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ARCHITECTURE

TSARITSYNO ENSEMBLE BY V.I. BAZHENOV – STATE HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENT OF THE 18TH CENTURY

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ЦАРИЦЫНСКИЙ АНСАМБЛЬ В.И. БАЖЕНОВА – ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЙ ПАМЯТНИК АРХИТЕКТУРЫ XVIII ВЕКА

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Abstract

Typological analysis of the Tsaritsyno Ensemble by V.I. Bazhenov leads to a historical understanding of the infrastructure consisting of their symbolized architectural objects. The research methodology was aimed at identifying the author's concept of V.I. Bazhenova. She showed that the imperial summer residence of Catherine II corresponds not only to the model of the Russian state, but also to the model of the New Jerusalem. For this proof, comparisons are made of the urban planning formation of the Tsaritsyn ensemble with the territory of the Russian state, but also with the general plan of the city of Ancient Jerusalem in the 1st century AD. Thus, the identified urban planning and architectural principles form a connection with the territory of the Russian state, but also with the iconography of the historical centers of Christianity: Ancient Jerusalem, Ancient Rome and Constantinople (Istanbul).

Аннотация

Типологический анализ Царицынского ансамбля В.И. Баженова приводит к историческому пониманию инфраструктуры, состоящей их символизированных архитектурных объектов. Методика проведенных исследований была направлена на выявлении авторской концепции В.И. Баженова. Она показала, что императорская летняя резиденция Екатерины II соответствует не только модели Российского государства, но и также модели Горнего Града. Для этого доказательства приводятся сравнения градостроительного образования Царицынского ансамбля с территорией Российского государства, но и с генпланом г. Древнего Иерусалима I в. н.э. Таким образом, выявленные градостроительные и архитектурные принципы формирования связь с территорией российского государства, но и с иконографией исторических очагов христианства: Др. Иерусалима, Рима и Константинополя (Стамбула).

Keywords: zoning symbolization, iconography, theoretical analysis, typology, Christianity, light-air plastic, New Jerusalem, state model.

Ключевые слова: зонирование символизация, иконография, теоретический анализ, типология, христианство, световоздушная пластика, Горний Град, государственная модель.

Методика исследования строится на градостроительной модели, как на теоретическое средство обоснования архитектурного ансамбля – картографической модели государства и как духовной христианской модели Священного града. Опираясь на принадлежность к восточной христианской конфессии, зодчий создает градостроительное пространство Царицынского ансамбля в соответствии мировоззренческих позиций, представляя резиденцию для первого лица империи в иконографической архитектурной образности.

Целостная композиционная система архитектурного пространства проявляется не только в тематических образованиях, но и на уровне функциональных зон.

Общая градостроительная композиция Царицынского ансамбля формируется на реальной материальной основе, содержащейся в архитектурном пространстве, отражающей Царский и Имперский периоды государственного развития России. Периоды развития государства отчетливо проявляются на разделительной галерее, расположенной по центру дворцовой застройки. Галерея является времен-

ным контуром, по разные стороны которой имеются два разных периода развития государства и два стиля: Царской – стрельчатый и Имперской – классический.

В ансамбле зодчим использованы принципы, которые конвергентно относятся к духовному иконографическому предназначению. В качестве средств объединяющие всю историческую инфраструктуру зодчий использует иконографические духовные средства, объединяющие всю историческую инфраструктуру. Это своеобразная «артикуляция информационного поля», на которой формируется единение всех объектов ансамбля. Для проявления информационного пластического средства и получения максимального изобразительного эффекта применяется христианская духовная иконография, которая интегрирована в структуру светской среды государственного геопространства.

В начале исследования была выдвинута гипотеза, что «Царицыно» содержит многоуровневую градостроительную инфраструктуру, содержащую символизацию государственного уровня. Гипотеза, принятая как теоретическая базисная основа, стала приобретать объективные признаки истины, и на основании неопровержимых доказательств, содержащих топографические признаки, географические символы, обеспечили неопровержимые условия для доказательства. Царицынский ансамбль приобрел достоверные конкретные натурные географические формы её территории России, проявилась Европейская и азиатские её части. Эти обоснования подтвердились и на региональном уровне, географической карте Москвы, где были найдены исторические признаки топографических контуров Дальнего Востока с топографическим сходством Камчатского полуострова.

На географической карте Москвы начала XIX века территория Царицыно, где располагается зона Дальнего Востока, выделена интенсивным зеленым цветом. На генплане Царицынского ансамбля зодчего В.И. Баженова 1775 г. Европейская часть представлена всеми столичными городами России от Древней Руси до Имперской России. Они в символической форме столичных городов расположены в последовательном порядке, как это происходило их появление в соответствии исторического развития государства: – они выстраиваются на линейной композиционной оси, которые представлены на генплане «Царицыно». Линейная ось на генплане символизированных столичных городов проходит по центру зальных помещений этих корпусов. Эти символизированные корпуса столичных городов представляют единую тематическо-сюжетную группу. Столичные города представлены на уровне этноса они содержатся в виде памятников-икон: – Зарождения христианства на Руси; становления Княжеского Московского государства и образования Российской империи.

В настоящее время при новом строительстве и нерадивости чиновников от архитектуры искажили исторический памятник архитектуры великого зодчего XVIII в., нейтрализовали его неоклассику введением чуждых ему символов и знаков, которые приобрели в результате нового строительства в 2005–2007 гг.

Ранее В.И. Баженова упрекали в том, что один из корпусов ансамбля был построен рядом с церковью “Богородицы Живоносный Источник”, и только по новым исследованиям стало известно, что этот корпус является памятником и его место, определенное зодчим, соответствует историческому назначению.

В формировании Царицынского ансамбля В.И. Баженов использовал исторический мировой опыт, который он получил во время стажировки во Франции, Италии после окончания Санкт-Петербургской Академии. Он перенес на отечественную архитектуру основные идеи, которые были характерны для нового направления – классицизма. В Царицынском ансамбле В.И. Баженов применил приемы неоклассики, которые были связаны с образованием одновременно модели Российского государства и Горнего Града.

Сегодня мы имеем научно обоснованные доказательства, что гении В.И. Баженова на несколько веков предвосхитил развитие архитектуры и внес в мировое градостроительство и архитектуру новые приёмы проектирования. Он смог преодолеть ранее не постижимый барьер в передаче тонкой духовной субстанции – световоздушной пластики в градостроительном пространстве, которая проявилась не только на территории отдельного исторического ансамбля, но и на планетарном – межгосударственном уровне.

Беспринципный вандализм XXI в. в отношении к историческому наследию уничтожил жемчужину великой архитектуры XVIII в., но существует надежда и вера на восстановление Царицынского ансамбля по В.И. Баженову. Он должен занять достойное место в мировой и национальной культуре и продемонстрировать бессмертное величие гения архитектуры.

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BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF MORPHOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF RED DEER ANTLERS (*CERVUS ELAPHUS MONTANUS*, BOTEZAT, 1903) IN ROMANIA

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Abstract

In Europe, the largest wild animal is the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*). It is widespread, practically in all countries on the European continent. Despite numerous efforts that have lasted for decades, a unified zoological systematics of the red deer has not yet been created. The large number of subspecies and varieties complicates this task. One of the varieties that inhabits the territory of Romania (*Cervus elaphus montanus*, Botezat, 1903) (Cotta et al. 2001, Obletenov, 2010, Urošević B.M. 2015) was the subject of our research.

Thirty deer antlers were analyzed, hunted in Romania, and exhibited at a hunting exhibition in Bucharest in 1997. The data was taken from the official catalog. The morphological parameters examined were: the length of the left beam of the antler, the length of the right beam of the antler, the length of the left brow tine, the length of the right brow tine, the length of the left frontal tine, the length of the right frontal tine, and the girth of the left and right coronets.

It was found that the average length of the left beam of the antler is 117.79 cm, and the right one is 115.05 cm. The average length of the left brow tine was 41.62 cm, and the right one was 40.88 cm. Regarding the frontal tine, the average length of the left one was 41.76 cm, and the right one was 40.52 cm. The average value for the girth of the left coronet was 26.98 cm, and the right one was 27.00 cm.

In absolute values, the differences between the arithmetic values for the morphological parameters on the left and right beams are minimal.

Keywords: red deer, trophy antlers, Romania

Introduction

In Europe, the largest wild animal is the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*). It is widespread, practically in all countries on the European continent. Despite numerous efforts that have lasted for decades, a unified zoological systematics of the red deer has not yet been created. The large number of subspecies and varieties complicates this task. One of the varieties that inhabits the territory of Romania (*Cervus elaphus montanus*, Botezat, 1903) (Cotta et al. 2001, Obletenov, 2010, Urošević B.M. 2015) was the subject of our research.

In the available scientific literature, data on the antlers of the Carpathian deer (*Cervus elaphus montanus*, Botezat, 1903) are rare. In the book on hunting in Romania, Cotta et al. (2001) state that deer aged 10-12 years have antlers weighing between 7-15 kg, averaging 8 kg. The authors do not mention any morphometric parameters of the antlers.

In the available literature, there is only one analysis of the morphological parameters of deer hunted in Romania. A detailed analysis of the antlers of

red deer (*Cervus elaphus* L.) hunted in Romania during the period 2017-2018 was conducted by Sirbu et al. (2020). They studied 66 antlers and divided them into three groups based on age. The first group consisted of deer aged 4-6 years, the second of those aged 7-9 years, and the third group included deer older than 10 years. In the first group, the average antler length was 86.87 cm, in the second group 107.01 cm, and in the third 111.18 cm. The average brow tine length in the first group was 30.28 cm, in the second 34.89 cm, and in the third 37.29 cm. Regarding the brow tine, its average length in the first group was 26.57 cm, in the second 32.10 cm, and in the third 34.92 cm. The circumference of the rose had an average value of 19.48 cm in the first group, 24.53 cm in the second, and 25.20 cm in the third group. It is noticeable that as the age of the deer increases, the absolute values of the analyzed parameters also increase.

Studying the antlers of the common deer (*Cervus elaphus*), Dragišić (1957) notes that the record deer trophy at the Düsseldorf exhibition in 1954 had a right

main beam length of 126.00 cm and a left main beam length of 128.80 cm. The length of the right brow tine was 47.20 cm, and the left 50.40 cm. The right frontal tine was 54.40 cm long, and the left 57.60 cm. The author states that mature deer have a rose circumference of 28-32 cm. Rajskey et al. (2003) report that in deer hunted in Slovakia, the average length of the main beam at the age of three years was 56.7 cm, and at four years, it increased to 62.8 cm. At the age of 12 years, deer in Slovakia had an average beam length of 100.8 cm. The authors found that the brow tine, in deer aged three years, had an average length of 17.9 cm, at four years, its average length was 19.7 cm, and at 12 years, the brow tine was on average 36.2 cm long. The rose circumference at the age of three years was 15.2 cm, and at four, it was 17.6 cm. Twelve-year-old deer had an average rose circumference of 26.1 cm.

Analyzing the morphological parameters of deer hunted in mountainous and lowland areas in Serbia, Urošević et al. (2018) found a highly significant statistical difference in the length of the left main beam between individuals from mountainous and lowland hunting grounds. The same statistical significance was found in the length of the right main beam. The average length of the left beam of lowland deer was 100.40±8.20 cm, while in mountainous deer, it was 102.80±9.10 cm. Unlike the length of the beams of the left and right main beam, the lengths of the left and right brow tines in deer from mountainous and lowland hunting grounds did not show statistically significant differences. The absolute differences in the length of the left frontal tine between these two groups of deer were not statistically significant. In contrast, the analysis showed that there was a statistical difference in the lengths of the right frontal tine. In lowland deer, the average length of the left brow tine was 38.70±7.50 cm, and the right 37.60±6.50 cm. In deer from mountainous regions, the average length of the left brow tine was 37.0±6.30 cm, and the right 37.10±6.60 cm. The authors found that the average length of the left frontal tine in lowland deer was 38.60±7.50 cm, and the right 38.60±8.00 cm. In mountainous deer, the left frontal tine had an average length of 33.60±6.4 cm, and the right 32.30±7.60 cm. The analysis showed a significant statistical difference between the rose circumferences of the left main beam in deer from mountainous and lowland hunting grounds. The same statistical significance was found in the rose circumference between deer from mountainous and lowland hunting grounds. The average rose circumference of the left main beam in lowland deer was 24.50±2.50 cm, and in mountainous deer, it was 24.00±2.90 cm. The average rose circumference of the right main beam in deer from lowland hunting grounds was 24.50 cm±2.50 cm, and in those from mountainous hunting grounds, it was 24.8±3.00 cm.

Hell and Bakoš (1991) analyzed deer trophies at the Nitra (Slovakia) exhibition held in 1990. In a sample of 96 individuals, they found that the average beam length was 110.28 cm, the brow tine 38.97 cm, and the frontal tine 36.62 cm. The average rose

circumference was 26.51 cm. Degmečić (2010), studying deer antlers in the Croatian part of Baranja, found that the average beam length was 105.74 cm. The average length of the frontal tine was 47.54 cm, and the brow tine had an average length of 40.20 cm. The average rose circumference was 25.89 cm. The author notes that the length of the main beam is linearly dependent on the length of all the tines on the beam. This means that the longer the beam, the longer the tines will be.

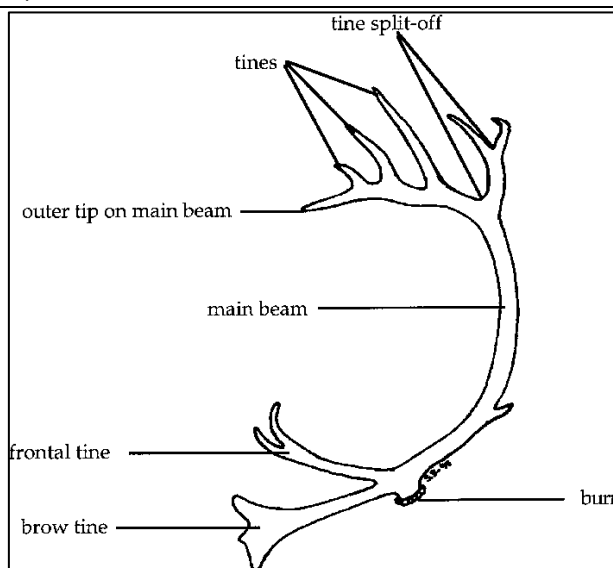
Urošević B.M. (2015), in a sample of 33 deer antlers from hilly hunting grounds, shot in Serbia, found that the average length of the left beam was 96.04 cm. The right main beam had an average length of 95.91 cm. The left brow tine had an average length of 32.21 cm, while the right brow tine was on average 33.15 cm long. In these deer, the left frontal tine had an average length of 27.02 cm, and the right 28.83 cm. The region in Serbia where the research was conducted is located in the east of the country, near the border with Romania.

Hell (1983) states that the length of the beam and frontal tine reaches its maximum at the age of 12 years in deer in Slovakia. The rose circumference reaches its maximum at the age of 13 years. This research showed that the average beam length of a 12-year-old deer was 103.10 cm. At the same age, the average length of the brow tine was 33.40 cm, and the frontal tine 35.60 cm.

Analyzing the basic morphological parameters of 22 red deer antlers (*Cervus elaphus hippelaphus* L.) hunted during the imperial hunt from 1897-1912, Urošević et al. (2023) determined that the left antler had an average length of 81.84 cm, while the right one was 85.34 cm. Interestingly, their maximum values were identical, each measuring 111.00 cm. Since the minimum values were relatively low, with the left antler at 39.00 cm and the right at 38.00 cm, it can be concluded that young specimens were hunted. The average circumference of the rose on the left antler was 19.61 cm, while on the right it was 19.59 cm.

Materials and Methods

For this research, data were taken from the official catalog (Catalogul trofeelor) of the exhibition held in Bucharest (Expozitia Nationala de Vanatoare) from September 15-21, 1997. Using the random sampling method, data were collected for 40 deer hunted in Romania during the period 1980-1996. The morphometric parameters studied included: length of the left main beam, length of the left brow tine, length of the left befrontal tine, circumference of the left rose, length of the right main beam, length of the right brow tine, length of the right frontal tine, and circumference of the right rose. The data were processed using the method of descriptive statistics. The Pearson correlation method was used to determine the dependence between the observed parameters. The collected data were processed with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for Windows Release 17.0.0 software.



Results

The lengths of the right antler beam range from 101 cm to 131 cm, and the lengths of the left antler beam range from 107 cm to 131 cm. Using the method of descriptive statistics, the mean values of the lengths of the right antler beam $M=115.05$ cm ($SD=7.55836$) and the lengths of the left antler beam $M=117.79$ cm, $SD=6.99654$ were obtained (table 1). The mean value of the length of right brow tine is $M=40.87$ cm ($SD=5.87080$) and of the left brow tine is $M=41.6217$

cm ($SD=5.45201$). The length of right frontal tine range from 26 cm up to 55.2 cm and this tine was long, on the average, 40.52 cm ($SD=6.38242$). The left frontal tine was long, on the average, 41.76 cm ($SD=7.82946$), ranging from 26 cm up to 60.40 cm. Circumference of coronets were very similar, on the average, the circumference of left coronet was 26.98 cm ($SD=1.96371$), and the circumference of right coronet was 27 cm ($SD=1.94537$).

Table 1. Descriptive statistical indicators

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
Length of left antler beam	30	107.00	131.00	117.7880	6.99654
Length of right antler beam	30	101.00	131.00	115.0467	7.55836
Length of left brow tine	30	30.50	58.00	41.6217	5.45201
Length of right brow tine	30	27.70	55.80	40.8700	5.87080
Length of left frontal tine	30	26.00	60.40	41.7567	7.82946
Length of right frontal tine	30	26.00	55.20	40.5167	6.38242
Circumference of left coronet	30	23.40	30.80	26.9800	1.96371
Circumference of right coronet	30	23.50	31.20	27.0033	1.94537
Valid N (listwise)	30				

The results of Pearson's correlation showed a statistically significant positive correlation between same morphometric parameters. Namely, in table 2, it can be observed that there is a significant statistical positive correlation between the lengths of the right antler beam

and the length of the left antler beam. The similar correlation is found between length of left brow tine and length of right brow tine; length of left and right frontal tine; and circumference of left and right coronets (table 3,4,5).

Table 2. Correlations between some of measured trophy elements

		Length of right antler beam	Length of left antler beam
Length of right antler beam	Pearson Correlation	1	.863**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	30	30
Length of left antler beam	Pearson Correlation	.863**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	30	30

Table 3. Correlations between some of measured trophy elements

		Length of left brow tine	Length of right brow tine
Length of left brow tine	Pearson Correlation	1	.872**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	30	30
Length of right brow tine	Pearson Correlation	.872**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	30	30

Table 4. Correlations between some of measured trophy elements

		Length of left frontal tine	Length of right frontal tine
Length of left frontal tine	Pearson Correlation	1	.767**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	30	30
Length of right frontal tine	Pearson Correlation	.767**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	30	30

Table 5. Correlations between some of measured trophy elements

		Circumference of left coronet	Circumference of right coronet
Circumference of left coronet	Pearson Correlation	1	.947**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	30	30
Circumference of right coronet	Pearson Correlation	.947**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	30	30

Conclusion

Using the method of descriptive statistics, the mean values of the basic morphometric parameters in red deer were obtained. Results showed that the right beam was a little shorter than left beam in the observed population. The mean value of the length of the left brow tine is almost similar as right brow tine, as well as lengths of right and left frontal tines. The mean values of the circumference of the left and right coronets are almost the same. The results of Pearson's correlation showed a statistically significant positive correlation just between same morphometric elements on each beam.

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ECONOMIC SCIENCES

MODERN DIGITAL MODELS AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN RECRUITING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS TO UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract

The article concentrates on the comprehensive analysis of the education export system. The paper is based on a retrospective analysis of trends in the development of models for attracting international students and a comparative analysis of modern methods of promoting European universities that are leading in the number of international students.

Keywords. Promotion of universities, education export, comparative analysis of information strategies of universities; trends in the development of the system of attracting international applicants to universities.

One of the crucial tasks of universities is global academic leadership. In the era of the knowledge economy, education (activities of universities, first of all) is becoming an influential factor in the structure of economic growth of states. At the beginning of 2020, 5.6 million students were receiving international education, and the OECD predicts that by 2025 the number of international students will exceed 8 million [1]. Education as a form of knowledge becomes a product that brings significant income to the budgets of various countries of the world, on the one hand, and forms competition for applicants, in a broad sense, and talented young people for strategies to attract universities with a developed research perspective in countries with a high standard of living and ample opportunities for professional self-realization.

As part of the overall achievement of national educational policy goals, universities in most countries of the world have been working for several decades to achieve key indicators that correspond to priorities and make up the methodology of the QS World University Rankings and THE University Ranking, which influence the development of the international educational market. One of the distinctive features of the university's global academic leadership, reflecting the level of education exports and the degree of contribution to the digital economy, is the demand for education by applicants from abroad.

Along with achievement of high, competitive quality of educational programs, the export of education implies a second equally significant component – marketing of the university in the international educational market. It results in the relevance of this research topic on the study of the system of attracting international students.

