actions” This type of behaviour is most frequently of an impetuous nature, although sometimes initiated by rational concerns.

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6 Turgenev I.S. Hamlet and Don Quixote // The Complete Works and Letters in 28. Moscow: Nauka Publishers, 1964. P. 169-192.

The ninth type is an intention to shift own problems to other people or, in other words, to pass the buck (*shifting behaviour*). The problems some day or other go round in circles.

The tenth type is characterized by a person's tendency to an imaginary resolution of their problems; that is manifested in fantasy, efficiency or substitution etc. (*protective behaviour*). Having failed to solve any serious life problem, some people manage to get rid of problems changing their attitude towards them.

Irrational behaviour in problematic situations can be typical not only for some individuals but also for the whole nation when utopian ideology captures them, or they get subjected to a totalitarian regime. For instance, the retention of power by Falange Española was based on the belief that if the problems obvious for all are ignored, it means, they do not exist: only those things exist that are written, the rest is a pipe dream.

We attempted to measure sociologically the breadth of irrational behaviour types. Those surveyed are the professors (300 respondents) and the management (30 respondents) of two biggest universities of Belgorod: Belgorod National Research University and Belgorod State Technological University named after V.G. Shukhov (sample size - 10%). The respondents were identified by gender and age.

The respondents were offered to define which types of irrational behaviour are common in their surroundings (Table 1).

The data analysis leads to the following results.

*Indifferent behaviour.* According to the professors' survey, every sixth-seventh person from their inner environment does not notice their problems or does not pay much attention to them. The range of male and female views in this survey is insignificant. These views change with the age of respondents, which plays a life-changing role for 40-year people (Table 2). Having reached the age, professors become less sensitive to fixing "the problematic indifference in the immediate social surroundings".

**Table 1.** Distribution of answers to the question: “Which irrational behaviour types are common in your environment?” in %.

№	Types and indicators of irrational behaviour	Respondents					
		Professors			Management		
		All	M	F	All	M	F
1.	A person does not notice their problems or does not care about them.	15,2	14,7	15,4	37,1	60,0	28,0
2.	Excessive suspiciousness to life difficulties when a person thinks that everyone around ganged up against them	21,6	20,6	22,0	22,8	20,0	24,0
3.	A tendency to reflection, i.e. endless analysis of the problem, without its resolution on the outside	10,4	11,8	9,9	6,0	10,0	4,0
4.	A person perceives their problems almost as individual merits	7,2	–	9,9	11,4	0,0	16,0
5.	The acceptance of hardships	18,4	26,5	15,4	31,4	20,0	36,0
6.	Attitude towards problems can be expressed as “things will work out”	36,0	29,4	39,6	22,8	30,0	20,0
7.	Obsession with the idea of fighting evil	5,6	14,7	2,2	2,9	0,0	4,0
8.	Obsession gives way to impatience	3,2	5,9	2,2	2,9	0,0	4,0
9.	A tendency to shift personal problems on the others	20,0	11,8	23,1	31,4	30,0	32,0
10.	An imaginary solution to personal problems (forgetting, getting distracted, fantasising, etc.)	10,4	14,7	8,8	22,8	20,0	24,0

**Table 2.** Which irrational behaviour types are common in your environment? in %.

№		Respondents						
		All	Gender		Age			
			M	F	Under 30	30-40	40-50	Over 50
1.	A person does not notice their problems or does not care about them.	15,2	14,7	15,4	23,1	23,1	9,1	10,3
2.	Excessive suspiciousness to life difficulties when a person thinks that everyone around ganged up against them	21,6	20,6	22,0	30,8	23,1	9,1	10,3
3.	A tendency to reflection, i.e. endless analysis of the problem, without its resolution on the outside	10,4	11,8	9,9	15,4	10,3	13,6	3,4
4.	A person perceives their problems almost as individual merits	7,2	–	9,9	–	15,4	4,5	3,4
5.	The acceptance of hardships	18,4	26,5	15,4	46,2	12,8	13,6	20,7
6.	Attitude towards problems can be expressed as “things will work out”	36,0	29,4	39,6	46,2	33,3	29,5	44,8
7.	Obsession with the idea of fighting evil	5,6	14,7	2,2	–	2,6	4,5	13,8
8.	Obsession gives way to impatience	3,2	5,9	2,2	–	2,6	2,3	6,9
9.	A tendency to shift personal problems on the others	20,0	11,8	23,1	23,1	20,6	25,0	10,3
10.	An imaginary solution to personal problems (forgetting, getting distracted, fantasising, etc.)	10,4	14,7	8,8	23,1	7,7	13,6	3,4

