
ANNOTATIONS OF THE ARTICLES

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Abstract: "SOME ASPECTS OF INTERREGIONAL AND CROSS BORDER CO-OPERATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAHKSTAN IN THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION (on the example of the Orenburg region)"

This publication provides the abstract of the report devoted to the development of the Eurasian integration between Russia and Kazakhstan in response to the enlargement of the Eurasian Economic Union, policy of sanctions and anti-sanctions, entry of Kazakhstan into the World Trade Organization, monitoring of the integration events in the cross-border region of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The author illustrates the vision of the role and participation of the Orenburg region in the development of Eurasian integration processes, as the geographical "heart" of Eurasia. The mission of the region is to be in the forefront of these integration events.

The report defines the prospects of turning the region into one of the regional centers of Russia's integration with the Central Asian States. It touches on a number of issues to be addressed within the framework of the Eurasian integration of Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan.

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THE PRACTICE OF IMPLEMENTING THE TRANSPORT SPACE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (on the example of Primorsky Territory)

The formation of a Common Transport Space of Russia on the basis of a balanced advanced development of efficient transport infrastructure intends the integration into the global transport space, the realization of transit potential of the country.

The article concerns the problem of accelerating socio-economic development of Primorsky Territory, the development of the road network, the provision with effective transport integration with the international environment.

The article presents the process of formation of international transport corridors "Primorye-1 and Primorye-2", connected with the possibilities of the development of internal Chinese transit, the concept of the Silk Road, as well as with the interest of North-East Asia (NEA) and the Asia-Pacific region (APR) in these corridors.

Transport corridors make it possible not only to implement the current transportation of goods, but also favour of the realization of many economic projects for which the necessary transport communications.

Key words: transport strategy, the subject of the Russian Federation, international transport corridors, economic efficiency of roads.

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INFLUENCE OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT ON ECOLOGICAL SAFETY AND HUMAN HEALTH

Main sources of environmental pollution are characterized in the article and influence of human economic activity on environment condition is shown. There is statistics about pollutant emission by enterprises of Orenburg region, neighbor regions and Kazakhstan Republic that significantly reduce environmental safety level in Orenburg region. Analysis of pollution in regional cities and districts, atmosphere air, surface waters, ground of agricultural lands, foodstuffs, drinking water is conducted. The author made a conclusion about necessity to strengthen the ecological function of a state as a guarantor for ecological safety of population.

Key words: economic environment, ecological safety of a person, ecology, sources of pollution.

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DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR STARTUP PROJECTS IN MODERN ECONOMY

The article offers a definition of term “startup project” as an action plan realized by certain

independent executive team and aimed to achievement of the certain result using new technologies, knowledge, equipment by means of research generalization of Russian and foreign scientists. A result of such project could be appearance of new product or offer of new services. Usually there are no similar products or services at the market or in not enough quantity for potential demand satisfaction. In this case new technologies, knowledge, equipment (used in development's process) were associated under the term "innovative component of startup project". Independent executive team (developing the project) was indicated as project's team.

The authors have analyzed types and characteristics of projects in early stages of life cycle and determined criteria for different stages of the project. Based on national and global experience a classification of startup's financing methods was developed and its ranging depending on project's type was offered.

Estimating methods for innovative projects' cost were systematized. The authors made a conclusion that it is advisable to choose a method of estimating based on startup's development stage and this method shall properly consider the current stage. It was recommended to use mainly estimating or expert methods in early stages, in late stages – calculation methods.

The current status of Russian market for startups is analyzed in the article. A base of startup projects (the estimation was conducted in the frames of Russian Startup Rating's development) was studied.

Key words: *start-up project, start-up classification, start-up projects market, start-up funding classification.*

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CIRCUMSTANCES OF ULYANOVSK REGION BASED ON CLUSTER APPROACH

A brief retrospective analysis of economic development in Ulyanovsk Region is presented in the article including historical background of regional economy formation. The article presents up-to-date trends of economic development for the region and prospects until 2030. The authors highlight the specificity of the present regional economy of Ulyanovsk region on the basis of cluster approach. The article explores existing clusters in the region,

provides regional cluster policy of Ulyanovsk area aimed at supporting the "priority" and creation of "potential" cluster groups; possible in near-term cluster groups are considered.