This comparative analysis is based on a two-stage qualitative sociological study:

Stage 1. A retrospective analysis of trends in the development of the system of attracting international students allowed us to compile a set of relevant and effective promotion tools.

Stage 2. A comparative formalized content analysis of the official websites of the leading European uni-

versities in terms of the number of international students allowed us to identify which of the promotion tools are relevant and effective, which made it possible to achieve the maximum number of international students.

The object of the study is European universities. The list of universities consists of 12 universities in Austria, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Switzerland in accordance with the following criteria: in each of the studied countries there is 1 university in which 100% of students are international students, and 1 university leading the national QS ranking as of 2024 [2], as well as online universities in Europe.

The subject of research is the system of attracting international students, which have been combined into a set of tools for promoting universities to international educational markets.

The analysis of expert materials by leading researchers of the system of attracting international students allows us to identify two stages in the development of the modern education export system. The first stage (1990-2019) can be called the classical period or the period of international student mobility. The first stage is characterized by growing cross-country competition for international students (increase in the number of which is declared by many countries as national strategic goals) and predictability.

In accordance with the trends in the development of education exports of the first stage, the system of attracting international applicants was associated with a wide range of international cooperation, special international educational programs, regulatory documents regulating international student mobility, including visa loyalty programs with employment opportunities in the country of education, personalized communications and major international events (educational exhibitions, etc.). The tools used were traditional tools for attracting applicants and administrative decisions at universities.

Educational programs in English form the basis for the recruitment of international students. According to the ACA (Academic Cooperation Association), over the period 2007-2014, the growth in the number of English-language programs in universities around the world amounted to more than 200% [3].

The second stage (from 2020) in the development of the modern education export system is related to the acceleration of the development of cross-border education, institutionalization and scaling of online education formats after the COVID-19 pandemic, changes in the geopolitical situation and the revision of the partnership system in the world after 2022. This stage can be called the post-classical period or the period of education export. The trends of the second stage (fragmented practices, crowded online space, flourishing transnational education, inequality in access to technology, wealth and mobility, short international mobility experience, constant development of technology, the increasing role of employers in the education system, lifelong learning and climate change) also lead to the transformation of the university promotion system to international markets. Sales of educational services and Internet marketing are prevailing.

The international organization ICEF (International Consultants for Education and Fairs), based on the results of a survey of universities, concluded that an important trend is the growing importance of digital marketing and online promotion. 63% of universities redistribute the marketing budget in favor of online promotion.

In the study of student recruitment, a 5-step model was used, typical of the process of attracting applicants: attraction, involvement, retention, enrollment and adaptation. The set of tools for promoting educational services to international markets has become the methodological basis for comparative research using the method of formalized content analysis of official Internet sites of leading European universities in terms of the number of international students.

A common and main tool for online and traditional leader-universities to attract international students is digital solutions at the stage of attraction and their development.

Due to the specifics of providing a full range of educational services via the Internet, open universities began to master online promotion methods earlier than other universities and have now achieved the use of reliable, working tools to attract students, most often from international countries, to study using the official website.

A comparative study of the use of UX scenarios on websites revealed the following tools for effective positioning of European online universities: the main scenario is the choice of a course or application for training; a virtual open day; a detailed description of the distance learning system, including video instructions and tests to determine the applicant's ability to receive online training; free online courses as a form of testing learning opportunities; positioning of research activities at the university; video broadcasts, podcasts, popu-

lar science magazines as channels for positioning university research or career development of university graduates; reference centers; textbooks and teaching materials.

Online universities in Europe are improving their promotion in order to maximize the use of the upper level of the sales funnel – using the tools of attraction and engagement, working with the data of users involved in the selection process on the site, according to the principle of online stores.

Among the organizational decisions that make it possible to implement the tasks of these stages is the creation of at least two structural divisions at the university on the organization of attracting and adapting international students to the university, international summer schools; support for the stage of enrollment in European universities which is carried out by demonstrating detailed instructions for each stage of the registration process, submission of documents, visa-related matters, scholarships and places accommodation for the period of study, all related services and procedures.

The positioning of traditional European universities is carried out through intensive scientific and research activities, long-term and effective research programs in cooperation with the largest corporations and universities in the world. Among the main advantages, universities note the number of Nobel awarded scientists, leading world-class university research schools, ranking positions in the field of international activity, the annual number of international students and the number of countries from which students come.

Thus, the test of the developed methodology for analyzing the promotion of universities to international markets has shown the effectiveness and possibilities for further application. And it allowed us to compile and structure an initial set of university promotion tools, as well as identify relevant and promising solutions using the example of European universities.

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UNLOCKING AZERBAIJAN'S EXPORT CAPABILITIES: PATHWAYS TO GROWTH**Sanan Babishov**

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14277109>**Abstract**

The purpose of the research - The main purpose of the research is to open the export opportunities of Azerbaijan and to determine the directions of development in this process.

Methodology of the research - In the methodology of the research, official statistical data were included and analyzes were carried out. Also, the determination of development directions was based on the analysis of foreign and local publications.

Application importance of the research - it is important from the point of view of studying the export opportunities of Azerbaijan and determining the directions of development, the current investment projects in our Republic are directed to the non-oil and gas sector. Determining export opportunities is important in terms of which areas to focus on with investments and projects in this area.

Results of the study - As a result of our study, the mention of export opportunities in Azerbaijan can be used by researchers in the development of this field.

Originality and scientific innovation of the research - This research includes the analysis of the latest information and statistical indicators about export opportunities and directions in Azerbaijan. In addition, it reflects the importance of the export process and the analysis of development directions.

Keywords: Export opportunities, Azerbaijan trade, development direction, economic perspective.

Introduction

The experiences of the countries of the world confirm that in modern times, no country can stay outside the international trade system and ensure the development of the national economy without export-import transactions. The development of national economies directly depends on the effective participation of countries in the international division of labor, the overall organization of international integrations, and the effective use of the export potential of real sectors of the economy.

Currently, the acceleration of globalization processes in the economy has made it necessary for countries to actively participate in international economic specialization. The modern development of the world economic system embodies the further expansion and development of international trade, its liberalization, the dynamic change of trade and economic relations between countries from year to year in terms of both geographical and commodity structure.

One of the most important economic problems facing our country after gaining independence was organizing the country's integration into the world economy, establishing foreign trade relations, increasing the export potential and using these processes effectively. In the first years, the economy of our republic was mainly dependent on imports, and such deep crisis processes were observed in the areas that formed the priority of the economy over time. However, today the situation is completely different, rapid development processes are observed in the country's economy, great achievements have been made in the direction of the integration of our national economy into the world economy, and the number of countries with which trade and economic relations have been established has reached 150. During 2009-2015, the volume of foreign trade turnover increased more than 13 times. Thus, over

the years, the import has increased more than 1 times, and the export has increased up to 16 times.

Currently, the acceleration of integration processes and the expansion of foreign economic relations are turning our national economy into an integral part of the world economy. The specialization of our country in the fields where it has comparative advantages, the production of internationally competitive export products in these sectors, and the establishment of the foreign trade strategy in a way that serves the national economic development have become one of the most urgent problems of the modern era.

It should be noted that 90-95 percent of the country's exports are oil and oil products. Oil production in the country is planned to reach 32 million tons in 2014, and 50 million tons in 2015-2016. So, in the coming years, oil export and its weight in foreign trade will increase even more. Natural gas exports are expected to increase rapidly in the coming years. The transformation of Azerbaijan into a large-scale hydrocarbon exporter and the inflow of large amounts of foreign exchange reserves from this field necessitated the implementation of an economic policy based on deep scientific research in order to insure against the negative trends observed in a number of other oil exporting countries, especially the threat of a decrease in the export potential of other real sectors of the economy. Both the international experience and the economic strategy formed by the state show that the priority of the efficient use of foreign exchange reserves received from oil exports is the development of non-oil sectors and the increase of the export potential of these areas. At present, the issue that worries scientific economists more and is the subject of deep scientific discussions and debates is exactly how and in what ways this is implemented.

Most developing nations rely on natural resources and primary commodities for export income, with the industrial sector contributing minimally to their economies. Revenue derived from natural resources and primary commodities is not a dependable foundation for sustainable economic growth, as export revenues from these resources lack competitiveness due to the inelasticity of their supply. Furthermore, fluctuations in their prices result in significant income volatility, contributing to elevated risk and uncertainty. Natural resources and basic commodities can serve as inputs for high value-added industrial sectors, hence enhancing economic growth. Economists assert that for poor countries to achieve sustained economic growth and development, they must transition from exporting basic goods produced with rudimentary technology to producing and exporting high-tech commodities.

This notion has been substantiated by endogenous growth theories, particularly the principle of "learning by doing." These ideas claim that the accumulation of knowledge enhances productivity, thereby fostering economic growth. The experiences of industrialized and affluent nations demonstrate that their economic advancement correlates with the growth of high-technology firms and services. In the early 1990s, rich economies experienced the emergence of high-technology businesses, referred to as third-wave economic development. Consequently, it appears that the trajectory of national development is contingent upon the advancement of high-tech sectors. The domestic product market, particularly the industrial sector in developing nations, encounters constraints. Under such circumstances, even if developing nations want to industrialization, their domestic markets will be unable to accommodate the increasing quantity of industrial goods. Conversely, it has been challenging, especially for industrialized nations, to compete in the market for primary and traditional industrial products. In this context, enhancing the competitiveness of firms in global marketplaces and securing a greater market share can be achieved through the production and sale of industrial goods, particularly high-tech products. An examination of the statistical data reveals the significant advancement of many emerging nations, including China, Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, Vietnam, Malaysia, Mexico, and Thailand, in the exportation of high-technology businesses. Notwithstanding the rise in high technology exports, the impact of this variable on the economic growth of developing nations remains inadequately researched. Furthermore, research has not addressed the concurrent examination and comparison of this effect between emerging and wealthy nations.

Main part

According to Fu (2004), export-led growth processes require several preconditions. Therefore, the preconditions for the success of export-led growth can be summarized as follows:

- For the success of export-led growth, it is necessary not to consider the export sector in isolation from the rest of the economy. Growth in manufacturing exports, which generally benefits inputs produced in the local economy, provides a strong incentive for expansion

in input sub-industry industries. When development in the export sector is largely driven by commercial transactions, the linkages between export and non-export sectors are likely to be limited. This situation may arise when Export-Processing Zones (EPZ) are used to encourage foreign capital (CountRIES, E. B. D. 2024). Export-Processing Zones may remain as a separate foreign enclave with less impact on the rest of the economy. These zones lead to freer trade. Therefore, Export-Processing Zones are a measure of the nature of second-best policy (Huang, R., 2024). As a result, it cannot be expected that this will always be useful. The increase in welfare benefits the economy, especially the economy due to the increase in nature and factor flows, and the relations between the economy and other settlement areas and other economies (Öncel, A., Saidmurodov, S., Kutlar, A. 2024). The opportunity cost of locally owned resources for direct investment incentives in regions in the domestic economy and the relative productivity of foreign firms compared to local firms are important determinants of the increase in welfare (Peterson, M., & Downie, C. 2024). If the social opportunity cost of labor moving from the economy to the region is zero, the benefit to the economy of establishing a Processing/Manufacturing Zone for Export Sales will be positive. The spillover effects of these zones will probably be low when combined with imported goods and elements. In addition, the status and structure of domestic economic development will be related to the technological spillover effects in these regions (Sah, A. K., Sah, D. K., et al 2024).

- Production techniques in the export sector may be more advanced than those in use before. If the technology in the export sector is no different from the rest of the economy or if the expansion in the export sector occurs without any change in the production function, the spillovers to the rest of the economy will be low during periods when technology is transferred. Positive linkages may arise from exports requiring skilled labor rather than unskilled labor (Sanches-Antônio, L. D., 2024). The need for talent in exports can create greater incentives for human capital accumulation through education. In addition, job training in the export sector can be spread through labor flows in other sectors, and skilled labor can be a source of entrepreneurship. However, effective assimilation of export spillovers depends on basic development elements such as infrastructure facilities, large entrepreneurs, and human capital accumulation in the domestic economy. In other words, a minimum level of development is necessary for the impact of exports on growth.

- A high share of exports in total output and, to a large extent, a high growth rate of exports are another prerequisite for export-led growth (Sojoodi, S., Baghbapour, J., 2024).

- The level and structure of development in trading partners can strongly affect the impact of growth on exports. When two-way trade patterns are strongly biased toward technological leadership, knowledge spillovers will be stronger. Spillovers between countries will be high in industries with large R&D expenditures (Srdelić, L., & Dávila-Fernández, M. J., 2024).

- If growth in the export sector depends on labor migration from other sectors and other parts of the economy, the impact of exports on balanced growth in the economy will depend on profits and migration costs in the home and host regions (Susanto, P. C., Subagio, M., et.al 2024).

- Export expansion occurs as a result of trade liberalization. The order of liberalization will affect growth in the economy. The generally recommended order of liberalization is to start with gradual quantitative restrictions (quotas), then move on to tariffs and devaluation, and finally to liberalization in capital markets. This order is important in terms of providing the right transmission mechanisms for export-led growth (Topcu, B. A., 2011).

Export opportunities of Azerbaijan

One of the points of special importance in the general economic development is the introduction of high-quality domestically produced products that meet international standards to world markets, and the strengthening of the export potential. This is also one of the main factors affecting the faster development of relations with foreign trade partners of any country, deepening of international cooperation. The development of export opportunities on an ever-increasing line is one of the main directions of the economic policy implemented in our country. In this sense, the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, on May 14 of this year, aimed at taking additional measures in the field of improving the regulations of import-export transactions, is of particular importance. First of all, because the said decree is necessary in terms of adapting and simplifying the import-export procedures to today's requirements of economic development. Also, the additions and changes made to the "Regulations of import-export operations in the Republic of Azerbaijan" by the said decree serve to more efficiently use the export potential.

For several years now, Azerbaijan has been one of the leading countries not only in the region, but also in the world in terms of economic growth rate. Even now, Azerbaijan maintains its leading position in this direction. Due to the successful continuation of the development strategy based on national leader Heydar Aliyev by his worthy successor Mr. Ilham Aliyev, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the relevant measures taken, and the reforms implemented, the dynamic progress of Azerbaijan will be ensured in the coming period. Against the background of the country's large energy reserves, the successful implementation of the economic diversification policy, state support for entrepreneurship, programs that include the development of regions, steps that serve the rapid progress of the non-oil sector, and the necessary reforms carried out in accordance with the requirements of the time are further strengthening the economic positions of Azerbaijan. The logical result of the above is that the volume of total production in our country is constantly increasing, and new production areas and enterprises are being formed. This also determines the fact that the products once imported by Azerbaijan are now becoming a source of export.

As for the indicators characterizing the economic development, it should be noted first of all that the volume of the gross domestic product in our country increased by 2.8 times only during the years 2004-2009. Even in 2009, when the global financial and economic crisis reached its peak, real GDP growth was 9.3 percent. During this period, 3.5 percent growth was achieved in agriculture, 13.1 percent in communication, 9.9 percent in trade, and 9.3 percent in transport.

First of all, comprehensive measures are taken in accordance with relevant state programs regarding the development of regions where non-oil potential is concentrated. In addition, state support measures that encourage the development of entrepreneurship, including the exemption of agricultural product producers from all taxes except land tax until 2014, providing subsidies to agricultural product producers, fertilizer and agricultural machinery on preferential terms through "Agroleasing" OJSC provision of special economic zones, simplification of regulatory and administrative procedures, further improvement of the business and investment environment, creation of industrial towns, business incubators and other measures are of particular importance in expanding production and increasing export opportunities in our country.

The creation of these complexes contributes to the development of the country's economy by providing food security, socio-economic development of regions and increasing investment attractiveness, intensive development of agriculture, prevention of crop loss, protection of the internal market, protection of consumers' rights, introduction of new technologies and increase of export potential. will make great contributions. Thus, in terms of efficient use of the export potential of agricultural products, it is important to provide it with appropriate storage conditions as well as the production of a product. The built refrigerators and grain warehouses enable the extension of the market access period of agricultural products and instead of exporting the product at a cheap price during the production season, it can be stored for a certain period and exported at a more reasonable price.

At the same time, the joining of our country to the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) should be considered as a serious step taken in terms of expanding access opportunities for entrepreneurs to existing and new export markets. As you know, our country has the right to use the GSP programs of Canada, Japan, Turkey, Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America, and the GSP+ programs of the European Union and export its products to the markets of those countries on preferential terms. So, in order to better express the advantages of GSP, it should be noted that the Republic of Azerbaijan, by joining the GSP program of the United States in December 2008, was granted preferential treatment to those countries on 3473 goods and by joining the GSP+ program of the European Union. got the opportunity to export.

In order to ensure that our entrepreneurs use these opportunities more effectively, informative seminars on export opportunities within the framework of the GSP system were organized in Baku city and regions, and information on the possibilities of using the system

was published. It is also planned to conduct training-seminars on the possibilities of using the GSP system, purchase and sale agreements in international trade, delivery conditions, transportation and logistics topics,

improvement of export certification procedures, organization of business forums and more intensive implementation of other events.

Methodology

Table 1. Dynamics of export of basic goods

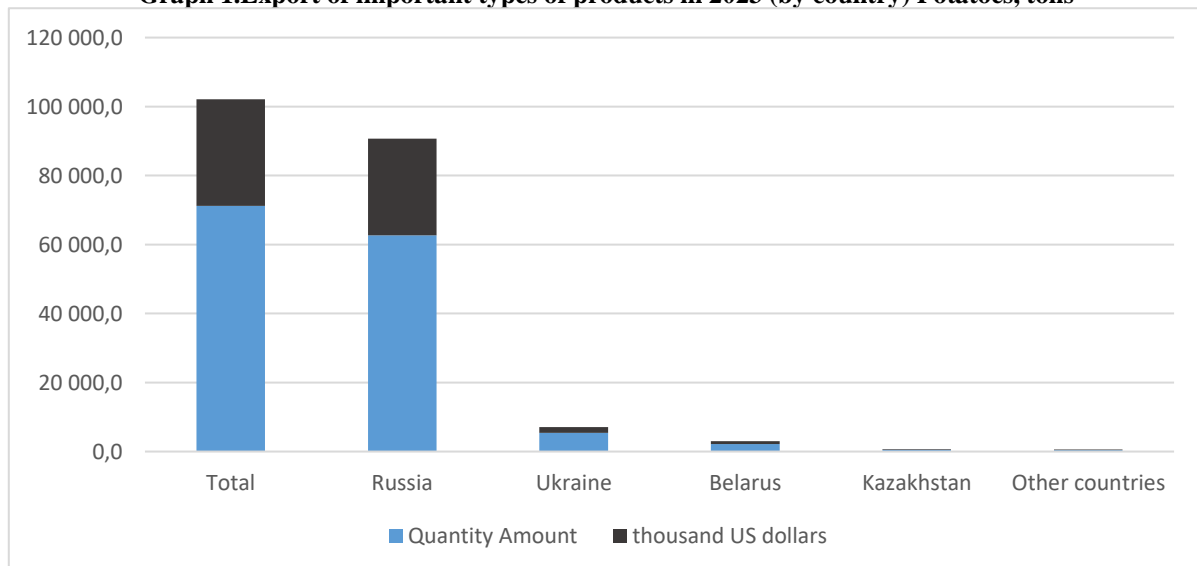
Products	2023	
	Amount	Amount, thousand US dollars
Potatoes, tons	71,192.3	30,930.3
Fresh vegetables, tons	178,792.0	180,587.2
Fresh fruit, tons	454,856.0	502,107.7
River, tons	731.5	6,605.0
Vegetable oils, tons	5,492.4	9,214.3
Hydrogenated fats and oils, tons	3,141.5	6,397.2
Margarine, other edible mixtures, ton	3,055.0	5,030.5
Crude oil, thousand tons	26,047.3	16,240,829.6
Crude oil, according to the reports of SOCAR and ABES, thousand tons	26,068.0	15,478,434.7
Kerosene fuel for jet engines, thousand tons	108.7	109,565.6
Heavy distillates or gasoils for other purposes, thousand tons	718.9	380,152.8
Natural gas, million cubic meters	26,623.5	13,678,344.1
Natural gas, according to the reports of SOCAR and ABES, million cubic meters	24,933.5	10,259,885.9
Liquid fuel, thousand tons	1.1	545.8

Source: <https://www.stat.gov.az/source/trade/>

Azerbaijan's export data for 2023 has a large share of crude oil and natural gas, the volume of crude oil is 16 billion US dollars, which has an important share in its country's economy. Also, fruits and vegetables have high export values of 502.1 million US dollars and 180.6 million US dollars, respectively, which forms the

conclusion that agriculture is an important sector in Azerbaijan's trade portfolio. Other notable exports include vegetable oils, margarine and hydrogenated oils, suggesting a diversified agricultural sector in addition to raw materials.