The sensitivity of the management is much higher in this aspect. More than a third of all surveyed (37.1%) points the indifference of their colleagues, and the assessments of male respondents are much more critical than those of female (60% and 28% of respondents, respectively).

*Hypochondriac behaviour.* According to 21.6% of those surveyed, their immediate environment shows excessive suspicion concerning life difficulties. The difference in the male and female assessments is insignificant once again. However, age is a factor: the representatives of older age groups (40 plus years) are less sensitive to the suspicion manifestation in their immediate environment than younger respondents. The answers of the management show a slightly larger emphasis of suspicion from male respondents.

*Reflective behaviour.* Any type of human behaviour in a problematic situation is not without its reflective support, i.e. mental situation monitoring, efforts results evaluation etc. But this case is about excessive reflection, i.e. a person's tendency to continuous analysis of a life problem inside of him- or herself without delivering it to the external space, the only place where it can be solved. As shown in the survey findings, only 10.4% of all surveyed emphasize reflective behaviour in their immediate environment. A slightly higher level of sensitivity in this aspect is demonstrated by male respondents and young professors (in the age until 30). Gender is manifested similarly in the answers of the management, except that generally, they pay less attention to the reflective behaviour than professors do.

*Inverted behaviour.* Some people, as already mentioned, are "comfortable" with their problems and in no hurry to resolve them. 7.2% of the respondents among the college professors belong to this category, moreover, all of them are women. Peaking at the age of 30-40 the role of the inverted behaviour recedes later. The management answers are also indicative: 11.4% of them state that there are people in their immediate



social environment perceiving and expressing their problems almost as individual merits. This opinion is again expressed only by women.

*Tolerant behaviour.* “Tolerance” is a polysemantic term<sup>7</sup>. In this case, it expresses the acceptance of hardships, treating them as bad weather that can’t be changed and has to be endured. Such type of tolerant behaviour in their immediate social environment is noted by 18.4% of college professors and 31.4% of the management among their employees. The gender factor is noticeable in the received answers. Among the college professors, male respondents are more sensitive to the manifestations of tolerant behaviour, among the management, on the contrary, female respondents. It is difficult to explain these discrepancies, based solely on the data of a survey. “Age-related” differences also manifest. The age group up to 30 is the most sensitive to the manifestations of tolerance. Then the sensitivity level falls sharply and begins to rise again by the age of 50. “The spirit of humility” is less characteristic of youth, therefore young people are more susceptible to the manifestations of tolerance, as reflected in the survey.

*Nonchalant behaviour.* According to the survey, a lot of people are nonchalant about their problems, believing that as time passes “things will work out”. Such nonchalance is indicated by 36% of the college professors and 22.8% of the management. Moreover, in the first case, the immediate social environment was assessed, whereas in the second - the behaviour of the employees. Among college professors, female respondents are relatively more susceptible to manifestations of nonchalance, among management, on the contrary, male respondents. Yet again, it is not entirely clear what causes such gender differences in answers. Respondents from the extreme age groups are more susceptible to the

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7 Лекторский В.А. On tolerance, pluralism and criticism // Questions of philosophy. 1997. № 11; Podgureczkij Yu. Tolerance and its determinants // Social communication in modern conditions: state, problems, prospects. Belgorod: Publishing House of BelSU. 2000. Part 1. P. 85-90.

manifestations of nonchalance, that is: up to 30 years old and over 50 years old.

