

ISSN 2311-8806

# Modern European Researches

Issue 1  
2021



**MODERN EUROPEAN RESEARCHES (2021) ISSUE 1, 55 P.**

**Modern European Researches Journal** is the peer review journal, which reflects the most outgoing scientific investigations in such fields of knowledge, as pedagogy, education and training, comprehensive study of human, psychology, social problems of medicine and ecology; philosophy, sociology, political science, jurisprudence, economics; language and literature study, study of art, study of culture.

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**ISSN2311-8806**

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## ABOUT TEACHING METHODS OF SOME SECTIONS OF GRAPH THEORY (CYCLES SPACE OF UNDIRECTED GRAPH)

The article is devoted to the methodological aspects of teaching some sections of graph theory. A new proof of the theorem on the expansion of an undirected graph arbitrary cycle into the sum of fundamental cycles is considered. The set of graph cycles is given the structure of a linear space over a field  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ , and then the system of fundamental cycles forms the basis of this space. Based on the proved theorem, we can easily get an algorithm for expanding an arbitrary cycle by a basis. The article is predominantly methodological in nature and can be useful for teachers and students studying the course of discrete mathematics.

### Keywords

graph, undirected graph, Euler graph, cycle, linear space

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### 1. Introduction

The problems of improving the methods of presenting various branches of mathematics are always relevant. This is evident from a fairly large list of publications that have appeared in recent years, which deal with aspects of teaching graph theory. These are actually methodological works (Balagura, 2019; Goroshkin, 2019; Mandrikov et al., 2019), including the development of electronic manuals (Bavykina, 2019; Kuzmin & Lavlinsky, 2019) as well as works concerning the application of the algebraic apparatus in graph theory (Paramonova, 2018; Belousov, 2018). The relevance of the methodological problem considered in this article is due to the need to develop the most simple, and at the same time accurate proofs of the main results in terms of presenting mathematical courses to non-mathematics students, but who need a certain mathematical support.

In this article, we consider a new proof of the theorem on the expansion of an undirected graph arbitrary cycle into the sum of fundamental cycles. The set of graph cycles is given the structure of a linear space over a field  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ , and then the system of fundamental cycles forms the basis of this space. Based on the proved theorem, we can easily get an algorithm for expanding an arbitrary cycle by a basis.

The approach to the analysis of cycles of an undirected graph from the standpoint of the linear spaces theory has long been well known. It is enough to refer to the monograph (Zykov, 2004). The presentation in this monograph is intended rather for research workers or postgraduate students and it is rather difficult. We take here only one aspect from the theory presented in (Zykov, 2004): using algebra, we give a simple proof of the theorem on the expansion of an arbitrary cycle by the basis of the corresponding linear space, which is formed by the so-called fundamental cycles. If a certain span is fixed in the graph, that is the maximal subgraph being a forest (Belousov & Tkachev, 2020), then the set of

the graph edges is divided into subsets of tree and back edges. A cycle is called fundamental if it contains a single back edge. The sets of back edges and fundamental cycles are in one-to-one correspondence (Belousov & Tkachev, 2020).

From the theorem proved, we can easily find an algorithm that allows us to find the expansion of an arbitrary cycle.

The material presented in the article is based on a course of lectures on discrete mathematics, delivered by the author to students of programming specialties at the Moscow State Technical University named after N.E. Bauman.

## 2. Methods and results of the research

The methodology presented in the article is based on the use of the algebraic methods in graph theory (Belousov & Tkachev, 2020; Belousov, 2018).

At the same time, it is assumed that by the time the material under consideration is presented, students have learned the basic concepts of graph theory, and also know the corresponding sections of general algebra.

For a (undirected) graph, let us agree to denote the set of its vertices as  $V(G)$ , and the set of edges as  $E(G)$ .

On the set  $Su(G)$  of all subgraphs of the graph  $G$ , we introduce the addition operation:

$$H \oplus K = (V(H) \cup V(K), E(H) \Delta E(K)),$$

where "triangle" denotes a symmetric difference operation.

It is easy to check that this operation is associative and that the empty subgraph  $(\emptyset, \emptyset)$  is a neutral element according to it. The resulting monoid is not a group, since there is no inverse for the union of sets. But if we identify all subgraphs with the same sets of edges, then we can get the structure of an abelian (commutative) group.

More formally, we define on  $Su(G)$  an equivalence relation  $\sim$  assuming that  $H \sim K \iff E(H) = E(K)$ . This relationship is a congruence, i.e. from  $H_1 \sim K_1$  and  $H_2 \sim K_2$  follows  $H_1 \oplus H_2 \sim K_1 \oplus K_2$ , since  $E(H_1) \Delta E(H_2) = E(K_1) \Delta E(K_2)$ .

Thus, it is possible to correctly extend the addition operation to equivalence classes with respect to  $\sim$ :  $[H]_{\sim} \oplus [K]_{\sim} = [H \oplus K]_{\sim}$ .

Then for any subgraph  $H$  we have  $[H]_{\sim} \oplus [H]_{\sim} = [(\emptyset, \emptyset)]_{\sim}$ , and the algebra  $(Su(G)/\sim, \oplus, [(\emptyset, \emptyset)]_{\sim})$  is an abelian group. Like any abelian group with a nilpotent operation (that is, in which each element is inverse to itself), it can be viewed as a linear space over a field  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ . This space will be called the space of  $G$  graph's subgraphs. For the sake of simplification, we will write the subgraphs themselves, and not their classes of equivalence, as the arguments of the addition operation.