Graph 1. Export of important types of products in 2023 (by country) Potatoes, tons



Source: <https://www.stat.gov.az/source/trade/>

Azerbaijan's potato export data shows high trade relations with Russia, which accounts for the majority of exports at 62,642.2 tons and is worth 28,081.0 thousand US dollars. This is followed by smaller amounts

to Ukraine (5,450.3 tons), Belarus (2,173.8 tons) and Kazakhstan (483.9 tons). Relations with Russia are noted as an important trading partner, while relations with other countries are lower.

Table 2. Fresh vegetables, tons

	Amount	Amount, thousand US dollars
Total	178,792.0	180,587.2
Russia	156,501.4	169,767.8
Georgia	9,113.9	1,975.5
Ukraine	8,677.0	2,863.4
Belarus	1,661.6	3,363.6
Poland	1,173.5	1,702.5
Iraq	1,160.1	438.6
Moldova	243.1	94.4
Other countries	261.4	381.4

Source: <https://www.stat.gov.az/source/trade/>

Azerbaijan's fresh vegetable export data is dominated by Russia, which accounts for more than 90% of the total volume of 156,501.4 tons. Georgia, Ukraine and Belarus are smaller importers, with smaller shares,

for example, Georgia comes in at 9,113.9 tonnes at US\$1.98 million and Ukraine at 8,677 tonnes at US\$2.86 million. Exports to other countries, such as Poland, Iraq and Moldova, remain minimal both in terms of volume and value.

Table 3. Fresh fruit, tons

	Amount	Amount, thousand US dollars
Total	454,856.0	502,107.7
Russia	404,198.9	414,831.1
Ukraine	18,430.5	13,666.7
Kazakhstan	10,713.7	5,763.6
Germany	3,673.6	22,208.6
Uzbekistan	3,217.6	4,588.4
Italy	2,673.1	15,713.4
Belarus	2,300.0	2,959.7
Georgia	2,255.9	2,065.2
Other countries	7,392.7	20,311.0

Source: <https://www.stat.gov.az/source/trade/>

Azerbaijan's fresh fruit export data for 2023 show that it is significantly dependent on Russia, it was worth 414.8 million US dollars, which is more than 80% of

the total value. Ukraine is USD 13.7 million and Kazakhstan is USD 5.8 million. Although Germany and Italy imported 3,673.6 and 2,673.1 tons respectively, they reflect a higher value per ton, which indicates the high quality of products. constitutes a ton.

Table 4. Crude oil, thousand tons

	Amount	Amount, thousand US dollars
Total	26,047.3	13,240,829.6
Italy	11,117.5	7,077,115.4
Israel	2,270.3	1,394,267.6
India	2,025.1	1,227,040.9
Germany	1,341.0	871,933.8
Spain	1,222.0	769,586.8
Turkey	1,202.2	676,306.6
Czechia	1,136.0	682,886.7
Croatia	975.2	590,404.9
Greece	743.5	455,309.0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	691.0	432,278.6
Ireland	630.1	366,641.2
Romania	621.9	382,756.7
Other countries	2,071.5	1,314,301.4

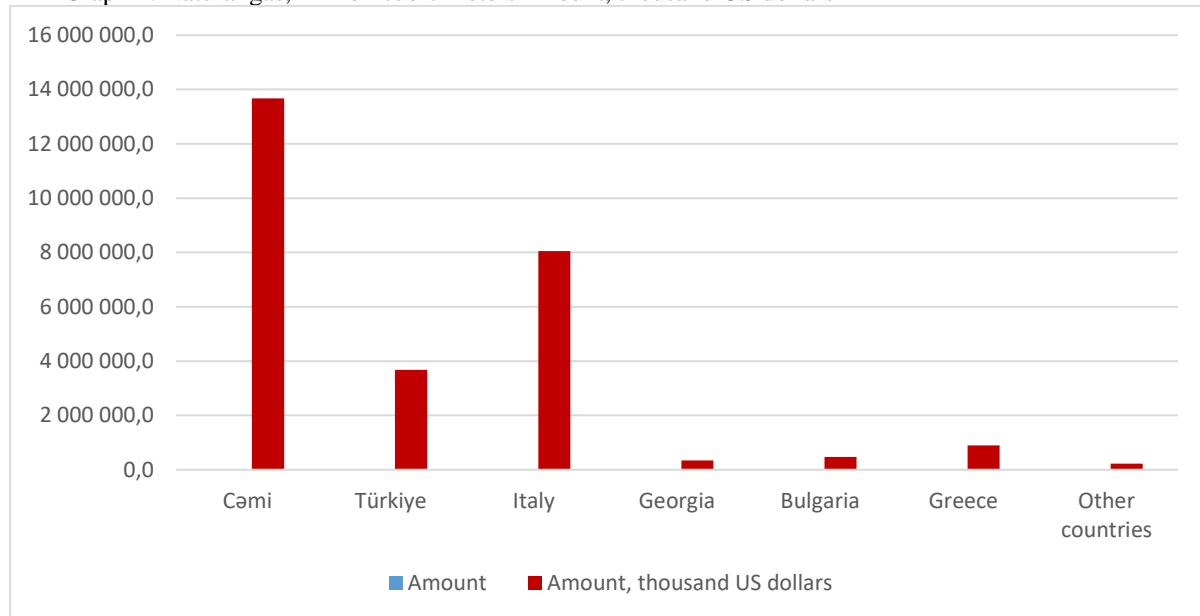
Source: <https://www.stat.gov.az/source/trade/>

Azerbaijan's crude oil exports are important and have a high share in European markets, and Italy as the largest importer of these countries bought 11,117.5

thousand tons of oil worth 7.08 billion US dollars, which is more than 50% of the total export value. Israel, India and Germany each have transactions worth 800

million US dollars. Spain, Turkey and countries such as the Czech Republic, Greece, Great Britain, Ireland and Romania have a smaller share of trade.

Graph 2. Natural gas, million cubic metersAmount, thousand US dollars



Source: <https://www.stat.gov.az/source/trade/>

Azerbaijan's 2023 data shows that the main importers were Italy and Turkey. Italy imported 10,705.5 million cubic meters of natural gas worth 8.05 billion US dollars, which is a significant part of the total export value. Turkey exported 3.68 billion US dollars. Georgia, Bulgaria and Greece had a share of 900 million US dollars for 1117.5 million cubic meters. "Other countries" imported 522.2 million cubic meters worth 227 million dollars.

Conclusion

Unlocking Trade Opportunities indicates that developing nation producers can now capitalize on evolving consumption and production patterns. The objective is to expand the number of firms and economies in developing countries that can convert this inherent potential into tangible financial, social, and environmental benefits. Essential action items encompass:

- Gathering data and formulating statistics to comprehend market trends in critical sectors and services influenced by sustainable consumption and production. Enhancing comprehension of the essential components for effective collaborations among business, environmental, and developmental organizations, as well as governmental bodies, through the formulation of best practice checklists.
- Directing development aid towards exporters in developing nations striving to enhance their performance, particularly small and medium-sized firms.
- Advocating for autonomous validation of standards and ethical guidelines. Retailers in developed nations bear a significant obligation to furnish precise information to the end consumer.
- Promoting enhanced integration of the social and environmental aspects of commerce through the exchange of experiences among prominent corpora-

tions, environmental, development, and consumer organizations. Enhancing market access for exports from developing countries in industrialized markets, especially in the agricultural and textile sectors.

- Evaluating and eliminating rules in industrialized nations that obstruct access to sustainably produced products from developing countries.
- Reforming subsidies in wealthy and developing nations to establish equitable conditions for sustainable consumption and production.
- Formulating rules in industrialized nations for transparency, consultation, and the gradual implementation of new environmental regulations.

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HISTORICAL SCIENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MEANS DEDICATED TO NARIMANA NARIMANOVA AS AN INFORMATION RESOURCE FOR PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELD

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Abstract

Nariman Najaf oglu Narimanov is a public and political figure, writer, publicist, doctor, the first People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan. The first Constitution of Azerbaijan is associated with the name of Nariman Narimanov. By the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 7, 2019, No. 211, Nariman Narimanov was included in the list of authors whose works were declared state property in the Republic of Azerbaijan. In 1894, N. Narimanov opened the first reading room in Baku. N. Narimanov is the founder of the Azerbaijani national novel - "Bahadur and Sona" and the first historical tragedy ("Nadir Shah"). During his life, N. Narimanov maintained friendly relations with all neighboring republics. A striking example of this is his enormous support for the Turkish War of Independence. When Ataturk offered to repay him for his help, N. Narimanov sent him the following response: "Pashas, there is a tradition in the Turkish people: a brother does not lend money to a brother, a brother holds his brother's hand in any case." The article talks about the role of information resources in a deeper study and promotion of the legacy of Nariman Narimanov, his place in the history of the Azerbaijani people, the history and culture of Azerbaijan in general. It is noted that there are two types of resources dedicated to Nariman Narimanov. The first is primary information resources, and the second is secondary information resources. The study included existing sources of information, emphasizing the important role of specialists in the field of providing information through the analysis of published bibliographic information on literature.

Keywords: Nariman Narimanov, primary information resources, bibliographic resources, research of the heritage of N. Narimanov, information support.

Introduction

In the process of creating personal bibliographic resources, all the works written by the mentioned person, as well as translations and literature about him, are taken as the object of bibliography. The literature coverage of such bibliographic resources is related only to that person. The system of personal bibliographic resources as a whole has a wide bibliographic information potential and plays an important role in the bibliographic search of literature in the field included in this system. One of the main work directions of the National Library named after M.F. Akhundov is the compilation of personal indexes from the series "Prominent personalities of Azerbaijan". One of such fundamental personal bibliographic indicators is the fundamental bibliographic monograph dedicated to Nariman Narimanov, an outstanding state and political figure of Azerbaijan.

As it is known, important works have been done for the celebration of the jubilee of Nariman Narimanov, a prominent state and political figure of Azerbaijan.

On February 14, 2020, President Ilham Aliyev signed a decree on the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Nariman Narimanov. The decree states:

"April 2020 marks the 150th anniversary of the birth of Nariman Najaf oglu Narimanov, a prominent writer and statesman of Azerbaijan [1].

Problem setting

As a famous writer, playwright, publicist and educator, Nariman Narimanov played a major role in enriching Azerbaijani literature with advanced ideas and democratic ideas. His works, which touch on the important issues of the time and whose main goal is a call to enlightenment and cultural advancement, are dominated by a deep humanitarian spirit. Nariman Narimanov's dramaturgy made valuable contributions to the development of Azerbaijani theater. He is a patriotic writer who has a unique and worthy place in the history of national artistic prose, and is also known as the author of serious and relevant journalistic examples.

There is an organic connection between Nariman Narimanov's artistic creativity and his social and political activities. An important part of his life was spent in successive struggles for the people's cause, which he believed in and which he considered the main task of his life and turned it into a sacred act. Despite the extremely complicated conditions aggravated by political clashes, Nariman Narimanov, as a leader who always prioritizes national interests, defended the interests of our people to the utmost extent in relation to the fateful problems. He paid special attention to the preservation of the cultural resources of our past, the purity of the mother tongue, worked with all his might for the development of science, education and culture, and treated with respect and care the personalities who

were the bearers of the national ideology of the time [1].

The socio-political activity of Nariman Narimanov, which left a significant mark in the history of Azerbaijan in the 20th century, was given its due appreciation thanks to the authority and determination of the great leader Heydar Aliyev. National leader Heydar Aliyev initiated the solemn celebration of Nariman Narimanov's 100th and 125th anniversaries, the construction of his magnificent monument in Baku and the creation of his house-museum, as well as the perpetuation of his memory outside the borders of our country.

Guided by paragraph 32 of Article 109 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I make a decision to ensure the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Nariman Narimanov, an outstanding writer, public and political figure of Azerbaijan:

1. The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan together with the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, taking into account the proposals of the Writers' Union of Azerbaijan, should prepare and implement a plan of events for the 150th anniversary of the outstanding writer and statesman Nariman Narimanov.

2. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan should resolve the issues arising from this Order.

Ilham ALIYEV, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Baku city. February 14, 2020.

Collecting the works written about Nariman Narimanov, one of the most prominent figures in the history of social and political thought of Azerbaijan at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, putting them into a system, grouping them and passing them down from generation to generation is one of the biggest tasks facing the bibliography. The creation of such a fundamental bibliographic monograph is a great contribution to the 150th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding writer, publicist, social and political figure Nariman Narimanov.

It should be noted that in general, researches have been conducted in international journals in various directions [3, 8, 9, 10].

The main part

Nariman Karbalayi Najaf oglu Narimanov was born on April 14, 1870 in Tbilisi in a poor family. He entered the Gori Seminary in 1882, graduated from the Seminary in 1890 and was appointed a teacher at the Kizilhajili village primary school in Borchali district of Tbilisi province. In 1891, he moved to Baku, where he started teaching at A. I. Pobedonostsev's special gymnasium, and at the same time, he was engaged in extensive cultural-educational, literary and political activities. In 1894, Narimanov managed to open the first mass national reading room for the Turkish-Muslim population in Baku. The fund of the reading room he created contained both Eastern and Russian, as well as European literature. Newspapers, magazines and books were sent to the fund of the reading room

through charity from Istanbul, Sofia, Cairo, Tehran, Tabriz and other cities. Nariman Narimanov, who regularly publishes journalistic articles, has also written textbooks for students of Azerbaijani and Russian languages [11].

Nariman Narimanov's first pen experience is the play "Ignorance". The play "Ignorance" was published in the Azerbaijani language in 1894 and was staged in Baku for the first time in 1895. Narimanov spent the income from the performance on the reading room. During this period, Narimanov also wrote the works "Trouble of the Tongue" or "Shamdan Bey" (1895), "Bahadır and Sona" (1896-1908), "Nadir Shah" (1899). He laid the foundation of the first national novel in Azerbaijani literature with his work "Bahadır va Sona", and the first historical tragedy with his work "Nadir Shah". Narimanov, who clearly shows the social and psychological problems of the time in his works, even touched on those points in his historical works. All the negative aspects of absolutism are clearly written in the play "Nadir Shah", which he published in 1899. Narimanov's scientific and journalistic activity served to free the society from inertia and national awakening of the Turkish-Muslim population.

Constantly striving for new knowledge, Narimanov studied humanities by teaching at the Baku real school since 1896, and in 1902 he took an external exam and received the certificate of the Baku Men's Gymnasium named after Alexander III.

In the same year, he entered the medical faculty of Novorossiysk Imperial University in Odessa. During his studies at the university, Narimanov also created a theater troupe consisting of students. Later, he returned to Baku and chaired the founding commission of the 1st congress of Muslim teachers. In 1906, he returned to Odessa to finish his studies. In 1907-1908, the work "Nadir Shah" was staged in the big city theaters of the Volga region, Turkestan, South Caucasus, as well as in Tehran. Returning to Baku in 1908, Narimanov worked in the city hospital, and was engaged in political activities along with his medical activities.

Narimanov, who was assigned to Tiflis in 1909, worked as a doctor and therapist there, but was accused of having connections with Iranian revolutionaries and was arrested. After 6 months in prison, he was exiled to Astrakhan for two years. In addition to continuing his medical activities, he participated in cultural and mass events and did not stop his revolutionary activities. At the same time, Narimanov, who was elected chairman of the Astrakhan People's University, was also a member of the city дума. The question of his activity has spread far and wide. It was even mentioned in the "Paris" newspaper published in France that "Nariman Narimanov's propaganda was a great success among the Muslim population living in the Astrakhan province." Narimanov, who has been working in various positions in Astrakhan, asked, "With what slogan are we going to the Caucasus?" showed his loyalty to the idea of communism with his programmatic article. He believed that this idea would lead to general equality and ultimately to the elimination of all problems and the establishment of a just society [1].

While in exile, Narimanov wrote many articles in "Burkhani-taraqqi", "Astrakhanski listok", "Astrakhanski kray", "Astrakhanski vestnik" and other newspapers, as well as continued his revolutionary and medical activities. On August 21, 1911, after ending his life in exile, he was allowed to return to Baku. Returning to Baku in July 1913, Narimanov also continued his literary activities in those years. Adib wrote the story "The Adventure of a Village" (1915) and the short story "Pir" (1917), published articles in the press, and staged the novel "Bahadır va Sona". Narimanov was also a member of the Baku Muslim Public Organizations Bureau. At that time, "Hummet" newspaper was published under his editorship.

In August 1919, N. Narimanov was called to Moscow and appointed as Deputy People's Commissar for Eastern Affairs in the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of the RSFSR [1].

In April 1920, Azerbaijan was occupied by military means, and repressions began here. Although Narimanov was elected in absentia to the governing bodies of the Soviet Republic established in Azerbaijan, he was not allowed to return to Baku. He was able to come to Baku on May 16 only after the end of the first wave of repressions. It was Narimanov who made it possible for many of the members of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic to go abroad and thereby saved them from being subjected to Soviet repression. Because of all this, Narimanov was accused of "nationalism", and his ideas were insultingly called "Narimanovism".

He had exceptional services in establishing friendly relations between Russia and Turkey. Narimanov, who deeply sympathized with the Turkish people's war of independence and Atatürk, was widely covered in the Turkish press. According to the Kars Treaty signed in 1921 with the efforts of Narimanov, the pressure on Nakhchivan was removed and Turkey acted as a guarantor of this. In 1922, Narimanov participated in the international conference held in Genoa as part of the Soviet delegation, and later he was elected chairman of the Union Council of the Transcaucasian Federation.

In 1925, writing of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia was started at the suggestion of Nariman Narimanov. Many firsts, including the preparation of the first constitution of the USSR (1924), are connected with Narimanov's name. Not only was the prominent social and political figure an active initiator and organizer of the convening of the First Congress of Eastern Peoples held in Baku, he also played a major role in convening the First Turkological Congress in Baku. Narimanov was a person with unique original ideas in the history of school and pedagogical ideas of Azerbaijan. Nariman Narimanov paid special attention to the national and cultural progress of the Azerbaijani people, religious problems, the granting of state status to the Azerbaijani language, national intellectuals and education. He came from among the hard-working people, spoke on their behalf and worked for their freedom, public education and progress of culture until the end of his life. N. Narimanov died suddenly in

Moscow on March 19, 1925, and was buried on the Golden Square, near the Kremlin walls.

The memory of the great social and political figure, outstanding dramatist Nariman Narimanov has been immortalized by our country. Thanks to the initiative and determination of the great leader Heydar Aliyev, Narimanov's social and political activity received a deserved appreciation, and the 100th anniversary of his birth was celebrated with a ceremony. On November 6, 1977, a memorial museum was opened in the apartment where the famous writer lived, according to the instructions of the national leader. Also, there are district, metro station, avenues and streets, monuments, schools named after Narimanov in Baku city. Also, a monument to Narimanov was erected in Ulyanovsk, Russia (1977) and Marneuli, Georgia (1983), where Nariman Narimanov once worked. In 1982, a commemorative plaque with his granite bas-relief portrait was hung in the building where he lived in Moscow.

It should be noted that the topic dedicated to information resources on the works of prominent political and state figures of Azerbaijan is a broad topic of the subject "Socio-political information resources" at the Department of Bibliography of Baku State University [8]. The period of Nariman Narimanov is taught separately. Until now, when talking about the publication and bibliography of the writer's works during teaching, no such fundamental bibliographic work has been published except for "Nariman Narimanov (1870-1970): bibliographic index" on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the prominent political statesman Nariman Narimanov in 1970. The publication of Nariman Narimanov's works in bulk on the occasion of the anniversary was an important event in the field of studying the legacy of the public figure. In connection with the anniversary, the scientific-assistant bibliography of N. Narimanov's works was published in "Azernashr" in 1972 by bibliographer-scientist Farman Bayramov. This bibliographic index, which includes 1777 sources, occupies a special place in the history of the bibliography of Nariman Narimanov's legacy due to its comprehensiveness. The material published under the name "Bibliographic index of Nariman Narimanov's works" consists of 2 parts. In the first part, there is a bibliographic description of N. Narimanov's works in the Azerbaijani language, and in the second part, his works in the Russian language [5].

The bibliographic index covers the period from 1870 to 1970. During this period, bibliographic information about Narimanov's heritage, that is, his life and activities, biography, publication of his works, social and political activities, etc. sources of various nature are reflected in the bibliographic index. In the bibliographic index, Narimanov's works are systematized and described according to the date of publication. Narimanov's published works as well as a large number of articles published in periodicals are reflected in the bibliographic index. One of the most interesting aspects of the bibliographic index for readers is that the literature about Narimanov is

systematized and described on various topics related to a certain period of his creativity.

"About Nariman Narimanov's artistic creativity", "About Narimanov's pedagogical activity", "About Narimanov's medical art", etc. the systematization of literature is of great importance in the study of Narimanov's works and heritage. In the bibliographic index, the works of N. Narimanov in Russian are also systematized and printed according to the date of publication. The bibliographic index printed in 2 languages is considered an important bibliographic source for studying the life and activities of a great personality. The historical facts and bibliographic information given in the I and II parts of the index are very interesting in answering the reader's requests. When the bibliographic index was published in connection with the jubilee, the main goal was to fully cover all his works and the literature about him, and to fulfill the task set in connection with the compilation of the bibliographic index. Therefore, the bibliographic index, which has rich sources, helps the bibliographic provision of individual readers in relation to the various fields indicated above. The bibliographic index is wider due to the direction of the reader. This is related to the multifaceted nature of N. Narimanov's life and activities.