*Obsessive behaviour.* This type of behaviour is much less common than the rest: 5.6% of the college professors and 2.9% of the managers indicate it. At the same time, comparatively more obsessive manifestation susceptibility is expressed by male respondents (in the college professors' group) and female respondents (in the management group). Significantly, none of the respondents under the age of 30 denote obsessive manifestations, while 13.8% of the respondents over the age of 50 do. These data indicate: firstly, an "adaptation" to obsessive manifestations, secondly, a relatively high level of "adaptation" at a young age, and thirdly, a gradual decrease in the level of "adaptation" after the age of 30.

*Intolerant behaviour.* This type of behaviour, in which obsession gives way to impatience, is also uncommon. Only 3.2% of the college professors and 2.9% of the managers point to it. The same gender differences are manifested in assessing intolerant behaviour. Among the college professors, male respondents are more susceptible to it, and among management - female respondents. The susceptibility to the intolerance manifestations increases with age.

*"Shifting" behaviour.* This type of behaviour refers to the numerous facts of people "repulsing" their problems from themselves, of "pinning" them to others. Judging by the survey, it is fairly widespread. It is identified by 20% of the college professors surveyed and almost every third manager. In both cases, female respondents are more sensitive to it. The age factor practically does not play a role in the distribution of the received answers, apart from the fact that starting from the age of 50, the level of "shifting" manifestations sensitivity decreases noticeably.

*Protective behaviour.* An imaginary solution by a person of their problems is quite often and manifests in forgetting, getting distracted, fantasising, etc. This protects, protects a person

from the severity and harshness of their problems. The tendency to the problems imaginary solution is noted by 10.4% of the college professors surveyed and 22.8% of the managers. Moreover, comparatively greater receptivity is demonstrated by male respondents (among professors) and female respondents (among managers). The level of susceptibility noticeably decreases with the age of the respondents (from 23.1% at the age of up to 30 years, up to 3.4% at the age of over 50).

Thus, judging by the college professors' survey data, the most common among their social environment is a carefree behaviour type. Hypochondriac, shifting, tolerant and indifferent types of irrational behaviour are also quite common; least common are inverted, obsessive and intolerant types. Management adheres to a slightly different opinion. Among the most common types of behaviour, they distinguish indifferent, tolerant, shifting. Gender differences are manifested in the sensitivity to certain types of irrational behaviour: male professors are more sensitive to tolerant, obsessive and protective types of behaviour; female teachers - to the inverted, nonchalant and shifting. Respondents of the age groups "up to 30 years" and "30-40 years" are generally more sensitive to the identification of types of irrational behaviour, except for the obsessive and intolerant types. The data obtained allow us to more successfully establish and maintain interpersonal relationships in the team, to provide effective assistance to employees in resolving their problems and overcoming arising difficulties.

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**Irrational behavior in a problematic situation: theoretical typology experience**

The article is focused on the importance of rational human behaviour in a problematic situation. A typology of irrational behaviours is given, according to which indifferent, hypochondriac, reflective, inverted, tolerant, nonchalant, obsessive, intolerant, repulsive, protective behaviour is distinguished and considered. This typology can become the basis for diagnosing problematic situations and human behaviour in these situations, as well as problematic behaviour optimization prerequisite.

**Key words:** behaviour, problematic situation, rational, irrational, typology.

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**Иррациональное поведение в проблемной ситуации: опыт теоретической типологии**

Статья посвящена важности рационального поведения человека в проблемной ситуации. Дается типология иррационального поведения, согласно которой различают и рассматривают безразличное, ипохондрическое, рефлексивное, перевернутое, толерантное, небрежное, навязчивое, нетерпимое, отталкивающее, защитное поведение. Эта типология может стать основой для диагностики проблемных ситуаций и поведения человека в этих ситуациях, а также предпосылки для оптимизации проблемного поведения.

**Ключевые слова:** поведение, проблемная ситуация, рациональное, иррациональное, типология.

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**Academic freedom  
as a structurally substantive element of the system  
of constitutional rights and individual freedoms  
in the Russian Federation\***

The Constitution of the Russian Federation, along with the set of fundamental human and citizen rights guarantees constitutional freedom. This includes creative freedom and academic freedom.