The authors present, on the one hand, the economy of Ulyanovsk Region shows a steady growth on the basis of cluster approach, increasing the investment attractiveness, but on the other hand - some negative aspects related to monopolization of regional markets. It is concluded that changes are needed in the system of vertically integrated cluster formations, as well as support for enterprises not included in a particular cluster.

Key words: regional economy, cluster, cluster development, development trends.

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CLUSTER AS A TOOL FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES

Main directions of cluster-based policy, its aims and tasks are described in the article; analysis of models for functioning of created territorial innovative clusters was carried out; key drawbacks were determined; current mechanisms of state support for regional cluster initiative and approaches to distribution of federal funds are considered. It is offered a schematic group of elements that form a cluster depending on type of economic relations (horizontal and vertical) occurring during interaction of participants. Selection guidelines for government support measures of clusters are formulated by example of territorial innovative cluster "AltaiBio" according to mentioned characteristics.

Key words: regional socio-economic policy, cluster, internal cluster relations, cluster elements, state support.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POTENTIAL OF SVERDLOVSK REGION

Scientific and technical potential have particular importance for innovative development of regional economy. The paper presents approach to the definition of "scientific and technological potential", structure, forms of innovation process, and types of work making up the scientific and technical activities. The authors consider the local R&D sector: academic, university, industry, and factory; its characteristics are given. The reason for the increasing role of the region in development innovative is justified. The analysis of scientific and technical potential of Sverdlovsk Region in dynamics for 2005 – 2013 is shown as follows: number of organizations that perform R&D, as well as personnel engaged in research and development, training of qualified personnel, spending on research by type of expenditure and by type of activity.

Innovation activity of Sverdlovsk Region has studied: patent, technological, technical and overall innovative activity of enterprises in the region.

The place of the region's innovative development is explored in comparison with Russian indicators. The paper presents directions of further development of scientific and technical potential of the region.

Key words: *scientific and technical potential, structure of scientific and technical potential, research and development, highly qualified personnel, patents, innovative technologies, innovation activity.*

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ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF AN ENTERPRISE IN CURRENT CONTEXT

Theoretical and practical aspects of enterprise's economical efficiency are presented in the article, including category's explication "efficiency" and "economical efficiency"; analysis of current efficiency's definition; detailing and supplementation of main point and content of enterprise's economical efficiency. Works of Russian and foreign scientists on the researched problem became a methodological framework of this research. Actuality of studied subject is conditioned by enterprise's aspiration for value increase based on their integrated efficiency. Author has identified the main trends in efficiency's development and made an assumption that conception of value engineering underlies it. Considering from different angles conception's key fundamentals and analyzing of efficiency's evolution its content was specified and elaborated. Innovative development and value engineering as efficiency fundamentals are conceptual difference of the author's definition.

Key words: effect, expenses, efficiency, economic efficiency, types of efficiency.

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EFFICIENCY FACTORS OF REGIONAL USEFUL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Modern regional energy system at any levels presents a complicated open elements' interconnection and structural model of functional relations that pose a problem of development's harmonization in the whole sphere of

economic activity and economy management, consumers of energy and fuel connected by many complex process, system relations that influence sustainable development of regional economy. Multifactor and divergent relations complicate tasks of energy consumption's efficient management. Changes in consumption patterns have conditioned system restrictions in the industrial sector and intensified development problems in industrial production and social sphere. Environmental uncertainty and multipurpose focus of regional development (conditioned by decentralization and subjectivity of strategic targets) have figured backgrounds for complex spectrum of problems in the regional management system. Factors' classification on the basis of stratification method is indicated in the article. Detecting of reasons and factors influencing production and consumption of useful energy allows improving the energy management system and its adapting to changed conditions of regional development.

Key words: *factors, efficiency of power consumption, system approach, useful energy.*

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ENERGY SAVING IN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM APPLYING LEAN PRODUCTION

The article offers an innovative approach of enterprise's cost minimization for electricity by implementation of lean production's principles. The main principles of pull production are presented. It is described the necessity of pull system as an element that provides rational distribution of all production resources.

The main wastes due to overproduction, extra processing and waiting are determined by means of value

engineering's flow map through the example of workshop's operational area. The main tools of lean production are determined. Usage of these tools provides energy cost reduction and elimination of wastes on the factory floor.