The newly released bibliographic work is a great success of the National Library of Azerbaijan in this field, and its bibliographic activity is highly commendable. Nariman Narimanov (Nariman Najaf oglu Narimanov): Bibliography was published in 2020. If we look at the grouping of documents that are the object of bibliography in the bibliographic monograph, we will see that they were released in the "Prominent personalities of Azerbaijan" series. The text of the Decree signed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the writer is given in Azerbaijani and Russian languages. Providing the text "About the indicator" in two languages at the same time provides information about its structure and is very valuable for Russian-speaking readers. The section "The main dates of the life and activities of Nariman Narimanov" is given in Azerbaijani and Russian languages. In the "Prominent personalities Nariman Narimanov" section, the words of our national leader Heydar Aliyev are given first:

"Nariman Narimanov went through a complicated and difficult path, starting his career as an educator-democrat ... as a political leader and organizer, he served the people with all his talent and all the warmth of his heart. His name... is inextricably linked with the heroic struggle of Azerbaijani workers."

"Nariman Narimanov is still with us today. Here, with its huge stature, it rises above the waves of the old Caspian Sea. The hero, who gained fame in revolutionary battles and creative socialist work, stands tall in Baku and proudly looks at the plains of our republic, which has changed beyond recognition during the years of Soviet rule, and carefully inspects the multinational groups of hard workers who have come to meet the brave fighter who fought for the happiness of the people [2].

**Heydar Aliyev,
nationwide leader**

"There is an organic connection between Nariman Narimanov's artistic creativity and social and political activities. An important part of his life was spent in successive struggles for the people's cause, which he believed in and which he considered the main task of his life and turned it into a sacred act. Despite the extremely complicated conditions aggravated by political clashes, Nariman Narimanov, as a leader who always prioritizes national interests, defended the interests of our people to the utmost extent in relation to the fateful problems...

The socio-political activity of Nariman Narimanov, which left a significant mark in the history of Azerbaijan in the 20th century, was given its due appreciation thanks to the authority and determination of the great leader Heydar Aliyev. National leader Heydar Aliyev initiated the solemn celebration of Nariman Narimanov's 100th and 125th anniversaries, the construction of his magnificent monument in Baku and the creation of his house-museum, as well as the perpetuation of his memory outside the borders of our country."

**Ilham Aliyev,
President of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

"When I accompanied Comrade N. Narimanov on his visit to the Republic, I saw and believed with my own eyes how much authority and influence he had among the working people of Azerbaijan... Comrade Narimanov was welcomed everywhere by the people with a sincere ceremony. Large rallies were organized at meeting places.

In all these rallies and meetings, Narimanov was able to find a language close to and familiar to the people and to solve the issues... This trip was undoubtedly of great importance for the strengthening of the new structure at that time.

**Samad agha Agamali oglu,
publicist, USSR statesman**

"Nariman was very caring towards the child and me. He would tell me to pay more attention to the children."

**Mrs. Kulsum Narimanova
Wife of N. Narimanov**

Novelty

The wise opinions of twenty-six people, including the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, publicist, statesman Samad agha Agamali oglu, N. Narimanov's wife Gulsum Narimanova, were given. At the end of the section, three poets - People's poet Rasul Rza's poem "Nariman" on the occasion of N. Narimanov's death, Turkish writer, journalist Irfan Ulkun's poem "Narimanov" etc. has found its reflection. One of the interesting sections is dedicated to "Wise words and opinions of Nariman Narimanov". 58 sayings of Nariman Narimanov were included in this section. Examples of wise sayings:

"The one who knows the value of the Motherland is the one who has a spiritual connection with the

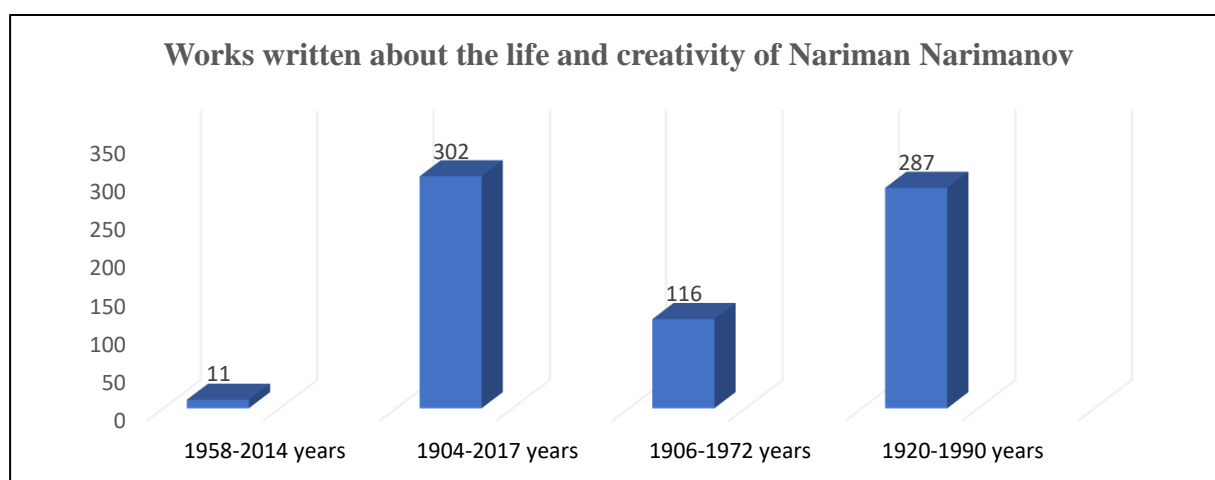
Motherland, cries together with the Motherland and laughs together. Therefore, it is necessary to leave this slogan in the East: if everyone works not for himself, but for the Motherland, he has the right to choose and be chosen", and at the end, we can show the poet's poem "Oğlum Najafa".

In the "Works" section, a bibliographic description of his books was given and it was revealed that his first book was "Ignorance" published in 1894. From 1894 to 2020, 64 books were published. In the "Works published in books and periodicals" section, the first literary works appear. That is, during the monitoring of the bibliographic monograph, it was found that 11 titles were published between 1958 and 2014, and in the subsection "Literary-critical and journalistic articles" between 1904 and 2017. The bibliographic description of sources is reflected in 302 names, in the subsection "Reports and speeches" in 116 names between 1906-1972, in the subsection "Decrees, orders and orders

signed by Nariman Narimanov" in 287 names between 1920-1990. ((Diagram 1.)

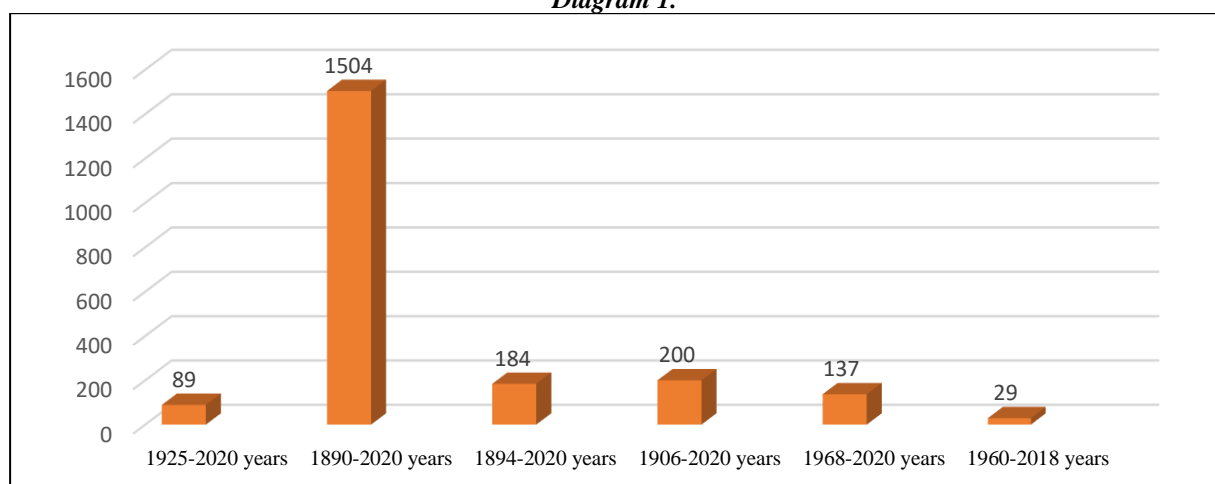
In the section "About the life and creativity of Nariman Narimanov" books are listed first. It was found out that 89 names between 1925 and 2020, and 1504 names between 1890 and 2020 in the subsection "Articles published in periodicals and collections", let's note that N. Narimnanov 100 years, 120 years and 150 years subsections are also given. 184 sources between the years 1894-2020 in the subsection "About N. Narimanov's artistic creation", 200 names between "Nariman Narimanov in fiction and art" between 1906-2020, and 1968-2020 in the subsection "Perpetuation of the memory of N. Narimanov". 137 titles of literature were included between the years.

In the "Dissertations and auto-abstracts" section, the bibliographic description of 29 works between 1960 and 2018 are necessary sources for field specialists.



(Diagram 2.)

Diagram 1.



The diagram was designed by the author (1).

Diagram 2.

The diagram was designed by the author (2).

Sections and subsections are of great importance for following the literature in Russian. So, let's pay attention to the printing of literature in Russian, first of all, books.

1899-2002 in 23 titles in the "Books" section of his works, 232 titles in the period 1896-2018 in the "Articles, reports and speeches section published in periodicals and collections", 1921 in the "About the life

and activities of N. Narimanov" section - Books in 57 titles between 2020, "Articles published in journals and periodicals" in 621 titles between 1895-2020, "About N. Narimanov's literary and artistic creativity" in 56 titles between 1895-2020, in the subsection "Nariman Narimanov in literature and art" 1899-1987 in 64 years, Nariman The perpetuation of Narimanov's memory was circulated in 35 titles between 1930-2016, and in 39 titles in the "Dissertations and abstracts" section between 1958-2016. (Diagram 3.)

There are works published in "Other foreign languages" in the bibliographic monograph. For example, 14 names in Turkish between 1993-2019, 1

name in Arabic (1984), 11 names in English between 1977-2010, 2 names in Persian between 1922-2020, and 1984-2020 in French. 2 works under the name between 1922-1925 and 2 in 1922-1925 photo, 4 names in German language in 1904-1984, 12 names in Georgian language in 1907-2020, 3 names in Uzbek language in 1981, 4 names in Ukrainian language in 1985-2020, in Tatar language 1908-2013- in 2 names in 1925, in Udmurt language in 1 name, In Armenian language in 1899-1988 in 4 names etc. it is possible to obtain information about the source.

(Diagram 4.)

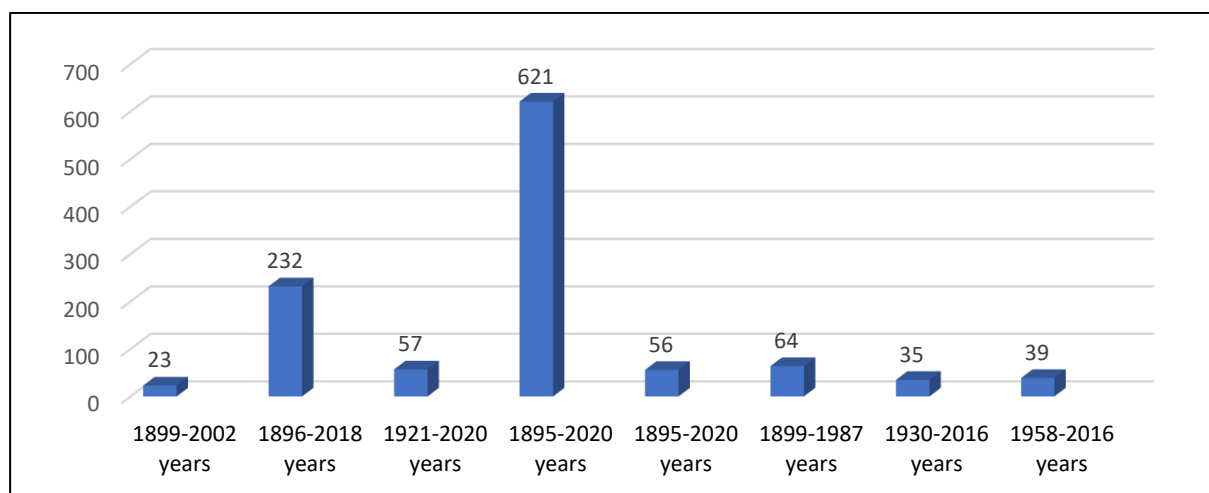


Diagram 3.

The diagram was designed by the author (3).

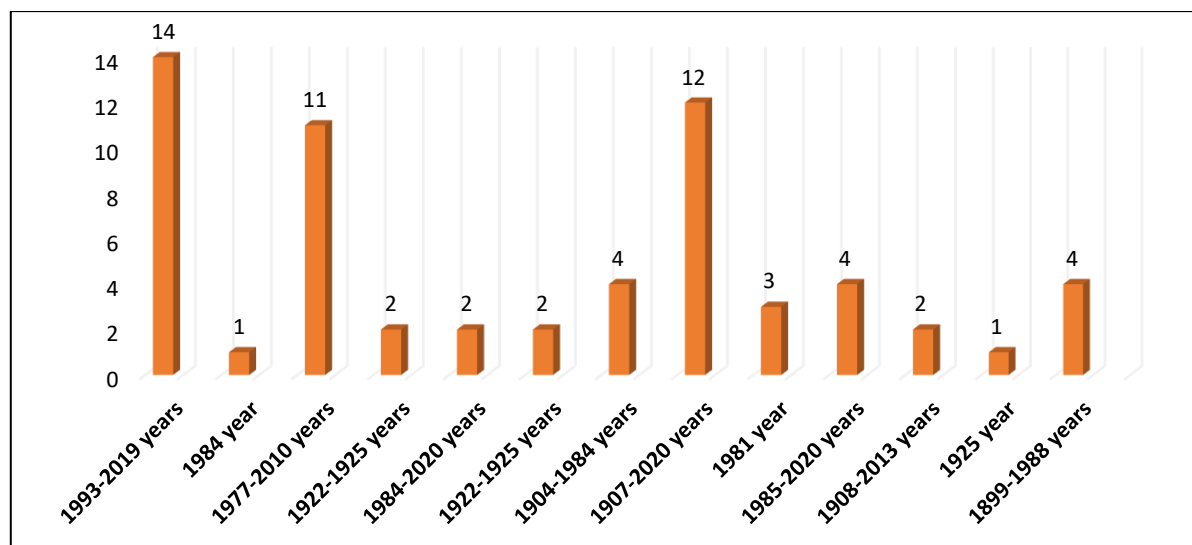


Diagram 4.

The diagram was designed by the author (4).

The section "Nariman Narimanov in the world's libraries" is also very noteworthy in terms of the prompt transfer of information in the global information space. Thus, the United States Library of Congress has 7 works and literature about 27, the National Library of Russia has 55 names, the State Library of Russia has 37 names, the National Library of Belarus has 17 names, the National Library of Moldova has 1 name, the Parliamentary National Library of Georgia has 5 names, the Turkish National Library has 2 names, 2

names in the German National Library, 5 names in the British Library, 1 name in the Latvian National Library, Estonian National 5 titles in his library, 1 title in the National Library of Poland, 2 titles in the National Library of Serbia, 5 titles in the National Library of Finland, 1 title in the National Library of Norway, 2 titles in the National Library of Denmark, 1 title in the National Library of Tatarstan. "Nariman Narimanov in world university libraries." in the section, 78 works from different countries such as Germany, New York,

Washington, etc collected in the library. In the "Appendices" section, Appendix 1, in the "Materials preserved in the archival offices of the Republics of Azerbaijan and Georgia" section, the provision of 435 names of archival materials are important sources for researchers of Nariman Narimanov's heritage. Providing information about 25 researchers of Nariman

Narimanov in Appendix 2 is one of the positive aspects of the monograph. As one of the interesting aspects of the bibliographic index, we see that there are 18 artists with works on the subject of Nariman Narimanov given in Appendix 3.

(Diagram 5.)

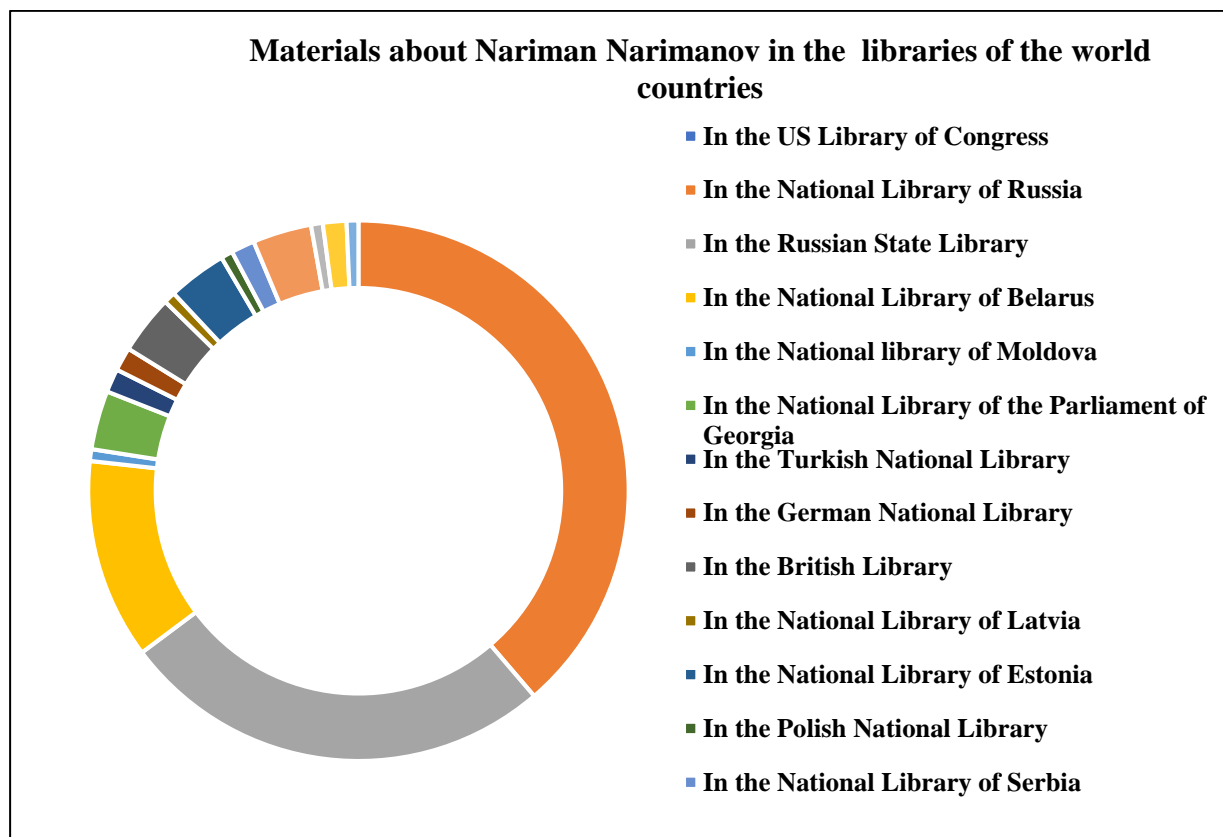


Diagram 5.

The diagram was designed by the author (5). [1]

Conclusion

Auxiliary indicators are also one of the important elements in bibliography. The fact that the bibliographic resource we are talking about has a rich auxiliary apparatus indicates its information capacity. It is appropriate to provide auxiliary indicators such as "Alphabetical index of his works", "Alphabetical index of his books", "Alphabetical index of his artistic works", "Alphabetical index of his reports and speeches", "Alphabetical index of his articles, feuilletons and letters" and "Alphabetical index of authors writing about Nariman Narimanov". Authors' alphabetical index" is important because it helps to search for authors from a bibliographic source, on the other hand, statistical analysis of each author is performed according to the number of works written about that person, and the ranking of authors is determined. From this point of view, the ranking of prominent scientists in the top ten about N.Narimanov is as follows:

Ahmadov T.- 88
Ibrahimov M. - 35
Ahmadov H.-34
Ahmadova F.-24
Kahramanova R.-22

Hasanzade N.-19
Mammadov M.-19
Gurbanov Sh.-16
Mammadli Q.-15
Mir Jalal-14
In Russian:
Guliyev Q.-23
Ibrahimov M.-10, etc.

When paying attention to the list of authors, it was possible to specify that the first place in the rating was Professor Teymur Ahmadov. Along with these auxiliary indicators, in Russian, there is also an index of names of N. Narimanov published in other languages and an alphabetical index of authors writing in other languages.

In the 688-page bibliographic monograph published in 2020, N.Narimanov's books, works published in periodicals, textbooks, anthologies were reflected, as well as rich material about his life and creativity, social and political activity was collected. In the bibliographic monograph covering the years 1890-2020, the sections "Nariman Narimanov in the world libraries" and "Nariman Narimanov in the world university libraries" were also given for the first time.