The fundamental significance of academic freedom is required by its fundamental role in the national science and education system which, in turn, determines the level of social and cultural development of the state. L.A. Paseshnikova's view on this issue should be taken into account, she supposes that "the experiences of past decades demonstrated that it is only possible to cope with modern objectives, challenges of the time, global problems of today – ... – through the creation of intelligent and cultural society" [7], one of the main instruments, in this case, is the constitutional academic freedom. Academic freedom belongs to that legal tradition without which the for-

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**Академическая свобода как структурно-содержательный элемент системы конституционных прав и свобод личности в Российской Федерации**

mation and development of a creative personality, ideological pluralism of the civil society would be impossible.

International legal instruments analysis helps to identify several principles, which are increasingly implemented in Russian statutory documents.

Definition of the academic freedom is given in the Brockhaus and Efron Encyclopedic Dictionary: "Academic freedom – the right of higher educational institutions represented by professors to implement self-government; determination of teaching programs and internal order of higher education institutions, independent election of professors and rectors, without interference of external administrative authorities." [2, p. 3].

Historical experiences of society's attitude to academic freedom development stress the importance of realizing the principle of personal freedom in teaching. Spanish philosopher Jose Ortega y Gasset in his monograph "Mission of the University" saw the goal of university education in this way: "We must consider that university education performs three functions: I. Transmission of culture. II. Teaching a Job training. III. Scientific investigation and training of new people in science." [6, p. 37].

Since the first universities foundation there were two opposite trends: one of them is the focus on obtaining and replicating fundamental knowledge; the other is the desire to receive practical high-quality professional training.

V. Humboldt – the creator of University education theory had a very important conclusion. Denying the differentiation between science and higher education, he implemented scientific researches into his ideal model of University as an integral, vital part of University functioning, together with scientific teaching. Democratic structure of educational and scientific process, according to V. Humboldt, creates the conditions and the environment for scientific talents "maturation" [9].

Russian higher professional school was formed in the



19<sup>th</sup> century, it was formed mainly due to the German model import – Humboldt Research University. But as noted by V.N. Vinogradov and O.G. Prikot, “the implementation occurred with a distortion of one of the fundamental principles of the German University – the principle of academic autonomy. However, the organizational forms – disciplinary division, management, and funding with the effective participation of the state, entering universities through admission tests, organization of the educational process, and so on – were completely copied. And this undoubtedly gave Russia the opportunity to create a competitive higher education system in a short period of time.” [4, p. 7].

Gradual integration of Russia in the European educational environment required changes in university education: flexibility and openness of educational programs, relevancy with foreign models, with democratic traditions of European countries. As a result a sharp increase in responsibility and autonomy of the University becomes an actual problem of educational practice.

As a structural and informative element of constitutional rights and personal liberty system, constitutional institute of academic freedom receives legal significance on the basis of two key conditions: legal entrenchment and specification, providing a mechanism of constitutional and legal guarantees.

In particular, the constitutional guarantees of academic freedom should include conditions fixed at the constitutional level and specified in the acts of Federal and regional legislation, as well as in the acts of departmental and intrauniversity rulemaking that provide teachers with a real opportunity to realize their own creative opportunities in scientific and educational activities. The main constitutional guarantees of academic freedom include:

- state financial support for science and education (article 43);
- recognition at the state level of the value of the institution of personal liberty (art. 2);

- declaration of the constitutional principle of personal freedoms equality on the territory of the Russian Federation (art. 6, 19);
- establishment and observance of the direct action of constitutional provisions principle, including those that enshrine human rights and freedoms (art. 18);
- securing the right to use the native language and free choice of the language of communication, education, teaching, learning and creativity (art. 26);
- proclamation of conscience and religion freedom (art. 28);
- guaranteeing freedom of thought and speech, as well as the freedom to search for, receive, and transmit information (art. 29);
- securing the freedom to choose the type of activity and profession (art. 37).

As a result, the academic freedom guaranteed at the constitutional level provided by a set of constitutional arrangements and specified in national legislation is quite new in the context of constitutional freedoms of the socio-cultural order.

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**Academic freedom as a structurally substantive element of the system of constitutional rights and individual freedoms in the Russian Federation**

**Abstract.** In the modern education system of the Russian Federation, one of the important elements for improving the quality of education is the availability of a highly professional approach to learning. Academic freedom contributes to the formation of students' ability to independently make professional choices, see the final result of this choice and bear responsibility for it. The legal basis for regulating the freedom of a teacher and a student creates a unified format of the educational space that provides training for a highly qualified specialist.