Actuality of energy consumption's reducing is conditioned by tough sanctions restrictions and by response actions of our country. In frames of Import Substitution program it is proposed a variant of resource economy as the main element for allocating supplies by production diversification and development of new import-substituting products. Economic benefits of lean production's implementation can be used as resources for development of new products or buildup of production capacity. Production system improving will allow enterprises entering new markets.

Key words: energy preservation, resource saving, lean production, mapping, wastes elimination, import substitution, energy efficiency, pull production.

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TRANSPORT AND FINANCIAL CLUSTER AS RESOURCE CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN A REGION

The article presents results of research conducted by financial support of Russian Foundation for Humanities in frames of research project №15-12-16001 "Development of financial control mechanisms for transport system in Russian large cities and regions".

Transport infrastructure of countries and regions forms the basis for successful operation of world's economies in the long-term. However efficient instruments for its financing are absent in the modern conditions. It is offered to create a transport cluster on the base of transport infrastructure in Republic of Tatarstan for solving a problem of regular financing for development of regional transport infrastructure. This transport cluster is a prospective form of interaction between financial institutes and organizations of transport infrastructure. Transport and financial cluster in Tatarstan Republic (built according to purposed operational scheme) will be able to provide conditions for mutually beneficial cooperation between enterprises of transport field and institutes of financial branch, to increase cluster's marketability, and to guarantee investor appeal of infrastructure projects. Implementation of new technologies in the modern financial services industry, acceleration of regional transport infrastructure's development and successful completion of infrastructure projects can be other positive result.

Key words: financing of transport infrastructure, cluster policy, transport cluster, participants of transport cluster.

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FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE IMAGE ON THE BASIS OF REGIONAL ACADEMIC POTENTIAL

Positive image is a base for increasing of region's competitive position. Development of region's innovative potential is acknowledged as more prospective among different tools of image's forming in regional marketing and image making. Academic resource base as an element of region's innovative potential determines the level of innovation activity, innovative image, positive perceiving by population and investors.

In the period 2011-2013 negative trends in academic staff reduction are observed in the region. This fact has an adverse effect on region's innovative potential, its identification possibilities as scientific active area that has favorable prerequisites for innovations development (for prevalent forming of innovative image). Lowering of innovative activity and reduction of scientific potential in Bryansk region are closely interrelated. Development and

implementation of new technologies demands economic resources and academic staff; but proportions falsification, lack of development factors' monitoring lead to stagnation and system's destruction. It is necessary to develop strategies for innovative development and realization of academic potential, to optimize staff's organogram, to enhance prestige of research work, to stimulate and motivate young scientists, to determine priorities between necessary experts and strategic elements in regional development, to increase the role of science and education for improvement of population quality and development of high technologies and innovations activity in order to solve this problem.

Key words: innovative image, academic potential, region.

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TO THE PROBLEM OF EXISTENTIAL SAFETY

The article concerns the problem of the authenticity of human existence in the absurd and tragic world in which under the threat the basic requirement is the requirement of existential safety. Modern society endures a difficult stage of social development that inevitably affects "man-world" system. Existential safety as an opportunity to be oneself in situations of human emergencies is key in modern society.

The article reviews ontologic bases of safety, bases of mankind existence as the limit value of life. It covers such aspects as terrorism issues, "aloofwork", extremism, growth of eschatological moods as threats of mankind existence. It concludes that the formed philosophical outlook promotes overcoming of crisis consciousness.

Authors use axiological and culturological approaches, the content analysis of the works of postmodern philosophy, showing the problem of survival of mankind in the conditions of threat globalization.

Key words: people, essence, existence, real and unreal existence, existential security, terrorism, extremism, religion, eschatology.

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ABOUT INTERRELATION OF INTERNATIONAL AND INTERRELIGIOUS RELATIONS

The purpose of this article is the search of answers to the following questions: Why are religious conflicts arisen? Why aren't people of one religion tolerant to people of another religion? Proceeding from the purpose, the following task was set: to carry out the short historical and philosophical review of scientific works on this subject. Some methods were used in the article, such as historical and logic, analysis and synthesis, systematic and structural analysis.