The materials of the Memorial Museum of N. Narimanov in Baku were also used.

The bibliographic work is a great success of the National Library named after M.F. Akhundov in this field. We hope that our students, teachers, bibliographers, library workers, and general readers will get more information through the bibliographic monograph.

The scientific editor of the bibliographic index, which meets the standards of modern bibliography, including the methodology of bibliography, is Professor Karim Tahirov, Honored Worker of Culture, the editor is Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor Teymur Ahmadov, the compilers are Madina Valiyeva, Mehriban Jafarova and Halimakhatun Manafova. Such bibliographic resources play an important role in the research of Nariman Narimanov's legacy and in the provision of information to field experts.

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POLITICAL SCIENCES

CHINESE (SINICIZED) AND SOVIET MARXISM: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE IDEATIONAL-THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND DOCTRINAL SOCIO-POLITICAL PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROJECTS OF SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION OF THE CPC AND THE CPSU

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Abstract

Based on the analysis of numerous publications from the second half of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century by specialists in Soviet and Chinese Marxism, which have become two of its most influential paradigmatic varieties in the world, and metanarratives for the USSR and China, the article offers an innovative methodological approach for the scientific and heuristic study of the defining tendencies in the development of the Marxist philosophical and socio-political theory, its large-scale and institutionally supported attempts to adapt to the development conditions of a particular country. First of all, during the radical reform of the socialist economic and socio-political system already created in it.

The attributive features of modern Chinese Marxism (Marxism with Chinese specifics (the Chinese concept of "Adaptation of Marxism to the Chinese Context"), Sinicized Marxism), as the most effective version in world history for correcting and modernizing the axiomatics of the Marxist-Leninist theoretical model of social development, as well as improving the ideology of the ruling Communist Party in order to increase the effectiveness of its domestic and foreign state policies, have been characterized by means of concrete-historical and systematic comparative analysis of the ideational grounds and basic socio-philosophical postulates, political and ideological prescriptions of the program documents of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China.

Within the framework of this study, special attention has been paid to highlighting the essence and features of the Soviet and Chinese strategy of socialist construction, created to implement Marxist socialist and communist projects, as well as revealing the scientific evaluation of the differences between the political doctrines of the CPSU and the CPC in the interpretation of objective logic (the duration of stages, goals, and objectives of fundamental economic, social, political, and cultural transformations) of the process of constructing high-level development socialism ("developed socialism") and the further progressive movement of such a society to the phase of communism.

Keywords: Marxism-Leninism, Chinese Marxism, Sinicized Marxism, Soviet Marxism, CPSU, CPC, developed socialism, communism

Introduction

In our opinion, it is first necessary to take into account and contrast its two most influential varieties, or theoretical models, which in socialist societies were also given the functions of metanarratives, in order to increase the effectiveness of analyzing the general trends and uniqueness of the processes of development

of Marxist teaching in the realities of Soviet-type political systems¹.

Such philosophical paradigms included Soviet Marxism (*Marxism-Leninism*) and Chinese (*Sinicized Marxism*)², which were also concurrent political and ideological doctrines.

¹ As you are aware, *metanarrative* is not the only valid theoretical model, teaching, or paradigm accepted by the majority of scientists. It is a *conception* or *theory* on the one hand that "claims universality, cultural dominance, and legitimizes" knowledge, various social institutions, and a particular way of thinking, and it is *ideology* on the other hand that "imposes on society and culture as a whole a certain ideological complex of ideas," "limiting, suppressing, ordering, and controlling" social life, and "committing violence against a person, his consciousness" (Korotchenko, 2001, p. 459). By the way, the "irony" of dialectics in the movement of world history, as evidenced by a large number of publications, including those by Western scientists, publicists, and political and economic experts, turned out to be that something

symptomatic and similar happened at the end of the 20th century – at the beginning of the 21st century with *liberalism* (as a symbiosis of political ideology, philosophy, and ideological values, as well as the postulates of economic theory). Its most striking manifesto was the program work of **Francis Fukuyama**, "The End of History?", first published in the United States in 1989 and then translated from English into many languages around the world.

² It is important to note that, in contrast to its Russian-language version of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China (see, Full Text of the CPC Constitution, 2017) and works by Chinese authors published in the Russian Federation (see, for example, Li Junju, 2017), in the *CPC Program's English translation*

According to our estimates, this type of Marxism can be considered the result of the realization of the philosophical, theoretical, and political-ideological conviction of **Mao Zedong**, who, as early as October 1938, at the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China's Sixth Convocation, proclaimed, "*There is no such thing as abstract Marxism; there is only concrete Marxism*" (cited by Li Junju, 2017).

In light of the foregoing, it stands to reason that the Chinese researcher **Zhang Shuhua**, having evaluated and assessed **Lenin's** innovations, in particular, V.I. Lenin's radical renewal of the theory of proletarian revolution and socialist construction, developed by the founders of Marxism, and using the theoretical postulate of I.V. Stalin (formulated by him in the lecture "On the Foundations of Leninism" in 1924, which was then published in all editions of his collections "Questions of Leninism," as well as The Collected Works), which emphasizes that "*Leninism is Marxism of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution*", made a rather radical conclusion. He stated that *Leninism* is a new "stage of manifestation of the concrete practice of Marxism in Russia", which means that it is nothing more than "*Russified Marxism*" (Zhang Shuhua, 2017).

Therefore, it appears that the scientist from the People's Republic of China has clarified the meanings of **Mao Zedong** concept of "*sinicized Marxism*" and revealed the logic of its development and introduction into scientific and ideological discourses, while also offering its theoretical justification for both Marxists and anti-Marxists. However, in our opinion, if we are to defend our concept based on Stalin's theories, then in order to understand the modern stage of China's development, as well as the role of the CCP and the state governed by it, it is necessary to include the definition of Leninism that **I.V. Stalin** used to end his lecture. And it says, "The essence of Leninism in the party and state work lies in the combination of Russian revolutionary scope with American efficiency" (Stalin, 1952, p. 118).

Here, we should also mention that **Yu.V. Andropov**, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, could have the potential to oppose of **Zhang Shuhua** interpretation of *Leninism as merely "Russified Marxism"*. In the article "The Teachings of **Karl Marx** and the Problems of Socialist Construction in the USSR" (1983), that is, in the policy document for the Soviet Communist Party (which, of course, was prepared by a large team of leading social theorists and party ideological hierarchs of the Soviet Union), not only did he unequivocally state that "Leninism was the Marxism of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, the collapse of the colonial system, the era of the transition of humanity from capitalism to socialism", but also make the following important theoretical conclusion: "*Outside of Leninism, Marxism is simply*

impossible in our time". (Andropov, 1983, p. 7). In general, the sense-postulate of **Andropov** was limited to the fact that *Leninism* was not some special, national, and even more so, Russified type of Marxist theory and the party political and ideological doctrine, but the only possible form of Marxism in the modern era of radical social transformations. All this, of course, presupposes both its further development and ideological and theoretical enrichment on the basis of the scientific study of the essence and specifics of new Marxist models of socialist construction under the conditions of the fundamental transformation of the modern world system in the 21st century.

In addition, it should be noted that for the scientific and heuristic study of Chinese Marxism, an adequate assessment of the possibilities, goals, and prospects for its renewal in accordance with the conditions of the modern world, a theoretical understanding of the positive achievements and mistakes of Soviet philosophers and social scientists (see, for resample, Vilkov, 2021, p. 116-139), which became obvious as a result of their numerous attempts to modernize Marxism-Leninism (*Russified Marxism*) and the Soviet Communist Party political and ideological doctrine after the death of I.V. Stalin and before the collapse of the USSR, becomes of great importance³.

1. Specifics of the Research Methodology of Modern Chinese Marxism

In order to understand the specifics of modern Marxism in the PRC it is, first of all, necessary to consider that Marxism-Leninism is declared in the CCP Program as the basic component of its Constitution (adopted by the 19th National Congress of the CCP in 2017) as one of the ideological and theoretical foundations of the activities of Chinese communists. In this regard (taking into account the CPC's decisive role in the life of Chinese society and the entire state, its program documents), several extremely important and fundamental statutory provisions should be adopted as an analytical setting and coordinate system, which actually serve as ideological-theoretical and political-philosophical constants, respectively – research prescriptions.

It is necessary to further concretize the general belief that was previously suggested. First, regarding the research methodology; and second, regarding its object and subject. And most importantly, scientific standards dictate that the optimal analytical model should be built on the principle of compliance of cognition methods with the phenomenon or process that has become the object of cognitive activity.

If we assess the methodological component of the theoretical understanding of the specifics of philosophical axiomatics, socio-political and ideological attitudes, which in their integrity characterize the attribu-

the terms "*Sinicized Marxism*" or "*Sinicization of Marxism*" does not use (see, Constitution of the Communist Party of China, 2017). *The following construct is used instead: "adaptation of Marxism to the Chinese context"*.

³ More specifically, the distribution of the territory, production, and resource base between the high-

est republican and union party, managerial, and economic nomenclature, which held complete political, economic, ideological (spiritual), and administrative power in the Soviet Union, rather than the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

tive features of Marxism institutionalized in the People's Republic of China, then, in our opinion, such traditional methods of historical and philosophical research as description, author's interpretation, comments, purely factual or, conversely, abstract-reflective philosophical way of understanding the material (which mainly makes up the content of publications by specialists in Chinese Marxism) will not help to obtain a systemic and fundamental vision of the essence of that version of Marxist theory which was formed and became dominant in the PRC. And, as long-term scientific research practice has demonstrated, the use of such methods (which are typically empirical in their epistemological capabilities) can effectively ensure the creation of a more or less accurate, complete, or, conversely, fragmentary picture of only points of view on Chinese Marxism, as well as contribute to the highlighting and systematization of existing interpretations and theoretical reconstructions of the genesis, structure, various functions, etc., of the Marxist theory and political doctrine of the CCP in China

Therefore, according to our estimates, the analytical model for understanding the history, essence, specifics, and contradictory practice of implementing the Marxist teaching in the PRC requires a methodology based on a set of principles and attitudes of the dialectical approach.

It has traditionally been recognized as the only correct scientific methodological foundation of Marxism itself, its universal and common method of scientific cognition of any phenomena and processes in the world (natural, social, spiritual, etc.), and now it has become a methodological platform, a methodological tool for such an influential field of cognition of socio-historical and political-ideological processes, known as "*historical politology*⁴ (i.e., *political science*)".

In terms of the specifics of the object and subject of research (i.e., Chinese or Sinicized Marxism), *historical politology* methodology allows for both concrete historical and general and political-philosophical comparative analysis. Moreover, the analysis, on the one hand, of the version of Marxist teaching, the model and logic of socialist and communist construction, which are declared in the main documents of the Chinese Communist Party, the works of its leaders, and, on the other hand, the theoretical coverage of the classical

postulates of Marxism-Leninism and the doctrinal, program socio-political, and political-ideological attitudes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (under the leadership of **M.S. Khrushchev**, who came to power in the CPSU and the USSR, began an ideological and political confrontation with the Communist Party of China). In short, on the methodological platform of historical *politology*, effective understanding and adequate coverage of the attributive features of Chinese Marxism as a philosophical theory and ideological foundation of the doctrine and strategy of the ruling party in the PRC are possible only by comparing the common and distinctive features between Chinese and Soviet Marxism (Marxism-Leninism). And at the moment, the provisions and attitudes of the general program of the CPC (included in its 2017 Constitution) and then partially reproduced in the latest version of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China in 2018, should be recognized as the theoretical and ideological quintessence of the first of them. Because in addition to a concentrated description of the essence of modern metanarrative (metaparadigm) Marxist social science theory in the PRC, the fundamental conceptual and unambiguous political and ideological assessments of the present and future status of socialist China have been clearly formulated in the CPC Program (as an integral system and through a purely symbolic link to the two most significant dates and historical events for the Chinese people and their political leadership – their "centenary anniversaries" of 2019 and 2049), and the prospects and directions of its development for the upcoming decades are clearly defined.

2. The Main Provisions of the General Program of the Communist Party of China as a System of Ideational-Theoretical and Political-Ideological Foundations of the Analysis of Modern Chinese (Sinicized) Marxism

So, the first (*philosophical, socio-political, and political-ideological foundations of modern Chinese, that is, Sinicized Marxism*) goes as follows: "*The Communist Party of China uses Marxism-Leninism*", but creatively supplements it with "*Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development, and*

⁴ The term "*politology*" is used here. In the scientific categorical apparatus of many Slavic-speaking nations, it predominates over other terms to refer to the body of scientific disciplines and knowledge collectively referred to as "political science/sciences" in the Anglo-American tradition. In the latter case, there are pros and cons. On the one hand, numerous distinct directions and approaches have been formed as a result of the study of political phenomena and processes. And although they have a common object of knowledge, i.e., the political sphere of public life, each of them has its own special subject of research (for example, the history of political thought, political institutions, etc.). Therefore, all of these various fields of political knowledge can be formally unified under the term "political science." On the other hand, it is wrong to consider political studies "science," since the main task and result of scientific knowledge and theoretical modeling of existing reality

(the best example of which is classical Newtonian mechanics) is to discover and formulate laws. However, centuries-old political studies have not yet produced such a result, i.e., they have not formulated any laws or regularities (they mean stable, repetitive cause-and-effect relationships that are probabilistic in nature). In political science, three regularities that **Maurice Duverger** fixed and conceptualized are frequently recognized as laws. They explain the most stable and typical tendencies in the functioning of electoral systems under democratic political regimes. Meanwhile, **Duverger** considered the found and generalized regularities to be sociological rather than political in nature. Or, in other words, those electoral processes that the French sociologist discovered and explained as tendencies-regularities were not theoretical achievements of political science/sciences but rather of a discipline known as "sociology of politics."

Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as its guides to action". At the same time, the General Program emphasizes: "With Comrade **Mao Zedong** as their chief representative, Chinese Communists developed *Mao Zedong Thought* by combining the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. *Mao Zedong Thought* is the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China; it is a body of theoretical principles and a summary of experiences, proven correct in practice, relating to China's revolution and construction; and it is a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Communist Party of China" (Constitution of the Communist Party of China, 2017, p. 1).

In addition to the above, as a theoretical program, the Constitution of the CPC includes an additional explanation of the relationship of **Marx** and **Lenin's** teaching with the innovative conceptions of its former and current leaders. They also fix the semantic framework of the concept of "Sinicization of Marxism". "*Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era*", written in the Program provisions of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, "is a continuation and development of *Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents* (formulated in **Jiang Zemin's** report, November 2002 – V. V.), and the *Scientific Outlook on Development* (presented by **Hu Jintao** at the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, November 2012 – V. V.). It is the latest achievement in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context, a crystallization of the practical experience and collective wisdom of the Party and the people, an important component of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and a guide to action for the entire Party and all the Chinese people to strive for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and must be upheld long term and constantly developed" (Constitution of the Communist Party of China, 2017, p. 2-3).

The second program provision (milestone stages and fundamental socio-economic, political, spiritual, and cultural transformations in China during the time of Mao's state and political leadership) states: "Under the guidance of **Mao Zedong Thought**, the Communist Party of China led the Chinese people of all ethnic groups ... securing victory in the new democratic revolution and founding the People's Republic of China, a people's democratic dictatorship⁵. After the founding of the People's Republic, the Communist Party of

China successfully led the people in carrying out socialist transformation, completing the transition from New Democracy to socialism, establishing the basic socialist system, and developing a socialist economy, politics, and culture" (Constitution of the Communist Party of China, 2017, p. 1).

Third provision (factors and large-scale achievements of the CPC in the socialist construction as a result of its policy based on Deng Xiaoping theory):

a) "**Deng Xiaoping Theory** is the product of combining Marxism-Leninism's basic tenets with practice in contemporary China and the particular features of the era; it is a continuation and development of **Mao Zedong Thought** under new historical conditions; it represents a new stage for the development of Marxism in China; it is the Marxism of contemporary China and a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Communist Party of China; and it guides the continuous progression of China's socialist modernization";

b) "Ultimately, the fundamental reason for all of China's achievements and progress since reform and opening up began is that the Party has forged a path, formed a theoretical system, established a system, and developed a culture for socialism with Chinese characteristics" (Constitution of the Communist Party of China, 2017, p. 2-3).

The fourth system provision (party ideological and theoretical postulates and ideological prescriptions, necessary prerequisites and conditions, as well as driving forces for ensuring progress in the socialist development of the PRC): "All Party members must cherish deeply, uphold long-term, and continue to develop this path (further development of socialism with Chinese specifics, characteristics. – V. V.), this theoretical system (Sinicized Marxism. – V. V.), this socialist system, and this culture, which the Party has developed through great hardship". All members of CPC "must hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, have firm confidence in its path, theory, system, and culture, implement the Party's basic theory, basic line, and basic policy, and strive to fulfill the three historic tasks of advancing modernization, achieving China's reunification, and safeguarding world peace and promoting common development, achieve the two (2021 and 2049 – V. V.) centenary goals, and realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation" (Constitution of the Communist Party of China, 2017, p. 3).

However, in our opinion, it is problematic to consider the newest program idea of the CPC, "*the Chinese*

⁵ It is important to note that Lenin's conception, both prior to and following 1917, affirmed and justified the absolute necessity of establishing the "dictatorship of the proletariat". According to Lenin, his associates in the RSDLP (b), associates, and followers in the USSR, the dictatorship of the proletariat is the highest form of democracy. Without it, the victory of the socialist revolution and the provision of socialist construction is impossible. The official document of the CPSU – its third program – adopted at the XXII Congress in 1961 clearly and imperatively formulates the idea that only the "dictatorship of the proletariat", and not any other social-class group or community, can ensure the victory of the

socialist revolution and the construction of a socialist system in any country. "*The experience of the USSR*", declared in the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, "proved that people can come to socialism only as a result of the socialist revolution and the implementation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This experience fully confirmed the principles of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, which are of general importance, despite some peculiarities, caused by specific historical conditions of the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union in the conditions of a hostile capitalist environment" (Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1965, p. 509).

Dream of national rejuvenation" (in the Russian translation of the General Program of the CPC – "*the great revival of the Chinese nation*") to be ideologically natural for China, especially for socialist China, where the Communist Party has been in power for decades and its political doctrine was proclaimed Marxist and still remains so. Although theorists and ideologists in the PRC (since Mao Zedong) constantly emphasize that Chinese Marxism has a special uniqueness, it objectively and historically has a pronounced specificity, which has even received (primarily outside the Chinese philosophical and social studies discourse) its own name: "*Sinicized Marxism*" or, in terms of party documents, "*adaptation of Marxism to the Chinese context*" (see, for example, Vilkov, 2022, pp. 70-82).

And to understand what has been said about the idea of "*national rejuvenation*" (as the central idea, the quintessence of the socio-philosophical concept, as well as the political ideologeme and mythologeme), it is important to remember that in its genesis it was, first of all, purely *European*, and secondly, according to its socio-political and ideological essence and purpose, *non-Marxist*. Such an ideologeme, with a variety of forms and methods of its own philosophical justification and political popularization ("implantation in the mass consciousness"), was created for the conditions of formation and intensive capitalist development of society (according to the terminology of the second half of the twentieth century – market economy); for its bourgeois-democratic economic, institutional, political, and socio-cultural transformations (revolutionary or evolutionary); and does not correspond at all to the realities, processes, and goals of socialist construction at any of its stages and in any of its spheres. It includes a multi-dimensional national component of the existence of society as a community or group of people, consolidated (stable and relatively separated from other nation-state entities) by economic ties, unity of the ethnic territory, common language, culture, self-awareness, traditions, and mentality.

In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, "the idea of national rejuvenation" served a variety of socio-political, spiritual, and cultural purposes in the ethno-political mobilization of the population. First and foremost, it provided one of the two – but still the only one, by political standards and values – variants of the objective logic of the global process of national and nation-state building or creation.

The first of them was the "*Western European*" path of civilizational development, as numerous reputable researchers have now demonstrated (classic examples of which are France and the United States, where the movement "*from state to nation*" became the defining trend where, for the most part, the nation is not an ethnic community or an ethno-cultural kinship but a community of civil or, in other modern terms, a political community under a democratic political regime).

Its alternative was the *central and Eastern European way of consolidating the people-nation and creating a sovereign national state for it*, based on and thanks to the active use of the ideologeme and mythologeme of "national rejuvenation" (first in Germany and Italy in the nineteenth century and then a clear renaissance (according to the terminology of **Habermas** – "*the fourth wave of nationalization*") occurred in history in the late 1980s and early 1990s during the "collapse of the USSR" and disappearance of the "socialist commonwealth" system in Eastern Europe). From a logical standpoint, this process was a deliberate, democratically approved movement that was coordinated and encouraged by political and cultural elites using the "*from nation to state*" model. Ideally, a state of one nation, which would be nationally and ethnically unified, with no significant linguistic, cultural, or mental differentiation among its citizens. "Here", notes the world-famous philosopher **Jü. Habermas**, "the formation of the nation state followed the propaganda spread of the national consciousness that preceded it" (Habermas, 2001, p. 197). "Nation-building" was preceded by "state-building", and the primary stage of nation-building was the mental constitution of the nation. And for this reason, a number of events were held to create the impression of a spiritually and culturally established "nation of the people" that had existed for many centuries or even millennia. The movement to establish a single ethnocultural "self-identification" and kinship, which was motivated by "intellectuals", was the dominant sociopolitical force in this process. Initially, the "nation of the people" received life in the works of philosophers, historians, writers, and journalists, who "paved the path for the diplomatic and military efforts of statesmen," "bringing to the masses an imaginary project of a nation united on the cultural basis" (Habermas, 2002, p. 367)⁶.