**Key words:** academic freedom, citizen, constitution, human rights, society, teacher.

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**Академическая свобода как структурно-содержательный элемент системы конституционных прав и свобод личности в Российской Федерации**

**Аннотация.** В современной системе образования Российской Федерации одним из важных элементов повышения качества образования является наличие высокопрофессионального подхода к обучению. Академическая свобода способствует формированию у студентов способности самостоятельно делать профессиональный выбор, видеть конечный результат этого выбора и нести за него ответственность. Правовая основа регулирования свободы преподавателя и студента создает единый формат образовательного пространства, обеспечивающий подготовку высококвалифицированного специалиста.

**Ключевые слова:** академическая свобода, гражданин, конституция, права человека, общество, учитель.

## Abstracts

Ryabova E.L.  
Ternovaya L.O.

### **Environmental culture: a search for indicators of social protest**

The keen attitude of people towards the environment is a natural consequence of technological progress, which allows a person to take more and more natural resources for his needs. This concern is now increasingly taking on radical forms of environmental activism, which take place without taking into account the historical and cultural experience of reading the symbols of nature, which in the past guided people's actions to the development of natural resources. The return of reading skills of symbols of nature will help, on the one hand, reduce the intensity of radicalism in the environmental movement, and, on the other hand, create the basis for a more careful attitude to nature.

**Key words:** ecology, semantics, ecological culture, symbols, eco-activism.

Mikhaylenko A.N.

### **The formation of a new world order and integration processes in the EAEU**

We are currently witnessing the formation of a new world order. All the leaders of the major world powers have no doubt any more about the need for new approaches in world politics. For example, in early September 2019 German Chancellor Angela Merkel says: "There is no doubt that Europe needs to change its position in a changed world. The old rules of the post-war order are no longer suitable ... They [China, Russia and the USA] force us to find common ground again. It is often difficult, considering our different interests. But we do it ...". It is necessary to pay attention to the countries that the leader of Germany opposed to Europe. It turns out that Moscow, Beijing and Washington are in one harness in competition with Europe. For the first two, this is usual position, but the place of the USA in this group of three is out of the ordinary.

**Key words:** anarchy, multipolarity, polycentricity, multilateralism, integration, Eurasian Economic Union, EAEU.

Shchuplenkov O.V.Shchuplenkov N.O.

### **On the legal and social status of a teacher**

The development and implementation of a set of measures for social and legal activities aimed at improving the social status of a teacher, the formation of a respectful attitude on the part of society towards the professional activities of a teacher, including at the municipal, regional and federal levels, becomes an important element of the general program for raising the status of a teacher. It is necessary to create social and legal conditions for raising the public prestige of a teacher. Academic freedom allows the teacher to fully realize their professional competencies, which is an important element of the structure of social progress.

**Key word:** academic freedom, economy, higher education institution, labor market, prestige, profession, teacher.

Ryabova E.L.

### **On the 500th Anniversary of Havana**

In anticipation of the 500th anniversary of Havana and commemoration of Russian-Cuban friendship the exhibition of Cuban-Russian artist Omar Godinez Lanso was held in one of the buildings of The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation "Azimut". Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation Ryabkov Sergey Alekseyevich delivered a welcoming speech to the audience. He addressed his congratulations on the forthcoming 500th anniversary of Havana to the exhibition present, emphasized the importance and significance of the artist's work in the development of Russian-Cuban culture, international relations and strengthening the ties between Russia and the whole Latin-American continent. The works of the artist are known not only in Russia but also in countries all over the world for more than a decade. The work of the artist is aimed at strengthening friendship, exaltation of culture and is an example of the best masterpieces of Latin America in Russia.

**Key words:** Havana, anniversary, holiday, work, Latin America.

**Ryabova E.I.****Geopolitical Cuisine**

The article analyses the publications of recent years owned by Russian and foreign authors, who have examined various aspects of the food history: from ordinary food items to complex culinary delights which become phenomena not only of world history and economics, but also of geopolitics. The author tries to answer, why it is so important for a person to visualize his meal and where this tradition comes from. It is also important to understand the reasons for the interest not only in cooked food, but also in its molecular components. Moreover, the complex of problems of gastronomic geopolitics is of interest.