The problem of inter-confessional relations is very actual, because the religion penetrates practically all matures years of a person even if this person considers himself the atheist, he addresses to the highest power, especially in difficult situations. Interreligious relations are close to interethnic relations in the meaning, but are not identical, because the world religions have no national character. Interethnic relations depend on interreligious dialogue. The main results: interethnic and interreligious relations are intertwined closely. The answer to the above questions depends on what position we come to the religion question. Because at turning points of development of civilizations the religion was and remains both the powerful ideological instrument of social management, and the main motivating factor of human development.

Key words: *interreligious, interethnic, faith, ideology, ideological instrument, values.*

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THE INFLUENCE OF S. KIERKEGAARD'S IDEAS ON L. SHESTOV'S PHILOSOPHY

The article contains the analysis and comparison of the main ideas of L. Shestov and S. Kierkegaard. In this regard, the author proposes a new understanding of the Russian thinker's works. This is a special existential philosophy, in which the main problems or "accursed" questions of existence of an individual but not a "general person" (such as the meaning of life, death, nature, God) were considered as endogenous experiences inherent to L. Shestov himself as well as to S. Kierkegaard, who is close to him in his world view. L. Shestov's philosophy has always produced bewilderments of various kinds among the academia, based on the impossibility to reduce its thought to some consistent sources, to some separate tradition or to some list of "loans". The thinker's reflections, which are directed by the logic of contradiction, change the sphere of evidences, this works like a philosophical provocation, which enables to conjecture, to interpret the text in the set course. The problem of such philosophy is to teach a person to live in difficult circumstances, uncertainty.

Key words: fall, rationalism, reason, truth, belief, God, religious ethics.

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FORMS OF SCIENCE IMITATION

Modern Russian academic community is anxious about such a wide-spread unbearable phenomenon as plagiarism. Its fertile soil is the type of living arrangement formed as a result of the reforms in Russia, this type of living arrangement offers boundless opportunities for satisfying vanity of the ruling elite. Academic community isn't able to change the present social and political system but it can withstand plagiarism effectively using opportunities being opened by modern information technologies.

The fight against plagiarism shouldn't lead to underestimation of other danger threatening the scientific institution in modern Russia - the imitation of scientific research. Imitation can be easily found in all kinds of culture creativity. It is reconstitution of outer envelope of appropriate spirit existence forms hiding different substance. The author distinguishes the following forms of science imitation: 1) naive, unsophisticated, 2) ordinary, 3) sophisticated, elitist. Imitation can be identified only in the result of the specific text analysis. There are some characteristics that allow to diagnose imitation with high probability. The author of this article makes an attempt to reveal these characteristics.

Key words: plagiarism, science imitation, pseudoscience, the characteristics of imitation, forms of imitation, the freedom of criticism

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THE DISCOURSE OF A MAN IN PHILOSOPHICAL PROJECTS OF POSTMODERNISM

Since the philosophical anthropology inception the question of the "nature" of man has remained acute. In light of these difficulties anthropological problematics is perspective for being viewed in the light of language and communication. Some of these ideas became the subject of this study.

The article is dedicated to one of the difficult researched issue in philosophical anthropology which can be formulated as "the nature of a man" - his discourse. In author's opinion, there is a perspective approach to consider the issue – the philosophical analysis of language and communication in philosophical projects of postmodernism.

The article is dedicated to philosophical-anthropological analysis of the communicative existence of a person in the postmodernism philosophy.

According to this particular approach, the man is looking for an opportunity to solve the main problem of human being – dependence from "Other": power, ideology, and his unconscious that are being structured as a symbolic language.

The research shows that a "discursive" man is looking for an opportunity to escape from this dependence. The power of discourse is discharged (realized) when a person makes a projection of himself in the "author-function". This experience implies a process of alienation of creative aspirations in favor of structured well-bred speech. A person is open for getting "inner experience" - the "ecstatic communication". By virtue of his absolute exclusion of knowledge about himself and his own wishes he isn't able to. Because of its complete exclusion of knowledge about themselves and their desires, man can not to participate in own life as well as in others. The result of this leads to the discourse transformation of of man and culture. Two strategies of interaction ("temptation", "simulation") are developed. They realize the play of a façade of desire and a person is represented as an "empty sign". As a result the aspiration of a "discursive" person to "emptiness" is a hidden demonstration of strong needs to create communication full of human's deep feelings and thoughts which is a real discourse of his.