In general, in the context of the above-mentioned information, the attempts of Chinese theorists and ideologists to doctrinally apply both the concept and ideologeme, as well as the concept of "*national rejuvenation*," in some historical cases objectively and without alternative, necessary for national state-political independence, and specifically fill the content of the concepts of "*people*" and "*nation*," can be recognized as a *significant theoretical deviation from Marxism* (the one that was developed by its founders, and especially from the Soviet one). As evidenced by examples of the use of these scientific, political and ideological terms in the CPC program documents (in particular, in the structure of key constructs/ideas, such as "*The People's Republic Of China – Democratic dictatorship of the people*"; "the Chinese dream of the *great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation*"; "*The basic line of the Communist Party of China in the primary stage of socialism is to lead and unite the people of all ethnic groups...*", etc.), their meanings-senses are more pertained not to Marxism,

⁶ To find a detailed analysis of the method and global trend of the nation- and state-building described succinctly above, see, in particular: Vilkov, 2014, p. 91-185; Vilkov, 2017, p. 5-16; Vilkov, V. 2018a, p. 10-28; Vilkov, 2017a, p. 101-119, 328-354; Rudenko,

Vilkov, 2020, p. 86-101; Rudenko, Vilkov, 2020a, p. 167-192; Vilkov, 2021a, p. 140-151; Vilkova, 2020, p. 37-64.

but to the *Eastern European* pre-Marxist and non-Marxist scientific and intellectual or socio-political and philosophical traditions. It was founded and popularized by the works of prominent philosophers, historians, writers, legal scholars, linguists, and social psychologists (the school of "psychology of peoples") in the late 18th – early 20th centuries (the most influential figures, ideological founders – **W. Wundt, J. Herder, G. Hegel, V. Humboldt, J. Grimm, G. Mazzini, M. Lazarus, G. Le Bon, P. Mancini, J. De Mestre, A. Muller, F. Novalis, G. Puchta, F. Savigny, L. Tieck, F. Schelling, F. Schlegel, F. Schleiermacher, H. Steinthal, J. Fichte, A. Fullier** and many others), and then became dominant in scientific and political-ideological discourses, as well as in the categorical apparatus of non-Marxist theories of the nation, widespread in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. It is in the meaning of the hypotheses and axioms of this intellectual and scientific tradition and the variant of modeling the world-historical process of national genesis and state-political development that ethno-cultural and political-legal synonymization, the interweaving of the connotations of the concepts of "*people*" and "*nation*", took place. In order to describe this phenomenon as both an ethno-cultural reality and primarily as a scientific, political-philosophical, ideological, and mental construct, **Jü. Habermas** proposed the concept of the "*nation of the people*" (Volknation). Fundamentally, this kind of nation is not reliant on the state as a source of political authority and can exist for a very long time both with and without it. According to the concept of this German philosopher, an almost alternative socio-political and cultural-ethnic phenomenon is the "*nation of state citizens*" (Staatsnation). Or, according to the terms of another German researcher, **Egbert Jahn**, such a purely *political* or *civil nation* in the conditions of the democratic system of Western countries can be called a "nation-state", since it is a "nation-bearer of the state" and "most often is a titular one" (Yan, 2000, p. 116).

Therefore, the inclusion of the non-Marxist ideologue and mythologeme of "national rejuvenation" (for example, the wording "*realization of the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation*" or "*promote a national spirit*" and, in particular, the assertion in the General Program of the Communist Party of China that the theoretical Marxist developments of its leaders, from Mao Zedong to Xi Jinping, are "the latest achievement in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context (in the Russian translation CPC's General Program – "*Sinicization of Marxism*"), a crystallization of the practical experience and collective wisdom of the

Party and the people", and serve as "a guide to action for the entire Party and all the Chinese people to strive for the *great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation*") in the Marxist political and philosophical theory/discourse, the political program and the ideological doctrine of the CPC should, in our opinion, be viewed as another systemic, *symbolic, semantic and lexical* construction. It conceals, figuratively and literally, the very real and global strategic goals and objectives of the current Chinese Communist Party and state leadership. In essence, they aim to significantly improve the PRC's status in the political and economic structures of the world. In the first case, China's economy was transformed into the top economy in the world in terms of GDP (gross domestic product) and per capita income, as well as attaining a level of economic development that would guarantee China's complete economic domination in the twenty-first century. That is, the acquisition of such an economic role, but already in a new, emerging world system and technological order, comparable in scale and influence to the one that China played for many centuries a little more than two centuries ago (until the middle of the eighteenth century), when it significantly outperformed all Western countries in terms of domestic production and foreign trade. In the second, in state-political terms, the idea of the "great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation" includes the requirement to "complete" the "*great cause of the unification of the Motherland*" or "*reunification of the Motherland*", i.e., the return of the "sacred territory of China" – Taiwan, several islands belonging to it (i.e., the remainder of the state of the Republic of China⁷), and also the adjacent waters of the South China Sea and straits, under the sovereign authority, under state-political, military control and the exclusive jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China.

Characterizing the program provisions of the Program of the CPC as theoretical-methodological and political-ideological foundations and conceptual coordinates of the analysis of the official version of Sinicized Marxism, it should also be taken into account, that based on the axiomatics of Marxist dialectics, which asserts and proves that the source and driving force of any development process are primarily internal antagonistic and non-antagonistic contradictions in the social system, and their solution naturally leads it to a new, usually more progressive state, the Chinese communists consider the following as the basic contradiction in modern socialist China: "*At the present stage, the principal contradiction in Chinese society is that between the ever-growing needs of the people for a better life*

⁷ The Republic of China was established in 1912 on the territory of mainland China and the islands belonging to it at that time (as well as parts of the territory of Mongolia) under the leadership of the National Kuomintang Party. After losing power in mainland China as a result of Japanese aggression and occupation (1937–1945), the establishment of the PRC in 1949, and defeat in the civil war of 1945–1950 by the People's Liberation Army of China (led by the CCP), the Republic of China and Kuomintang retained power in Taiwan (after WW II, Japan ceded control of this island, as well as

the Penghu archipelago and a number of smaller islands, to the Republic of China). Being the formal heir, the receiver of the all-Chinese state power, and then an independent state entity (now it has diplomatic relations with only 13 countries), the Republic of China (Taiwan) became the founder of the UN and one of the five permanent members of the Security Council. In 1971, as a result, first of all, of a radical improvement in the relations of the state and political leadership of the PRC with the United States and, conversely, their deterioration with the USSR, Taiwan (the Republic of China) took the place of the PRC in the UN Security Council.

and unbalanced and inadequate development" (Constitution of the Communist Party of China, 2017, p. 3).

By the way, the CCP Program refers to **Mao's** ideas about the fundamental difference between "two types of contradictions that are not the same in nature", on the one hand, "within the people" (first of all, these are socio-class, ideological, and worldview contradictions between the "people" and the "national bourgeoisie"), and on the other hand, irreconcilable contradictions between the people and their "enemies". This classification was developed and characterized by Mao in a speech delivered by him on February 27, 1957, at the 11th expanded session of the Supreme State Conference (respectively, then published not only in China but also in the USSR). And to solve them, the "Great Helmsman" suggested using, depending on the situation and the severity of the conflict of interests, democratic and undemocratic (violent) methods, approaches, and means (see, for example, Mao Zedong, 1957, pp. 3-22). The same contradictions made by **Mao Zedong** and their typology are stated as follows in the current Program: "The Party shall strengthen and develop new approaches to social governance. *It shall strictly distinguish between and properly handle contradictions between us and enemies and contradictions among the people, these two different types of contradiction. It shall strengthen comprehensive measures to maintain law and order*, and work with firm resolve and in accordance with the law to combat criminal activities that endanger national security and national interests, or threaten social stability or economic development, and will bring criminals to justice, maintaining lasting social stability". In addition, the Communist Party of China "shall pursue a holistic approach to national security and resolutely safeguard China's sovereignty, security, and development interests" (Constitution of the Communist Party of China, 2017, p. 6).

One particular statutory requirement can be identified among the contemporary inventions regarding the enemies of the Chinese people: "*Throughout the whole course of socialist modernization, the Party must ... oppose bourgeois liberalization*" (Constitution of the Communist Party of China, 2017, p. 4).

Fifth statutory provision (*prospects and timeframes for the PRC's improvement, as well as the country's current socioeconomic status and level of formation development*). "China – it is written in the CCP Program – *is currently in the primary stage of socialism and will remain so for a long time to come. This is a stage of history that cannot be bypassed as China, which used to be economically and culturally lagging, makes progress in socialist modernization; it will take over a century*. China's development of socialism must begin from China's own circumstances and must follow the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. ... *In this new era in the new century, the strategic objectives of economic and social development are to finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by the time the Party marks its centenary (2021, – V.V.) and to build China into a great modern socialist country in every dimension by the time the People's*

Republic celebrates its centenary (2049, – V.V.)" (Constitution of the Communist Party of China, 2017, p. 3-4).

3. Doctrinal Prescriptions of the CPSU and CPC Projects of Socialist and Communist Construction

The main programmatic socio-political postulate of the current Constitution of the CPC (the key ideas and prescriptions of the "strategic vision for the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics", directives for the CCP's efforts at the current stage of socialist construction) proclaims: "*The basic line of the Communist Party of China in the primary stage of socialism, the statutory requirement proclaims, is to lead all the people of China together in a self-reliant and pioneering effort, making economic development the central task, upholding the Four Cardinal Principles, and remaining committed to reform and opening up, so as to see China becomes a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful*". In addition, according to the main document of the Chinese communists: "*Only through reform and opening up can we develop China, develop socialism, and develop Marxism*" (Constitution of the Communist Party of China, 2017, pp. 4-5).

And finally, *it is time to talk about the communist future of the Chinese people and the objective prerequisites for building a communist society in China*. This following statutory provision of the CPC is of great importance for the study of Chinese (Sinicized) Marxism and is necessary for understanding the strategic goal of socio-political transformations in the current PRC (its fundamental difference, on the one hand, from the ideology-mythology that accelerated – in less than 20 years – the construction of communism in the USSR, proclaimed by **M.S. Khrushchev** at the XXII Congress of the CPSU in October 1961 and declared in its new (third) Program, and on the other hand, the obvious analogy with the Soviet concept and party doctrine of "developed socialism" as a natural transitional stage (phase, period) of building a communist society, proclaimed in the "Brezhnev era of stagnation"). It states: "*The Party's highest ideal and ultimate goal is the realization of communism. ... Marxism-Leninism reveals the laws governing the development of the history of human society. Its basic tenets are correct and have tremendous vitality. The highest ideal of communism pursued by Chinese Communists can be realized only when socialist society is fully developed and highly advanced*".

Particular emphasis was placed on the following: "*The development and improvement of the socialist system is a long historical process. By upholding the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism and following the path suited to China's specific conditions as chosen by the Chinese people, China's socialist cause will ultimately be victorious*" (Constitution of the Communist Party of China, 2017, p. 1).

Thus, from the provision cited above, it becomes quite obvious that *in the Sinicized variant of Marxism*, just as in the party doctrine of the CPC, the main goal

of any true supporter of communist beliefs is to build communism. It is proclaimed by Chinese Marxist Communists as the highest ideal and the sole strategic objective that dictates the course of their nation's continued, forward-moving development. However, it should be noted that neither in the Chinese Marxist social and political-philosophical theory nor in the scientific discourse nor in the program documents of the CPC is the concept of "*scientific communism*" used (and in Chinese social studies it is not even discussed, especially not developed theoretically), as it was in the USSR after 1961 and before the disappearance of the Soviet Union in 1991.

It is important to stress that the latter (socio-political theory in the USSR) underwent a radical theoretical and ideological reform, especially to serve the propaganda objectives and interests of the post-Stalin communist party leadership. Its essence and consequences lay in the fact that *in the Soviet social science and political and ideological discourses after the XXII Congress of the CPSU (1961), Lenin's notion of "scientific socialism"*⁸ in relation to Marxism *was adjusted to the connotation of the concept of "scientific communism", which actually replaced it. And since then, it has become general and basic in the Soviet Marxist-Leninist theory of social development and the political and ideological doctrine of the CPSU.*

In order to provide a scientific assessment of the political history of the USSR, it is important to recall that the ideologeme and theoretical concept of "scientific communism" started to be actively used and promoted in the official program documents of the CPSU, in the speeches of its leaders, and during the Khrushchev, post-Stalin and anti-Stalin epochs. For example, in the Resolution of the Extraordinary XXI Congress of the CPSU (from January 27 to February 5, 1959), it was stated: "The strength of the Communist Party lies in its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, in the creative application and development of the theory of scientific communism" (From the Resolution of the XXI Congress of the Communist Party..., 1965, p. 421). In his address to the XXII Congress of the Soviet Communist Party (1961), which traditionally served as a report of the CPSU central committee, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, **N.S. Khrushchev**, used a similar formulation. "Our party's strength resides in the fact that it has been able to unite in its revolutionary and transformative actions the theory and practice of scientific communism," Khrushchev said in it (*Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party ... Report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev*, 1962, p. 125). And, for example, in the new Program of the party adopted by the XXII Congress of the CPSU, it was stated that the party was publicly called "**the party of scientific communism**" (Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1965, p. 546).

Additionally, since the end of the 1950s, "*the founders of Marxism*" (after **Stalin**, these were thought to be only **Karl Marx**, **Friedrich Engels** and **Vladimir**

I. Lenin in the Soviet philosophical and sociological communities and, above all, in the political and ideological discourse) have also started to be called the "creators of scientific communism" in party publications and speeches by the Communist Party of the USSR leaders. Though it is important to note that neither in their political and ideological teachings nor in their social and philosophical analysis, the classics of Marxism themselves did not use the concept of "*scientific communism*".

From an ideological standpoint, the development of the concept known as "scientific communism" (in Soviet social studies and subsequent active development by social scientists, including its deployment into a holistic theory that served as the main ideological foundation for the USSR Communist Party's doctrine and strategic plan) is entirely logical. *First*, it was another declaration that the doctrine of **Marx**, **Engels** and **Lenin** about communism is not a utopia, unlike all pre-Marxist conceptually formed ideas about socialist and communist society. *Second*, this was a peculiar public statement by the Soviet party and ideological hierarchs to the Soviet people and the whole world that in the USSR Stalin's stage of building socialism was "mostly" completed and the next natural stage of development of the communist socio-economic formation – the construction of the socio-economic and spiritual-cultural foundation of communism – had begun. According to the theory of **K. Marx**, **F. Engels**, and **V.I. Lenin**, and later with Soviet Marxism, it was an integral formation that naturally passed through the *two phases* of its progress: "*socialist*" and "*communist*". *Thirdly*, because Marxist-Leninist philosophy has always positioned itself as "ideological science and scientific ideology", the use of the concept of "scientific communism" did not allow any doubt that the process of creating a communist society in the USSR would be based not on the fantasies or dreams of communists, and above all on the leadership of the CPSU of the Khrushchev era, but solely on the basis of scientific knowledge about society, on the objective laws of its entire history known and scientifically understood by Marxists.

Here, it is worth reminding ourselves that the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, **N.S. Khrushchev**, in his report "On the Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union", declared: "The main result of the activities of the Party and the people is a complete and final victory of socialism in the USSR". Being the sovereign head of not only the Soviet state but also the Marxist party (CPSU), **Khrushchev**, in a report to the Congress, categorically stated: "The draft program marks a *new stage in the development of Marx, Engels, and Lenin's revolutionary theory*"; it "represents the philosophical, economic, and political basis for the construction of communism in our country"; and its main advantage is that "*this is a specific, scientifically based communism construction program*". Explaining in more detail his position on the allegedly exclusively scientific and theoretically substan-

⁸ Let us give a convincing example of Lenin's work of 1909, "On the Attitude of the Workers' Party to Religion." In it, **V.I. Lenin** emphasizes, "*Social democracy*

(including Lenin's party, the RSDLP (b) – V.V.) *builds its worldview on the basis of scientific socialism, that is, Marxism*" (Lenin, 1980, p. 415).

tiated terms for the implementation of the party program, respectively, and communist construction in the Soviet Union, the First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stated: "The historical framework of the draft program is 20 years. Why did we stop at these particular time frames? Was there too much time allotted for this task during the discussion of the draft program, several friends questioned? No, comrades. ... We are guided strictly by scientific calculations. And calculations show that in 20 years we will build a predominantly communist society" (On the Program of the Communist Party... Report of the Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, 1962, pp. 151,162,166-167).

In the program adopted by the delegates of the XXII Congress of the CPSU (although, to many Marxist theorists and politicians, as well as hundreds of millions of people, its strategic objectives and declared deadlines for implementation seemed not only a utopia, but a complete absurdity), the stages of communist construction were clearly defined: "*In the coming decade* (1961–1970), the Soviet Union, creating the material and technical base of Communism, will surpass the most powerful and rich country of capitalism – the United States – in terms of production per capita; material well-being and the cultural and technical level of workers will significantly increase; everyone will be provided with material prosperity; all collective farms and state farms will turn into high-yielding and high-income farms; basically, the needs of Soviet people in well-maintained homes will be met; hard physical labor will disappear; the USSR will become the country with the shortest working day.

As a result of the second decade (1971–1980), a material and technical base of Communism will be created, providing an invention of material and cultural goods for the entire population; the Soviet society will closely approach the implementation of the principle of distribution according to needs, and there will be a gradual transition to one communal property. Thus, the USSR will predominantly become a communist society. The construction of a communist society will be fully completed in the following period" (Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1965, pp. 546-54).

From the point of view of Marxist theory, that is, Soviet Marxism-Leninism and the party doctrine of the CPSU of the late 1950s and early 1960s, no additional, necessary (economically, socially, politically, etc.) transitional stage between the phases of socialism and communism, which soon became known as "*developed socialism*", was expected. Its theoretical justification was developed in the scientific literature and declared

in the program documents of the CPSU and the Constitution of the USSR in the "era of Brezhnev", who took the highest party and state posts after the forced resignation of **N.S. Khrushchev**, who was sent into retirement at his own request. But in fact, he lost power as a result of a conspiracy of his "loyal associates" in the Politburo of the Central Committee, including **L.I. Brezhnev**.

It should also be noted that in the aforementioned report by **N.S. Khrushchov**, it was stated regarding the relationship between the stages of socialism and communism that "the classics of Marxism-Leninism emphasized that communism is not fenced off by a wall from socialism; these are two phases of the same socio-economic formation, which differ from each other in the degree of development of the economy and the maturity of social relations.

Socialism does not evolve on its own basis. Despite all of its enormous contributions to world history, socialism nevertheless carries many remnants of the previous (bourgeois, capitalist – V. V.) system, from which it evolved, in its economics, morals, legal system, and in the thoughts of its citizens. Communism is a more developed and advanced stage of social life, and it can only emerge after socialism has reached its full potential. All the negative effects of the capitalist system will be entirely eliminated under communism" (On the Program of the Communist Party... Report of the Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, 1962, p. 166).

In general, the development and introduction of "scientific communism" as a basic component of Soviet social theory and political doctrine can be associated with **M.S. Khrushchev**, and above all, an influential ideologist in the Politburo of the CPSU, **M.A. Suslov** (see, for example, Zhuravlev, 2020; Vikov, 2018), as well as with the initiatives of a new generation of philosophers, historians, and sociologists – future influential scientists and leaders of leading scientific academic institutes – **Yu.P. Frantseva**, **M.M. Rutkevych**, **O.M. Kovalov**, academicians and social scientists **P.M. Fedosieieva**, and **O.M. Rumiantseva**. In their minds, "*scientific communism*" would be comparable to "*socialist society change theories*" or "*sociological science*", but without sociological data but with a forecast of the near future. This, in their opinion, was what you needed to know about Soviet society in order to participate in its final transformation into a communist one. It is not for nothing that the third program of the party, adopted at the XXII Congress of the CPSU in 1961, finally gave a detailed definition of communism" (cited by Sechnev)⁹.

⁹ The definition of communism was first formally put forth in 1961 in the CPSU program at the state level. It read: "*Communism is a classless social system with a single national ownership of the means of production and full social equality of all members of society, where, together with the comprehensive development of people, productive forces will grow on the basis of constantly developing science and technology, all societal wealth-generating resources will be in full flow, and the principle "from everyone according to their ability, to every one according to their needs" will be achieved.*" "*Communism is a highly organized society of free and*

conscious workers, in which public self-government will be established, work for the benefit of society will be the first vital need for everyone, and as a conscious necessity, everyone's abilities will be used to the greatest benefit for the people" (Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1965, p. 544).