**Key words:** geopolitics, history, food, cooking, trophology, food security, hunger.

**Voznesensky I.S.****The temporal component  
of organizational culture**

Under the influence of scientific, technical and informational changes, time has become a main vital resource. The time factor plays a decisive role in the economy, responding to the underlying needs of the human-oriented organization of labor. Research in this direction has covered a number of sciences. The result of their efforts was the emergence of time management. His methods come from the obligatory consideration of personal types of time perception, generally reduced to linear, parallel and cyclic types. The article reveals the main characteristics of the types of temporal perception, which directly affect the organizational culture.

**Key words:** time, labor organization, time management, organizational culture, typology, temporal perception.

**Danakin N.S.****Barkovskiy E.S.****Irrational behavior in a problematic situation:  
theoretical typology experience**

The article is focused on the importance of rational human behaviour in a problematic situation. A typology of irrational behaviours is given, according to which indifferent, hypochondriac,



reflective, inverted, tolerant, nonchalant, obsessive, intolerant, repulsive, protective behaviour is distinguished and considered. This typology can become the basis for diagnosing problematic situations and human behaviour in these situations, as well as problematic behaviour optimization prerequisite.

**Key words:** behaviour, problematic situation, rational, irrational, typology.

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**Academic freedom as a structurally substantive  
element of the system of constitutional rights  
and individual freedoms in the Russian Federation**

In the modern education system of the Russian Federation, one of the important elements for improving the quality of education is the availability of a highly professional approach to learning. Academic freedom contributes to the formation of students' ability to independently make professional choices, see the final result of this choice and bear responsibility for it. The legal basis for regulating the freedom of a teacher and a student creates a unified format of the educational space that provides training for a highly qualified specialist.

**Key words:** academic freedom, citizen, constitution, human rights, society, teacher.

## Аннотации

Рябова Е.Л.  
Терновая Л.О.

### **Экологическая культура: поиск индикаторов социального протеста**

Острое отношение людей к окружающей среде является естественным следствием технического прогресса, который позволяет человеку использовать все больше природных ресурсов для своих нужд. Эта обеспокоенность в настоящее время все чаще приобретает радикальные формы экологической активности, которые происходят без учета исторического и культурного опыта чтения символов природы, который в прошлом направлял действия людей на освоение природных ресурсов. Возвращение навыков чтения символов природы поможет, с одной стороны, снизить интенсивность радикализма в экологическом движении, а с другой - создать основу для более бережного отношения к природе.

**Ключевые слова:** экология, семантика, экологическая культура, символы, эооактивизм.

Михайленко А.Н.

### **Формирование нового мирового порядка и интеграционные процессы в ЕАЭС**

В настоящее время мы являемся свидетелями формирования нового мирового порядка. Все лидеры ведущих мировых держав больше не сомневаются в необходимости новых подходов в мировой политике. Например, в начале сентября 2019 года канцлер Германии Ангела Меркель говорит: «Нет сомнений в том, что Европе необходимо изменить свое положение в изменившемся мире. Старые правила послевоенного порядка больше не подходят ... Они [Китай, Россия и США] заставляют нас снова находить общий язык. Это часто сложно, учитывая наши разные интересы. Но мы делаем это ...». Необходимо обратить внимание на страны, которым лидер Германии противопоставит Европа. Оказывается, Москва, Пекин и Вашингтон находятся в одной упряжке в конкуренции с Европой. Для первых двух это обычная позиция, но место США в этой группе из трех стран необычно.

**Ключевые слова:** анархия, многополярность, полицентризм, многосторонность, интеграция, Евразийский экономический союз, ЕАЭС.

Щупленков О.В.Щупленков Н.О.