Key words: philosophical postmodernism, man, discourse, power, communicative practices.

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THE MULTIDIMENSIONALITY OF FREEDOM

Within the framework of the distant round table there was a discussion of the existence of a variety dimensions of freedom and characteristics of some of its manifestations.

D.V. Pivovarov draws attention to the multidimensionality of the definitions of the notion of freedom, reflecting on the multidimensionality of freedom he points to such aspects as: the combination of kind and cruel sides of it, its paradoxical nature and the person's conviction in order to be free, the complexity

and changeability of freedom, and voluntarism and fatalism as opposites in its interpretation.

G.L. Tulchinskij, submitting the idea of the single nature of freedom, defines it as an epiphenomenon of culture. Identifying methodological bases of the contradictory multidimensionality of freedom A. M. Maksimov draws attention to the heuristic value of the method of antinomies and the alternative scientific method. V.M. Artemov writes about the morality, which he considers to be the basis of the integrity of the mature freedom. R.Y. Rakhmatullin asserts that it's proper to define freedom as a criterion of progress.

I. A. Belyaev notes and grounds the inconsistency of notions about positive relationship between human freedom and his internal and external harmony.

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POSTMODERNITY: ELIMINATION OF THE COGNITION SUBJECT OR A METHODOLOGICAL MISTAKE

The article brings to light methodological basis of the cognition subject's elimination in postmodernity. This philosophy school makes a fetish of the subjectivation level in the cognition activity mechanism on which the identification of subject and object of cognition equation occurs.

The essence of the methodological mistake in postmodernity is that the limits of the subject broaden, the subject literally "sucks on" the object. It results in disappearing of the object and derealisation of reality takes place and reality turns into simulacrum and hyper reality. All this means rejection of reality which causes the principle of its unrepresentability- absence to be exact. Nihilisation of reality as an object of reference is understood as death of an object, its disappearance. Besides, the postmodernist methodology makes a fetish of a subjectivation level in human cognition. Two other levels of object and subject cognition relations are forgotten this way: the level of objectivation and the object level. It is known that they are necessary elements of cognition mechanism. Postmodernist sequestering of cognition mechanism leads to impossibility of analyzing human cognition procedurality. Objectivity and object levels are ignored. This results in methodological inadequacy, one-sidedness of postmodernist analysis of cognition. An alternative to the postmodernist methodology is a subject-object model of cognition analysis which hasn't been exhausted and is the most methodologically challenging.

Key words: postmodernity, object of cognition, subject of cognition, elimination, methodology.

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TO THE QUESTION OF THE METHODOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE CATEGORY
"DEVELOPMENT"

The category of "development" in philosophy and science has always been one of the base and had a universal general methodological status. The idea of development was a difficult and long way within the scientific and philosophical knowledge, being subjected to different interpretations, depending on the specifics of the era of ideological and socio-cultural space. In connection with the recent processes of deideologization dialectics as a method began being subjected to undeserved criticism and doubt in their effectiveness. Modern postnonclassical picture of the world, emerging inevitably on the basis of scientific knowledge progress, leads to the necessity of reconsideration of the categorical apparatus of philosophy and rehabilitation of dialectics categories, which cannot remain aloof from the process of understanding the universe. The idea of development is to expand the boundaries of the semantic field, combined with the methodology of new promising research directions, which should include synergies, catastrophe theory, and others. The idea of development significantly complements the systematic studies, suggesting in whole their fruitfulness.

Key words: development, dialectic, synergetics, polyalternativeness

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THE PROBLEM OF THE DEMARCATION OF ESOTERICISM IN MODERN SCIENCE

In the article the understanding of the problem of the demarcation of Western esotericism in modern science is proposed. The questions posed in the article are aimed at clarifying the grounds for distinguishing scientific and metaphysical discourses from the classical interpretation of Popper K., to the finding of the science formalization itself, its selectivity, in the concept of Pivovarov D. V.