Political science researchers and individuals who are not familiar with the history and postulates of the Soviet party doctrine should be aware that the most recent explanation made by the CPSU is contained in the "new edition" of the Party's program. It was adopted at the beginning of the "perestroika" period in the USSR

It is important to keep in mind that in the early 1960s, "the request for political science came in the Soviet Union from above," from individuals closely connected with political practice, in order to make an accurate assessment of the factors that led to the emergence of "scientific communism" as a subfield of social studies and a mandatory academic discipline" (the interests of members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the ideas and beliefs of young scientists and initiative consultants of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and the outstanding political scientists of the future, for example, **R. Shakhnazarova** or **F. Burlatskyi**, who participated in the preparation of a new 1961 party program). And, first and foremost, it was "about global changes in the entire state's social and political life", and "this required science to justify the transformation" of the dictatorial, pro-cultural, totalitarian state" of the Stalin era "into a modern, civilized, and democratic" (Vorobyev 2004, p. 170).

As for the emergence and propaganda of the social and philosophical-political conception and the Communist Party ideologue/doctrine of "*developed socialism*" in the USSR, then, at first glance, an extract from an article in the Great Russian Encyclopedia (2004-2017) suffices to provide background information on their history and basic ideas about the process of "*building communism in the Soviet Union*" and about the importance of the preliminary phases of "*developed socialism*" for it, but already in the discourse of post-Soviet narratives.

So, a fragment of an article in the Great Russian Encyclopedia is sufficient for information reference about the history and basic ideas of the ideology or doctrine of "*building communism in the Soviet Union*" and the need for these preliminary "*phases of developed socialism*" – but already in the discourse of post-Soviet narratives. It says: "It was assumed that by 1980, the current generation of Soviet people would live under communism. "The construction of communism was associated with the solution of such tasks as the creation of its material and technical base, the achievement of higher, in comparison with the United States, production of goods per capita, the development of communist social relations, and the "education of a new person" based on the principles of the "moral code of the builder of communism", which did not contradict universal values. The concept of "developed socialism", which denoted a new extended stage in the development of the socialist phase and gave an indefinite delay for entering

the communist phase, was first introduced by the party's ideologists in the late 1960s in response to the obvious utopian nature of the communist project. "The construction of developed socialism in the USSR was proclaimed by General Secretary **L.I. Brezhnev** at the 24th Congress of the CPSU (1971), and this conclusion was enshrined in the Constitution of 1977, which also contained a description of this stage as a natural one on the way to communism" (The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 2004-2017).

But, in our opinion, in order to clarify the information from the "Great Russian Encyclopedia" and to get a more correct understanding of the ideological and lexical specifics of the basic documents of the CPSU and the CPC, it is necessary to recall that the term or concept "*developed socialism*" was first used by the *General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, L.V. Brezhnev, in the address to citizens on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution in 1967*. And in the Preamble of the Constitution of the USSR of 1977, it is already clearly written that "guided", among other things, by the "ideas of scientific communism," "a developed socialist society has been built in the USSR". At this stage, as socialism develops on its own, the creative forces of the new system and the advantages of the socialist way of life are increasingly revealed, and the workers are increasingly enjoying the fruits of the great revolutionary conquests. "It is a society in which powerful productive forces have been created, along with advanced science and culture, in which the welfare of the people is constantly growing and conditions are increasingly favorable for the comprehensive development of the individual." (Constitution (fundamental law) of the Union of Soviet..., 1977). A developed socialist society has been built in our country, according to the Ukrainian SSR's subsequently adopted Constitution from 1978. In its senses and meanings the new concept emphasized (in contrast to the previous and so-called Stalin's Constitution of 1936, which stated that socialism was built "mostly" in the USSR since the "foundations of socialism" were created) that by the mid-1970s, socialism in the Soviet Union had acquired an almost perfect form (colloquially, it became "full socialism"). But competent Soviet scientists did not limit themselves to the idea of "*developed socialism*." Distancing themselves from the party's ideological clichés, they replaced them in their works with a more neutral one, in particular, "*mature socialism*" (Soviet Constitution and Myths of Sovietologists, 1981, pp. 16, 44, 71). And yet another crucial

by the XXVII Congress in 1986; it proclaimed the following in an optimistically utopian and abstractly-humanistic way: "Communism is a classless social system with a single national ownership of the means of production, full social equality of all members of society, where, together with the comprehensive development of people, productive forces will grow on the basis of constantly developing science and technology, all societal wealth-generating resources will be in full flow, and the principle "from everyone according to their ability, to everyone – according to their needs" will be achieved. "Communism is a highly organized society of free and conscious workers, in which public self-government will be established, work for the benefit of society will be the first vital need

for everyone, and as a conscious necessity, everyone's abilities will be used to the greatest benefit for the people" (Materials of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1986, p. 138).

As a result, when compared to the 1961 definition, the "new" (1986) redaction of the CPSU program actually maintained the same definition of the key components of communism. A new feature was added to the definition of communist society: "*public self-government will be established*," and instead of the wording: "using the abilities of each *with the greatest fullness* for the people", a similar paraphrase of their social application was proposed: "*with the greatest benefit*".

theoretical socio-philosophical, political-ideological moment for contrasting Soviet and contemporary Chinese party doctrines, as well as strategic socio-political recommendations or prescriptions. Its essence lies in the fact that **L.I. Brezhnev** stated in the 1981 Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU that "during this time, extensive experience of socialist and communist construction in the USSR has been accumulated. This experience indisputably proves that our movement towards communism is carried out through the stage of a developed socialist society. This is ... a necessary, natural, and historically long period in the creation of the Communist formation") (XXVI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union... 1981, p. 97).

Concerning the interpretation of the essence and role of *developed socialism as a new*, previously unpredicted by Marxists of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries¹⁰, *special stage in the process of building a communist society*, Chinese Marxist researchers and politicians, as well as the political leadership in the USSR since the post-Khrushchev era, recognized its absolute necessity, that is, they stated that there should be a kind of transition stage/period of development of the socialist system between the stage of socialism and communism, namely the *stage of developed socialism*. And in our opinion, there is no significant, theoretical, fundamental semantic difference between the concepts and terms "*developed socialism*" and "*high degree of development of a socialist society*". The difference in the names of the intermediate, transitional period from the stage of "socialism built primarily" before the stage of "communism," which manifested itself in modern varieties of Marxism, that is, between Soviet Marxism-Leninism and Sinicized Marxism, can be considered purely stylistic.

It should also be noted that there is one fundamental political-ideological and even mental difference between the USSR and the PRC, between the leadership of the CPSU and the CPC: Chinese theorists, ideologists, state and party leaders (taking into account not only the problematic and sad experience of the history of the Soviet Union but also the methods and consequences of the aggressive policy of the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" conducted by **Mao Zedong** and his poorly educated adherents from 1966 to 1976) traditionally do not make loud statements about the imminent victory of communism (as **M.S. Khrushchev** did and other party officials and propagandists continued to follow his example for a number of years). Since the end of the "Mao era", the Chinese Communist Par-

ty's leadership has refrained from making radical statements or openly voluntary decisions with the intention of artificially accelerating and stimulating the actualization of their strategic objective and the officially declared ideal – building communism in China. *And what is particularly important is that the tasks and goals of the Chinese Communist Party outlined in the Constitution actually deny the possibility of reaching the phase of communism in a very short period.*

It is not just a defining characteristic of Chinese political culture to operate symbols, withhold specifics of their grand plans in detail, or the country's progress in terms of socioeconomic indicators, which would be undeniable proof that their large-scale projects have been carried out. Similarly, this does not demonstrate the inability of Chinese Marxists – theorists and politicians – to predict and plan for the future of Chinese society scientifically and strategically. In this case, the absence of time markers in the CPC's program documents or public instructions or statements of its leaders about specific dates for the completion of certain stages of socialist and communist construction in the PRC primarily indicates that they recognize that the *revolutionary socioeconomic, technical, technological, spiritual, and cultural China's leap* (of this complex organized society, politics, multi-ethnic national community, unique and self-sufficient cultural and civilizational type, moreover, in the conditions of the global transformation of the existing world order) *from socialism to communism is impossible and unacceptable*. On the contrary, all members of the Chinese political class and scientific community are convinced adherents of the theoretical approach, which axiomatically postulates (in fact, it does not require any proof) that the process of communist construction, firstly, will be very long in time, and secondly, in the type and way of its progressive development, it can only be evolutionary.

Conclusion

So, for a scientific analysis of the genesis of Marxism (both Soviet, that is, Russified, and Chinese, or Sinicized), as well as an adequate understanding and evaluation of the program documents and practice of activity of the leading Marxist parties in the history of the twentieth century (primarily, the CPSU and the CPC), it is possible to proceed from the assumption that in such conditions, that is, in a situation of active reform of economic and political relations (during the "Khrushchev Thaw" and then "Gorbachev Perestroika", and on the other hand, fundamental socio-economic and political-ideological modernization in the

¹⁰ It is important to note that Marx's Communist conception-ideologeme, particularly its axiomatics, served as the ideological basis for Soviet Marxism's social, political-philosophical, and political-economic theories as well as the core of the Soviet Union's state political ideology. Up to the end of the 1950s, it received number of significant additions from Soviet social scientists and ideologues of the VKP(b) – CPSU (corrections, details, arguments aplenty, etc.). Furthermore, the state-political power and numerous institutions of the massive party management apparatus actively and purposefully sought and attempted to implement in practice the "socialist-communist project" (which did not imply

any stage of developed socialism) in the Soviet Union using all available possibilities, political-ideological means, and resources, both inside and outside the USSR (for many decades after the revolution of 1917). The Soviet social theorists and Communist Party ideologists did not revise the traditional Marxist two-phase model of the evolution of the Communist socio-economic formation until the second half of the twentieth century, during the so-called "Brezhnev era", adding a third phase – *developed socialism*. It was precisely this stage that began to be understood and interpreted as a special and necessary stage on the path from socialism to communism.

PRC since the late 1970s, including radical transformations of the foreign policy strategy of its leadership) due to the urgent need to correct the Marxist-Leninist doctrines of the communist parties ruling in them and reorient the ideological values of the masses from narrow-class to general-democratic (although extremely abstract), in the intellectual environment of socialist-type societies (despite the differences in their political and spiritual culture, traditions, value preferences, and mentality) *similar system requests were formed*.

For the most part, such research activities in modern China focused on the preparation and implementation of projects in the form or under the slogan "de-Stalinization of Marxism", that is, the modernization of the version of Marxist teaching that by the middle of the twentieth century had become orthodox and scholastic, and in the political system and in the state ideology of the countries of socialism (regardless of their level of development), as well as in the mass consciousness of their people, performed the functions of metanarrative.

It is also worth emphasizing that the *system request to modernize Marxism*, or at least adapt its basic philosophical and socio-political postulates, scientific and socio-political functions to modern realities (which were fundamentally different from those in Europe at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, in the USSR in the 1920s and first half of the twentieth century, and in China in the 1950s and 1970s), naturally updated the entire range of issues directly related to the interpretation of the essence and role of Marxist-Leninist philosophical and socio-political teaching in general, as well as to the peculiarities of its most influential political-ideological and socio-economic varieties, namely, the political doctrines and strategic programs of the socialist and communist construction of the CPSU and the CPC.

The fact that **Stalin's** model of Marxist-Leninist political theory and philosophy evolved into a metanarrative under the circumstances of the PRC's early socialism and nation-state construction illustrates the peculiar political history of China over the past century.

Therefore, in the process of implementing the socio-economic and political strategy of the CPC, focused in the early 1980s already on the principles of a market (its temporary name: capitalist, bourgeois) economy and a liberalized system of political representation (that is, at the stage of practical implementation of its own "market socialism" construction project, dubbed "*socialism with Chinese characteristics*", which provided for the stimulation of large private property development and the openness of China's economy and foreign policy to the Western world with its values), Chinese Marxist theorists and party ideologists of the CPC quite naturally faced the challenge of modernizing of Marxist-Leninist teaching (see, for example, Zhang Shuhua; Vilkov, 2022, pp. 70-83) and socio-political doctrine. It essentially came down to the fact that it was impossible to abandon Marx's theory for political and ideological reasons. In the meantime, Stalin's version was wholly out of date, and the Soviet rendition was inappropriate. They were purely orthodox, largely false, and could neither conceptually explain and justify the specifics of

Chinese (Sinicized) Marxism nor ideologically legitimize the CCP's goals and objectives of fundamental, non-standard, radically innovative (including Marxist theory) for the world political history of socialist transformations in China in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

Meanwhile, the idea about the uniqueness of *Chinese Marxism*, which has been conceptually and terminologically formulated and characterized in the CPC's program, statutory documents, and the People's Republic of China's Constitution and is conceptually defined and interpreted as "*Sinicized Marxism*" in the works of modern Chinese philosophers and social scientists, has once again actualized a long-standing but fundamental problem for Marxist theoretical thought. Its essence (in ideological, theoretical-methodological, and ideological-political aspects) lies in the fact that the very justification of the concept of "*Sinicized Marxism*" ("*adaptation of Marxism to the Chinese context*") actually denies the possibility and necessity of the existence and development of Marxist teaching as a universal general and socio-philosophical theory, as well as revolutionary, political, and socio-economic conceptions (respectively, party-political doctrine).

From a theoretical and methodological standpoint, this happens because in developing and justifying the possibility of the existence of Marxism in world history only in its *specific* or *nationally peculiar* forms (which are classified and referred to as *Sinicized*, *Russified*, etc. Marxism), theoreticians, philosophers, and ideologues absolutize national specificity in the process of development of Marxism. Only in light of the specific historical circumstances of social life do they recognize the theoretical and ideological value of modernizing or adapting Marxist axiomatics. In this case, philosophers and political figures commonly (which has already happened many times in different eras) understand and interpret of Marxist theory as a practical, purely instrumental adaptation of Marxism to national specifics, the unique objective-historical logic and tasks of socialist revolutions, national and state construction in each individual country, and the goals and methods of implementing socialist socioeconomic, political, and cultural transformations in them (see, for example, publications by Li Junju, Zhang Shuhua).

However, this approach *stimulates the absolutization of the specific historical uniqueness of Marxist* manifestations in theoretical, methodological, and political-ideological terms. It becomes an ideological-theoretical and political-ideological platform for the recognition and apology of the general and political-philosophical model, which requires acknowledging that *Marxist* teaching can only be the sum of its self-sufficient national or nationalized by theorists and ideologists forms, coexisting in history under the universal, revolutionary, progressive, and still appealing (for many large communities and social groups) name of "*Marxism*".

Although, as history has repeatedly shown, the aforementioned "modernization" (as "*nationalization*") of Marxist teachings can serve as an ideological-theoretical and methodological foundation for philosophical and ideological revisionism as well as a trigger and

motive for political or military conflict between states led by communist parties.

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TECHNICAL SCIENCES

SPECIFICS OF ADDITIVE TECHNOLOGIES APPLICATION FOR TITANIUM POWDERS OF GRADE 1 Alloy

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ АДИТИВНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ ДЛЯ ТИТАНОВИХ ПОРОШКІВ VT1-0

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Abstract

Innovations related to additive technologies are key to the development of precision technologies in machine engineering and aircraft engine building. The paper presents a literature review of research and publications regarding the use of titanium powders processed by hydride-dehydride (HDH) method, produced in Ukraine, for the manufacturing of parts through additive electron beam melting (EBM) using equipment such as the SV-212M type. For the studies, HDH powder was used, which corresponds in chemical composition to the VT1-0 titanium alloy. A technology for manufacturing parts using the layer-by-layer 3D deposition method was developed. The possibility of producing parts of a specified shape using additive technologies with the use of domestic VT1-0 titanium alloy powders was confirmed.

Анотація

Інновації, пов'язані з адитивними технологіями, є ключовими для розвитку високоточних технологій у машинобудуванні та авіаційному двигунобудуванні. У роботі представлено літературний аналіз досліджень і публікацій щодо можливості використання порошків титану, оброблених методом гідрування-дегідрування (HDH), вироблених в Україні, для виготовлення виробів за допомогою адитивної електронно-променевої плавки на установках типу СВ-212М. Для досліджень був застосований HDH порошок що за хімічним складом відповідає марці сплаву VT1-0. Розроблено технологію виготовлення деталей методом послойної 3D наплавки. З'ясована, можливість виготовлення виробів заданої форми за допомогою адитивних технологій з використанням порошку титанових сплавів VT1-0 вітчизняного виробництва.

Keywords: additive technologies, titanium powder, fabrication, microstructure, electron beam, 3D deposition.

Ключові слова: адитивні технології, титановий порошок, вирощування, мікроструктура, електронний промінь, 3D наплавлення.

Вступ.

На сучасному етапі розвитку високоточного машинобудування дедалі більше зростають вимоги до металевих матеріалів. Промисловості необхідні метали та сплави з підвищеною міцністю при різних температурах експлуатації, досить пластичні та в'язкі, стійкі проти дії агресивних середовищ, що мають ряд спеціальних властивостей. Завдяки особливим фізико-механічним властивостям титан стоїть у ряді нових конструкційних матеріалів, які значною мірою задовольняють цим вимогам [1].

Інноваційне застосування адитивних технологій (АТ) отримали широке промислове поширення для виготовлення високоміцних об'ємних виробів із металевих порошків. Адитивні технології – (від англійської *Additive Fabrication* або *Additive Manufacturing AM*) – ці технології передбачають виготовлення виробу за даними цифрової моделі (або CAD-файлу) методом пошарового додавання матеріалу.

Формування виробу відбувається покрово, відповідно до конфігурації перерізу цифрової моделі і з'єднання кожного наступного шару з попереднім [2]. У цьому напрямку застосовують перспективні технології вибіркового лазерного плавлення (*Selective Laser Melting – SLM*), що забезпечують формування виробу шляхом сплавлення порошку металів лазерним променем у середовищі захисного газу та технології електронно-променевого плавлення (*Electron Beam Melting – EBM*) – формування виробів шляхом сплавлення порошку металів електронним променем у вакуумній камері. Ці технології становлять великий інтерес для виробництва складних деталей, що знаходять застосування в авіаційному двигунобудуванні. Останнім часом спостерігається стійка тенденція до впровадження адитивних технологій у провідних компаніях цієї галузі.

Займаються дослідженнями титанових матеріалів, такі вчені України, як Ігор Кротов (Інститут

проблем матеріалознавства ім. І.М. Францевича, НАН України). Відомий роботами в галузі порошкової металургії титанових сплавів. Проекти: дослідження механічних властивостей порошків та впливу різних методів спікання на їхню мікроструктуру та Олександр Гладішевський (Фізико-механічний інститут ім. Г.В. Карпенка, НАН України). Досліджує вплив термообробки на властивості титанових матеріалів. Іноземні партнери - Dr. Timothy W. Simpson (Penn State University). Один із лідерів досліджень адитивного виробництва з використанням титану. Методи: SLM і EBM. Проекти, пов'язані з VT1-0 Проект AMME (Additive Manufacturing of Metallic Materials). Європейський консорціум, який вивчає титан та його сплави для аерокосмічної галузі. Horizon 2020 (Clean Sky) Європейська ініціатива з адитивного виробництва титанових сплавів, зокрема VT1-0, для авіації.

Промислові підприємства вітчизняного авіа- та машинобудування (Київський авіаційний завод «Авіант», ПАТ «Мотор Січ», ДП НВКГ «Зоря» - «Машпроект», ДП ЛРЗ «Мотор», ПАТ «ЗАЗ») при виготовленні та ремонту деталей газотурбінних двигунів (ГТД) начасно займаються вирощуванням виробів із застосуванням порошкових матеріалів із титанових сплавів [3], оскільки з цих сплавів виготовляються елементи ГТД. Щодо виробництва авіаційних деталей з титанових сплавів переважно застосовувати 3D наплавлення на основі електронно-променевої технології, що дозволяє виготовляти практично будь-які компоненти ГТД із забезпеченням високоефективного вакуумного захисту розплавленого металу зварювальної ванни.

Мета роботи – здійснити аналіз досліджень і публікацій щодо вивчення можливості застосування порошків титанових сплавів вітчизняного виробництва для виготовлення виробів заданої форми методом адитивної електронно-променевої плавки. У дослідженнях, для виготовлення виробів застосовувався несферичний порошок титанового сплаву VT1-0, наданий АКЦІОНЕРНИМ ТОВАРИСТВОМ «Інститут титану» [4]. Ця компанія запропонувала інноваційну технологію виробництва несферичних порошків титанових сплавів низької собівартості методом гідрування-дегідрування з титану губчастого різної якості та фракційного складу [5].

Методика.

Метод гідрування титану (губчастого) полягає в прямому насиченні воднем титану і проходить за температур 400...600° С. Гідрування титану губчастого проводиться з метою насичення і окрихчування вихідного матеріалу для подальшого подрібнення. Процес дегідрування здійснювали за температур 700...900° С і полягає в дегазації гідриду титану за температур розкладання гідриду: $TiH_2 \rightarrow Ti + H_2$ [5].

Роботу виконували на малогабаритній установці електронно-променевої зварювання типу СВ-212М з імпульсним джерелом живлення 60кВ/60кВт, електронно-променевою гарматою ЕЛА-60 і пакетом прикладних програм для електронно-променевої зварки (ЕПЗ). Обладнання та програмне забезпечення розроблено в інституті електрозварювання імені Є.О. Патона НАН України [4].