### **О правовом и социальном статусе учителя**

Разработка и реализация комплекса мер социально-правовой деятельности, направленных на повышение социального статуса учителя, формирование уважительного отношения со стороны общества к профессиональной деятельности учителя, в том числе на муниципальном, региональном и федеральный уровень становится важным элементом общей программы повышения статуса учителя. Необходимо создать социально-правовые условия для повышения общественного авторитета учителя. Академическая свобода позволяет учителю в полной мере реализовать свои профессиональные компетенции, что является важным элементом структуры социального прогресса.

**Ключевое слово:** академическая свобода, экономика, высшее учебное заведение, рынок труда, престиж, профессия, преподаватель.

Рябова Е.Л.

### **К 500-летию Гаваны**

В преддверии 500-летия Гаваны и празднования российско-кубинской дружбы в одном из зданий Министерства иностранных дел Российской Федерации «Азимут» прошла выставка кубино-российского художника Омара Годинеса Лансо. Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол, заместитель Министра иностранных дел Российской Федерации Рябков Сергей Алексеевич выступил с приветственной речью перед аудиторией. Он направил свои поздравления в связи с предстоящей 500-летней годовщиной Гаваны присутствующим на выставке, подчеркнул важность и значение работы художника в развитии русско-кубинской культуры, международных отношений и укреплении связей между Россией и всем латиноамериканским континентом. Работы художника известны не только в России, но и в странах мира уже более десяти лет. Работа художника направлена на укрепление дружбы, возвышение культуры и является примером лучших шедевров Латинской Америки в России.

**Ключевые слова:** Гавана, юбилей, праздник, работа, Латинская Америка.

**Рябова Е.И.****Геополитическая кухня**

В статье анализируются публикации последних лет, принадлежащие российским и зарубежным авторам, которые исследовали различные аспекты истории еды: от обычных продуктов питания до сложных кулинарных изысков, которые становятся явлениями не только мировой истории и экономики, но и геополитики. Автор пытается ответить, почему человеку так важно визуализировать свою еду и откуда эта традиция. Также важно понимать причины интереса не только к приготовленной пище, но и к ее молекулярным компонентам. Более того, комплекс проблем гастрономической геополитики представляет интерес.

**Ключевые слова:** геополитика, история, еда, кулинария, трофология, продовольственная безопасность, голод.

**Вознесенский И.С.****Временный компонент организационной культуры**

Под влиянием научных, технических и информационных изменений время стало основным жизненно важным ресурсом. Фактор времени играет решающую роль в экономике, отвечая основным потребностям человеческой организации труда. Исследования в этом направлении охватили ряд наук. Результатом их усилий стало появление тайм-менеджмента. Его методы основаны на обязательном рассмотрении личных типов восприятия времени, обычно сводимых к линейным, параллельным и циклическим типам. В статье раскрываются основные характеристики типов временного восприятия, которые непосредственно влияют на организационную культуру.

**Ключевые слова:** время, организация труда, управление временем, организационная культура, типология, временное восприятие.

**Данакин Н.С.****Барковский Е.С.****Иррациональное поведение в проблемной ситуации: опыт теоретической типологии**

Статья посвящена важности рационального поведения человека в проблемной ситуации. Дается типология иррационального пове-

дения, согласно которой различают и рассматривают безразличное, ипохондрическое, рефлексивное, перевернутое, толерантное, небрежное, навязчивое, нетерпимое, отталкивающее, защитное поведение. Эта типология может стать основой для диагностики проблемных ситуаций и поведения человека в этих ситуациях, а также предпосылки для оптимизации проблемного поведения.

**Ключевые слова:** поведение, проблемная ситуация, рациональное, иррациональное, типология.

Щупленков О.В.

Щупленков Н.О.

**Академическая свобода  
как структурно-содержательный элемент системы  
конституционных прав и свобод личности  
в Российской Федерации**

В современной системе образования Российской Федерации одним из важных элементов повышения качества образования является наличие высокопрофессионального подхода к обучению. Академическая свобода способствует формированию у студентов способности самостоятельно делать профессиональный выбор, видеть конечный результат этого выбора и нести за него ответственность. Правовая основа регулирования свободы преподавателя и студента создает единый формат образовательного пространства, обеспечивающий подготовку высококвалифицированного специалиста.

**Ключевые слова:** академическая свобода, гражданин, конституция, права человека, общество, учитель.

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