There is a thesis according to which understanding and distinguishing between types of rationality in the late twentieth century have limited the claims of science on the epistemological exclusivity. Thus, the problem of demarcation in its most obvious form was proposed to distinguish between induction and deduction with the purpose of the empirical verification of facts. It is shown that in the epoch of scientific-technical revolution the chosen criterion became a set of samples of the everyday world, expressed in the distinction of subjective experience. Thus, the boundaries of scientific rationality have been overcome. The article justifies the thesis that the rational of the need to study the experience of esoteric descriptions of reality, even in lexical units of individual consciousness, is promising for science. It was concluded about the role of understanding of rationality in the process of belief formation of the modern man and about the necessity of a new vision of the role of science as a whole in modern society. The article reveals the relativity of criteria of rationality, historically evolving in science.

Key words: *the demarcation of science and esotericism, the problem of interpretation of non-scientific knowledge.*

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RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN THE MODERN METHODOLOGY OF HISTORY

A feature of social and humanitarian knowledge as a whole is its dangerous efficiency, society's expectation of recipes of problem solution backed up by historical-cultural analogies or grounds. Therefore, methodological problems of historical research have remained one of the most controversial for a century and a half. This article examines the modern methodological situation in historical cognition by the comparison of naturalistic and anti-naturalistic research programs. An example of the first is a cognitive information theory dealing with indirect information exchange through purposefully created intellectual products, where the notion of intellectual product is positioned as an integrated research category. Anti-naturalistic research programs analyze social phenomena as a communicative field of many agents and sociality as an effect of interactions of subjects. They recognized that the historical knowledge is constructive grounding the interpretation of the historical cognition as a dialogue. These kinds of research programs do not contradict the scientific nature of the historical cognition, but emphasize the necessity to adjust the criteria of scientificity and the understanding of their relative character and this more completely reflects the multidimensionality and significance of examinable historical reality

Key words: history, historical cognition, methodology of history, research program, cognitive information theory, constructivism, dialogue.

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ANALYSIS OF MATHEMATICAL MODELING METHODS OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEM FOR AERO AND CHEMICAL WORKS

This article describes analysis of mathematical modeling methods of organizational and technological system for aero and chemical works preparation (ACW): method specified in the reference book on ACW in agricultural industry by Lavrov L.D. (1968), in guidelines for ACW technology in farm and forest industry of USSR (1982) as well as in guideline for ACW of USSR civil aviation (1984). These methods have particularities and disadvantages: neglect of airdrome's coordinates, configuration of cultivated field, mass of distributed substances in aircraft tank, operation method (shuttle, combined) and wind effect.

A new modeling method was suggested by the authors. According to their opinion it is reasonable to use this model while investigation of ACW efficiency improvement ways as well as for creation of automated technologies and process control systems.

Key words: modeling, aero and chemical works, organizational and technological system, analysis methods.

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THE ACCOUNTING MODEL OF PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF AUTOMATIC CONTROL SYSTEM OF INSIDE ILLUMINATION OF THE APARTMENT BUILDINGS COMMON AREAS

The introduction and the development of information and communication technologies in the sphere of the Housing and Utilities Sector significantly simplifies the implementation of energy saving measures. The present article proposes the accounting model for the performance evaluation of automatic control system of inside illumination of the apartment buildings common areas. Such automatic systems help to reduce the electricity consumption by 95 percent. As a rule, the introduction of such control systems is implemented in phases, when funds from the savings of a part of the system are spent on the implementation of the next part. The article shows the public importance of the utilization of the model for the present lighting control systems, due to the fact that the model allows to receive the newsletter expenses as well as the newsletter income, making the cost effectiveness system transparent. Furthermore, the model allows to determine a transparent investment plan for the improvement and development of the system.

Key words: automatic control system of inside illumination, the Housing and Utilities Sector, Housing Association, management companies, model of performance evaluation.

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KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN E-UNIVERSITY OF AUTOMOBILE CLUSTER

This article describes software for intelligence system of knowledge management on the basis of ontology within the E-University of Samara Region Automobile Cluster. Special focus is given to problem solution of cross-

functional teams' formation - temporary or constantly organized groups of employees-managers from various departments concentrated on solution of specific problem.

In this regard the paper proposes to realize intelligent system of decision support in the framework of E-University, created with appliance of progressive on-line and off-line educational technologies, modern knowledge representation and processing technologies in PC layout, lean education and projects management. It is proposed to use ontological approach based on construction of subject field knowledge base as a mean of this task solution. The article offers to select from the existing employees while cross-functional team creation. It could be made according to processes of logistics chains described in ontology. Therefore it is possible to create preliminary team's shape on the basis of analytical estimation of accordance to the current and required personnel qualification.