Установка СВ-212М складається з малогабаритної вакуумної камери, в якій встановлений пересувний стіл, із закріпленою оснасткою для вирощування виробу. На вакуумній камері розташована електронно-променева гармата. Вакуумна система установки забезпечує величину вакууму у камері менше 10^{-4} Торр. У шафах керування знаходяться промисловий комп'ютер, монітор, блоки управління високовольтним джерелом та вакуумної системи. Високовольтне джерело забезпечує можливість регулювання напруги до 65 кВ та струм пучка до 1 А.

Основна частина.

Для реалізації адитивних процесів на стандартній установці для ЕПЗ використовували допоміжне обладнання; був розроблений модуль пошарової подачі порошкових матеріалів, зображений на рисунку 1. Модуль поміщався у робочу вакуумну камеру, його конструкція забезпечувала реалізацію наступних технологічних факторів: зміна шару порошкових матеріалів у діапазоні від 50 до 500 мкм; чітке формування робочого простору $100 \times 15 \times 50$ мм; застосування знімної титанової підкладки, зміна ступеня ущільнення насипного шару порошку. Створений модуль дає можливість застосування сферичного, і досвідченого несферичного порошку, який традиційно використовується в машинах 3D друку [4]. Важливою особливістю цього пристрою є можливість ущільнення порошків, що для несферичних порошків дозволяє підвищити густину шару [5-6].

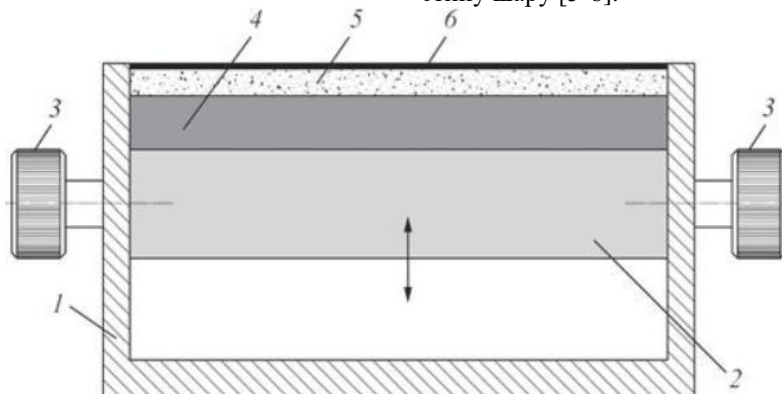


Рисунок 1. Схема модуля для 3D наплавлення; стрілкою вказано напрямок переміщення столу [4]

Модуль складається з корпусу 1 та столу 2, що переміщується по вертикалі. Стіл пересувається у вертикальному напрямку, при цьому його положення фіксується гвинтами 3. На столі встановлена титанова підкладка 4, на якій пошарово нарощується виріб 5. Порошок на підложку наноситься за допомогою дозатора. При цьому формується гладка поверхня з рівномірно розподіленим шаром порошку 6. Процес електронно-променевої плавки здійснюється у вакуумній камері, де рівень вакууму

становить менше $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ Торр Сфокусований пучок електронів створює зону плавлення, формуючи виріб шляхом руху за визначеною траєкторією. Після завершення кожного етапу плавлення камера відкривається для нанесення наступного шару порошку. Таким чином, деталь вирошується пошарово. Технологічні характеристики та хімічний склад порошкових матеріалів HDH титану VT1-0 наведено у таблиці 1.

Таблиця 1

Технологічні характеристики та хімічний склад порошкових матеріалів HDH титану VT1-0

Фракція, мкм	Густина, г/см ³	Вміст домішок, мас. %					
		N	C	H	Fe	Si	O
100...160	1,7	≤0,05	≤0,1	0,012	≤0,3	≤0,15	≤0,15
63...100	1,8	≤0,05	≤0,1	0,012	≤0,3	≤0,15	≤0,15

джерело [4]

Як порошкові матеріали застосовували титанові HDH порошки, що являють собою гранули неферичної форми титанового сплаву VT1-0 з литою

мікроструктурою частинок, які представлені на рисунку 2.

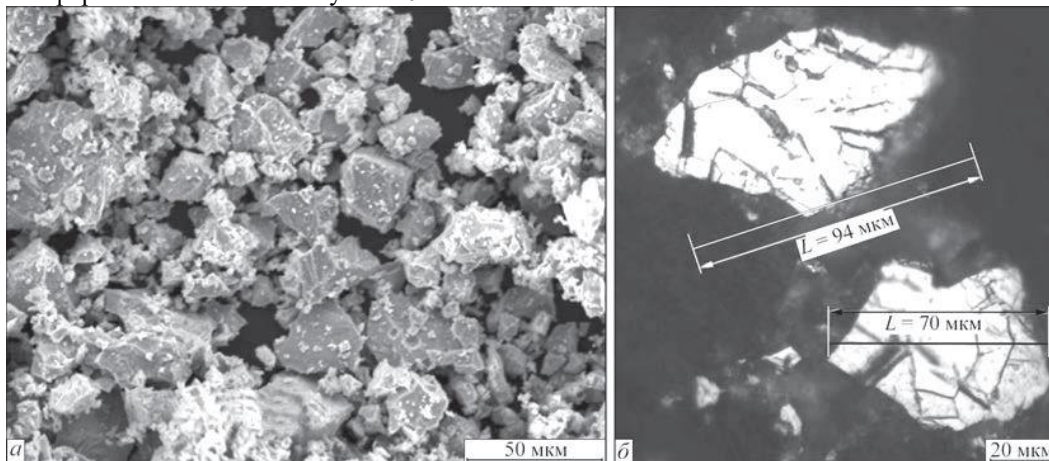


Рисунок 2. Зовнішній вигляд (а) та мікроструктура (б) порошків VT1-0 HDH фракції 63...100 мкм, які застосовуються для наплавлення [4]

Після відпрацювання режимів наплавлення, що враховують фракцію порошку, були отримані зразки для подальших досліджень. У різних перерізах зразків були проведені металографічні дослідження мікроструктури наплавленого металу (порошок з титанового сплаву VT1-0 наплавлений на основу з титанового сплаву VT-20). Структура наплавленого металу була відображена пластинчастою α -фазою. У структурі досліджуваних зразків не виявлено дефектів: пір та несплавлення.

Розміри пластин голчастої α -фази змінювалися залежно від товщини шару та гранулометричного

складу порошкових матеріалів, а також спостерігалося утворення виділень α -фази. Подальше дослідження включало аналіз мікроструктури у різних зонах зразків, виготовлених із порошків фракції 63...100 мкм. Литя структура в зоні сплавлення з підкладкою характеризується відмінностями у розмірах і конфігурації пластин α -фази. Мікроструктура шарів металу, що нарощується представлена на рисунку 3.

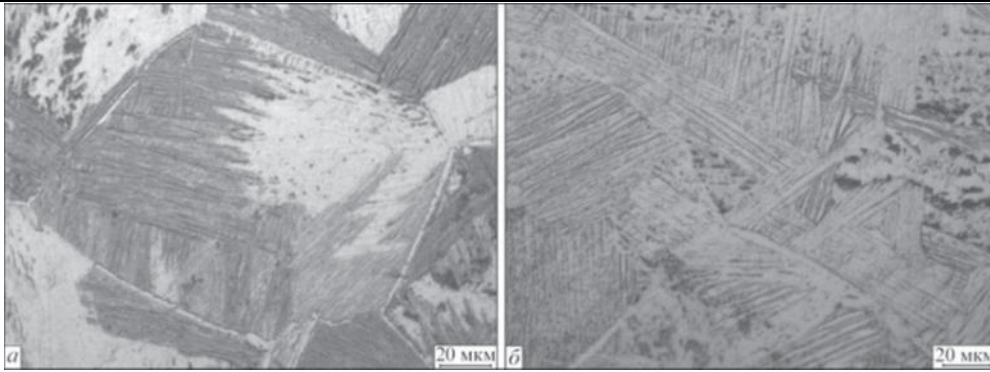


Рисунок 3. Мікроструктура шарів: а – шар 350; б – 120 мкм [4]

Аналіз мікроструктури шарів нарощуваного металу показує, що, у структурі зразка формуються характерні структурні зони, розмір яких залежить від їх положення за висотою наплавлення.

Висновки.

Проаналізовані публікації узагальнюють знання про перспективність використання адитивних технологій у високоточному машинобудуванні та авіаційному двигунобудуванні для виготовлення титанових сплавів. Досліджено якість сплавлення порошків несферичної форми при електронно-променевій 3D наплавці. Встановлено, що структурні відмінності виявляються у розмірах, структурних складових α -фази. Доведено, що незалежно від фракції порошку та розмірів шару структури зразків представляють собою характерну для литих титанових сплавів α -фазу. Це дозволяє зробити висновок, що форма порошкових матеріалів, у даному випадку несферична, не впливає на структуру наплавленого металу. Розроблено елементи техніки, та реалізовано можливість виготовлення деталей заданої форми із застосуванням адитивних процесів методом електронно-променевого пошарового нарощування з використанням HDH порошків, які дозволяють отримати щільну литу структуру наплавленого металу. Забезпечено необхідний хімічний та гранулометричний склад порошків, показана можливість їх серійного виробництва в Україні, що дозволяє сформувати вартість цих матеріалів на рівні \$100 за 1 кг порошку.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES**Marija Stojanoska****Vaska Atanasova****Nikola Krstanoski**

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14277120>**Abstract**

The city is an environment where people live, work, get educated, hang out, have fun, use various services. From the point of view of urban planners, this means that the city must provide all these functions in a defined space with optimal planning of the appropriate land use. Of course, in order for all this to work, it is necessary to ensure the adequate mobility of the population. A person has a large number of rights, one of the basic ones being the right to mobility. All human mobilities are realized on completely or partially arranged traffic surfaces, but what about people who have certain disabilities, how will they achieve their mobility. The real integration of people with disabilities into the overall living starts with providing them with conditions for smooth communication and movement. The way in which they will achieve their mobility depends on the offered variants of means of transportation, people do not always own their own car, so they are forced to use another alternative means, such as public city transportation. In this paper, the mobility of this group of people will be analyzed, with public transport in the territory of the city of Bitola.

Keywords: transportation, travelers, disability, mobility, survey.

Introduction

People with more severe physical disabilities, especially people who move exclusively with a wheelchair, are forced to use their own car or taxi transportation to go to work every day, to the doctor, to the store, to the market, to various cultural and sports events, to participate in the activities of their associations, to visit relatives and friends, for a walk... Simply, wherever they need to move, because they have no other alternative. They cannot ride a bicycle, they cannot use public transportation, because it is either not organized in their local governments, or is not adapted for the transport of passengers in wheelchairs, and they cannot even walk. Because of this, their living costs are significantly higher compared to people who do not face some kind of disability.

Public transportation of passengers and goods is transportation that is available to all users under equal conditions. Public urban transport services are an important aspect of any urban transport system, providing mobility for a large number of passengers to different destinations in different directions and at the same time through one transport facility. Public city transport should offer the following quality conditions: safety, reliability, reduction of congestion, economy, ecologically oriented towards the environment, social integration, faster, greater number of lines and frequency of movement. Public transport in Bitola is carried out by 5 licensed private operators. The current public transport service in the city's metropolitan area is represented by 5 urban lines. Public transportation in Bitola is carried out only by circular routes.

A survey was conducted on the territory of the city of Bitola for the users of public city transports, the survey was conducted in a public transport vehicle and electronically. The target group who responded to the

survey was 315 users. Here, the quality of services offered by public city transport was analyzed, as well as the satisfaction of the needs of persons with disabilities.

Disabled people in Macedonia

Persons with disabilities in the Republic of Macedonia encounter various barriers when performing everyday activities: entering and using residential and public buildings, public transport, using services and products. The law on transportation in passenger traffic does not provide a formal and essential equality of disabled citizens. On the other hand, it provides benefits for preferential transport, namely disabled persons, ie blind persons with impairment over 90%, as well as a disabled person with a physical disability of 100% together with his companion are exempt from paying a ticket in both directions of movement.

Additionally the legislator determines: the technical regulations on who should drive the vehicle, the authorized institutions for issuing the special sign, providing the benefit of toll exemption for persons with disabilities defined by diagnosis and percentage of disability. This provision puts people with disabilities at a disadvantage and limits the right to association, which leads to discrimination within the group of people with disabilities. On the other hand, the legislator, instead of enabling persons with disabilities to enjoy the right to transportation/mobility based on the principle of non-discrimination and equality, provides a financial benefit that covers only a certain number of persons with disability who in turn must be members of traditional organizations of persons with disability.

In the provisions of these laws, the principle of accessibility and affordability are not mentioned in the conditions for obtaining a permit and license of buses, trains or auto-taxi transportation, in order to meet at least the minimum conditions for providing transportation for passengers with disabilities. On the other hand,

the deficiency in the regulation of parking spaces in the Law on Traffic Safety is the failure to define what constitutes a parking space for persons with disabilities, as well as the failure to define the content and appearance of the special sign that should be placed on vehicles for persons with disabilities. All these deficiencies negatively affect these persons and their choice of mode of transportation.

A total of 94,412 people with disabilities live in the country, according to the latest data from the census carried out by the State Statistics Office in 2021 year. The majority of people with disabilities are women (52,203), and the majority of these people, that is, over 40 percent, have problems with movement. There are 1,674 children with disabilities aged 0 to 14 in the country, 43.5 percent are people aged 15 to 64, and 54.8 percent are 65 and older. In the census, apart from problems with movement, 12,371 declared that they have problems with sight, 5,947 with hearing, 3,896 with communication, and even 33,699 people declared that they have other difficulties.

Public city transport and meeting the needs of disabled people

In Macedonia, a more developed (albeit problematic) public urban transport system is found in the capital Skopje. In the last decade, there has been a trend towards the renewal or introduction for the first time of public urban transport in smaller towns in Macedonia.

Public urban transport has been introduced in Prilep, Ohrid, Kavadarci, Tetovo, Kocani, Kumanovo, Veles, and initiatives are underway to introduce public transport in Strumica, Shtip and other smaller towns.

Public city transport should be accessible to all, to enable mobility of all users of the service, safety, reliability and quality of service at affordable prices. When it comes to people with disabilities, different measures are introduced to facilitate their mobility.

In 2010, the city of Skopje put into use for the first time the new vehicle adapted to the physically disabled. The number of users and their needs are increasing day by day, and therefore it is necessary to increase the number of vehicles that will go along organized routes and will cover the optimal number of users. In 2016, the number of such vehicles reached 4. The transportation of these persons was carried out with three specially adapted vehicles, one minibus and one bus with an automatically operated ramp for a wheelchair and other equipment that ensures the safety of users. The transport is well organized because it is realized on the basis of telephone calls, according to which the driving schedule is made. The transportation is agreed on working days, and for better planning it is recommended to do it on the previous working day and the scheduling of the transportation is agreed with a phone call according to the principle of order of appointment. Figure 1 shows a public urban transport vehicle modeled for people with disabilities.



Fig.1 Shows a public urban transport vehicle modeled for people with disabilities

In 2019, the city of Prilep received four ecological methane vehicles. The vehicles are modernly equipped, 12 meters long, double-winged, with 27 seats, with a ramp for passengers with wheelchairs, that is, they have the capacity to transport 78 passengers standing.

As part of the celebration of the European Mobility Week in 2022, the citizens of Prilep had the opportunity to ride the electric bus as a regular city line and get to know the advantages offered by electric public transport: environmentally friendly, smart, safe and

comfortable buses, with 0 emission of harmful gases, low noise levels and low operating costs, but also public city transport accessible to people with disabilities. These vehicles have stickers that indicate that the vehicle is equipped with additional equipment to meet the needs of disabled people. This means that all persons with disabilities will be able to meet their mobility needs with these vehicles. Figure 2 shows the ramp in a public city transport vehicle, which enables fast and safe entry and exit of passengers from the vehicle.



Fig.2 Show the ramp in a public city transport vehicle

Figure 3 shows the information markings on the vehicle itself, that it can carry disabled persons.



Fig.3 Show the information markings on the vehicle itself, that it can carry disabled persons

In the vehicle of public city transport there is a special space where people with disabilities can be transported, that place is marked with yellow color and sticker. Also, for persons with partial disabilities, i.e.

those who move with a cane, they will be able to sit on those chairs that are not very far from the entrance / exit door. This is shown in figure 4.



Fig.4 Location of persons with disabilities in the vehicle of public transport

Permits for the transportation of passengers in the territory of the city of Bitola were granted for the first time in 2010, to 9 (nine) carriers and 19 lines. But with the passage of time and due to a number of problems and shortcomings, today public city transport in Bitola is provided by 5 licensed private operators. The current

public transport service in the city's metropolitan area is represented by 5 urban lines. Public transportation in Bitola is carried out only by circular routes. As a consequence, the current situation is characterized by an unstable service of public transport. Figure 5 shows a public transport vehicle in Bitola.



Fig.5 Public transport vehicle in Bitola

One of the most used and strongest methods of market research is a survey. Surveys are the most widely used because they are the easiest to conduct and the simplest to collect information that still arrives in a form that is easy to analyze. In order to understand the shortcomings and the quality of the services offered by the public city transport in Bitola, a survey was conducted electronically and in the vehicle itself, where 315 users were included. In this survey, people with

disabilities were included, that is, whether public city transport meets their needs.

First, let's look at the survey question on how often you use public transport in Bitola. We can see from the tabular presentation that most of the respondents regularly use the public city transport, i.e. 145 (46%), often 65 or 20.6%, sometimes 62 or 19.7%, while rarely 11.4% and never very few respondents, or only 2.2%. This is shown in Table 1.

T.1 Analysis of the frequency of use of public city transportation

How often do you use public urban passenger transportation?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Regularly	145	46,0	46,0	46,0
	Often	65	20,6	20,6	66,7
	Sometimes	62	19,7	19,7	86,3
	Rarely	36	11,4	11,4	97,8
	Never	7	2,2	2,2	100,0
	Total	315	100,0	100,0	

Source: Created by the authors

From the conducted survey, we can conclude that the quality of public city transport in Bitola is good, that is, 181 respondents or 57.5% gave that answer. While

the percentage of excellent or very bad is very small. We can see this in table 2.

T.2 Quality of public urban passenger transport

Quality of public urban passenger transport					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Excellent	26	8,3	8,3	8,3
	Very good	40	12,7	12,7	21,0
	Good	181	57,5	57,5	78,4
	Bad	51	16,2	16,2	94,6
	Very bad	17	5,4	5,4	100,0
	Total	315	100,0	100,0	

Source: Created by the authors

There are a number of reasons why the citizens of the city of Bitola do not use the services of public transport, first dirty buses, bad and irregular timetables, too much crowding, lack of information, but also the lack of adequate equipment and devices for the mobility of people with disabilities. Table 3 shows the results of the survey conducted on the question of whether

public urban transport meets the needs of people with disabilities. We can conclude that the public transport vehicles do not meet the needs of people with disabilities, as 156 or 49.5% of the respondents consider this, and 124 or 39.4% partially agree. While 35 respondents, or 11.1%, answered with yes.

T.3 Meeting the needs of mobility with public city transport of persons with disabilities

As a user of the services of public city transport, do you think that it meets the needs of people with disabilities					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	35	11,1	11,1	11,1
	Partially	124	39,4	39,4	50,5
	No	156	49,5	49,5	100,0
	Total	315	100,0	100,0	

Source: Created by the authors

Conclusion

Transportation is essential for people of all ages and backgrounds to live a fulfilling and satisfying life. Public transport (PT) can facilitate access to the community and improve social participation. However, people with disabilities may encounter barriers or facilitators in the entire travel chain that can lead to negative or positive perceptions in terms of self-efficacy or satisfaction. Planning a journey, knowing the waiting times at bus stops, knowing where to get off, taking correct action in the case of disruption—using public transport requires having access to information at every step along the way. The task, of course, is far more complicated for people living with a disability, whether motor, sensory or intellectual. From the paper, we can conclude that the need for mobility should be met for all citizens, regardless of the obstacles they face. Vehicles must be equipped with devices for safe entry/exit of passengers, ramps, a special place in the vehicle, exemption from paying a ticket, access to stands, access to information. It is necessary to enter an account for the future of:

“accessibility” in a broader sense – it concerns not only those registered as disabled but those with any kind of impairment, whether permanent or temporary.

Ensure collaboration for integrated transport and urban planning to design accessible door-to-door routes.

Use public campaigns to improve social attitudes and transport etiquette towards persons with disabilities and access needs.

Make the participation of disability/accessibility experts mandatory for the development of standards for vehicles, mobility systems and transport services.

Coordinate urban public transport with suburban and regional transport to provide smooth transitions for travellers with and without disabilities. In the long run, investments in the transport infrastructure are needed.

Infrastructural barriers are the most limiting barriers as they often make independent travel impossible.

While assistive equipment can help mitigate inaccessible design, the removal of structural barriers is crucial in the long-term.

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