Such opportunity within E-University allows forming of corrective actions in control process of employees retraining and additional training for ensuring of cross-functional teams working efficiency. This solution gives opportunity to realize a range of network educational programs aimed to formation of qualifications which are necessary for competent professional activity in automobile industry in accordance with currently world requirements and modern professional standards.

Key words: *ontology, knowledge base, knowledge management systems, e-learning, E-University.*

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PROBLEM OF SPARE PARTS SUPPLY FOR MOTOR TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES OF PETROL PIPE BRANCH IN WESTERN SIBERIA

This article presents a question about spare parts supply for motor transport enterprises of petrol pipe branch in Western Siberia. Region's geographical location, pipe lines' length, dispersion of production and technical facilities in operation and maintenance of special machines, wide range of parts and other materials lead to dissatisfaction of resources demand without a rational supporting system of motor transport enterprises in petrol pipe industry. Research goal is efficiency improvement of repair parts supply for motor transport enterprises of petrol pipe branch on the basis determining engineering and manufacturing factors influence on demand for repair parts. Attaining the goals it is necessary to solve several problems related to development of differentiated approach to repair parts reserve control, regularity determination of automobile's repair parts demand formation, development of simulation model of repair parts supply for motor transport enterprises of petrol pipe branch. The system approach was

implemented while research carrying out. The type of target function for management of spare parts supply is determined.

Key words: spare parts, classification, operational expenses, reliability

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DEVELOPMENT OF EQUIPMENT DEMAND' DETERMINATION METHODS FOR MOTOR TRANSPORT UNITS OF PETROL PIPE BRANCH

The paper describes questions about formation of equipment demand for motor transport units of petrol pipe branch. Applicability of this research is postulated by the fact that nowadays territorial administrations of major pipelines are situated in various natural climatic conditions; in regions with different level of infrastructure development, but are completed with transport and special equipments equally. Therefore the goal of research is efficiency improvement of transport services of pipe-lines repair processes due to formation of rational fleet structure in motor transport units. It is suggested to present the system of transport and technological service of major pipelines' operation as a system of mass service. It is possible to determine a number of service channels (transport and special equipment) for such system according to minimization criterion of waiting lines by requests for equipment. It is discovered that territorial administrations of major pipelines can be classified on five categories by sum of factors. Method of imitating modeling offers to define a standard set of transport and special equipment for each category.

Key words: major oil pipelines, automobiles, transport and technological machines, technical cars maintenance, cluster analysis, queuing system.

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SIMULATION OF PASSENGERS TRAFFIC FLOW' STRUCTURE IMPLEMENTING INDICATOR OF PASSENGER DYNAMIC GAUGE

This article defines the capacity of route road network based on a new indicator «passenger dynamic gauge". The volume of passengers traveling in private cars, taxi cabs, buses at intersections of Orenburg are determined. Mathematical model of passenger traffic is developed. It was explored that passengers traveling by route vehicles occupy the smallest length of the road network. Thus, the purpose of the study is capacity increase of the road network (RN) optimizing the structure of traffic flows. Obtained results can be used for optimization of the route transport network and definition of technological and structural indicators of population movements. Nowadays the street and road network of cities is characterized by a high workload. The reason is that capacity of transport means used inefficiently, as well as the growth rate of modernization and development of the road network is lower than growth of automobilization. In this context evaluation of vehicles loading is relevant.

Key words: *passengers carriage, capacity, road network, urban transport.*

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ESTIMATION OF EQUIPMENT DEFECT'S POTENTIAL DANGER

Exploitation of shell-type constructions can lead to corrosion defects' formation of different sizes. Some techniques can estimate potential danger of such faults. For example, technique of Battel Institute got graphs subdividing detected defects into three categories: dangerous, potential dangerous and harmless depending on type, size and safety factor. However corrosion defects prone to extension in different planes. Therefore it is necessary to determinate construction resource before development of dangerous corrosion defects. The article describes estimation technique for equipments defects of potential dangerous. This method gives opportunity to determine remaining lifecycle and assign required activities for securing of shell-type constructions' safe operation.

Key words: *methodology, defect, equipment, strength.*

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