**Note.** It is easy to show that equivalent subgraphs differ from each other by some set of isolated vertices. So, if we redefine the addition operation in such a way as to exclude all isolated vertices from the result, then the set of subgraphs with this operation will turn into an abelian group.

It is known that an Euler graph is a connected graph in which there is an Euler closed chain (sometimes called an "Euler cycle"), that is, a closed chain passing exactly once along each edge. An empty graph is considered to be an Euler graph (just like a graph without edges with one vertex). It is also known that the criterion for a graph to be an Euler graph is the parity of the degree of each of its vertices (Zykov, 2004).

Then a graph in which the degree of each vertex is even (in particular, equal to zero) is called a quasi-Euler graph. It is clear that each connected component of a quasi-Euler graph is an Euler graph.

**Theorem 1.** The sum of two quasi-Euler graphs is a quasi-Euler graph.

**Proof.** Let  $u$  be a vertex common to two quasi-Euler subgraphs  $H_1$  and  $H_2$ . Let it be incident to  $m_1$  edges contained only in the first subgraph, to  $m_2$  edges contained only in the second subgraph, and  $k \geq 0$  common edges. Then the degrees of  $u$  vertex in the first and second subgraphs are  $dg^{H_1}(u) = m_1 + k, dg^{H_2}(u) = m_2 + k$  respectively. Both of these numbers are even, i.e. for some integers  $l$  and  $p$   $m_1 + k = 2l, m_2 + k = 2p$ . In the sum of the subgraphs  $H_1 \oplus H_2$ , all common edges disappear, and the degree of the vertex  $u$  becomes equal  $m_1 + m_2 = 2l + 2p - 2k$ , i.e. remains an even number, which means that the subgraph  $H_1 \oplus H_2$  is also quasi-Euler one.

The theorem is proved.

It follows from the proved theorem that quasi-Euler subgraphs of an arbitrary graph form a subspace in the space of all subgraphs.

A *cycle* is a graph which each vertex degree is equal to 2. The *cycle space* of a graph is the linear span of the set of all its subgraphs that are cycles. Obviously, the cycle space is a subspace of the quasi-Euler subgraphs space.

**Theorem 2.** Let  $G$  be a graph, and  $T$  be some of its span. Then the set of fundamental cycles defined by the span  $T$  is the basis of the graph  $G$  cycle space.

**Proof.** Let  $C$  be a cycle containing back edges  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  belonging to fundamental cycles  $F_1, \dots, F_n$ , respectively. Then the sum  $C \oplus F_1 \oplus \dots \oplus F_{n-1}$  will be a quasi-Euler subgraph containing a single back edge  $e_n$ , i.e. fundamental cycle  $F_n$ :  

$$C \oplus F_1 \oplus \dots \oplus F_{n-1} = F_n,$$

It follows  $C = F_1 \oplus \dots \oplus F_n$ .

The theorem is proved.

Obviously, a quasi-Euler graph can be represented as the sum of its components - Euler graphs, and any Euler graph, as it follows from the proof of the Euler graph criterion, can be expanded into a sum of pairwise edge non-crossing cycles. Hence it follows that the subspace of a graph cycles coincides with the subspace of its quasi-Euler subgraphs.

From the theorem proved, it is easy to obtain an algorithm for factorization of an arbitrary cycle. Having obtained a span using, for example, depth-first search, and taking an arbitrary cycle containing some back edges, it is very simple to write down its expansion: it will be the sum of those and only those fundamental cycles that correspond to back edges included in the cycle under consideration.

### 3. Conclusion

The proof of the theorem on factorization of a graph cycle into the sum of fundamental cycles considered in this article has the undoubted advantage that it is so simple that it does not even require a graphic illustration. This is the scientific and methodological novelty of the work, and this also significantly distinguishes the presented proof from the very complicated proofs by Zykov (Zykov, 2004) and in the textbook "Discrete Mathematics" (Belousov & Tkachev, 2020). In addition, an efficient factorization algorithm is obtained based on the proof.

In terms of the development of the results obtained, it is interesting to analyze the cyclomatics of a directed graph, which is much more complex.

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## THE IMPACT OF BREXIT ON THE SANCTIONED REGULATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF BRITISH COMPANIES

In this article, we will look at the impact of Brexit on the procedure of sanctions verification of counterparty companies and transactions with them, and examine the changed legal regulation due to this event.

### Keywords

sanctions, Brexit, sanctions regulation

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## 1. Introduction

At 11pm on 31 December 2020, the Brexit transitional period ended and the UK's autonomous sanctions regime, consisting of approximately 30 regulations, came into force. It is largely based on the EU's sanctions legislation that was previously implemented in the UK, but there are important differences.

Companies operating in the UK will need to ensure that their sanctions systems and controls reflect this sanctions legislation. Companies will also need to consider if these changes could affect existing contractual relationships and their approach to sanctions-related representations and warranties in the future.

## 2. Materials and methods

The methodology of this study consists of theoretical methods, in particular the analysis of the regulatory framework of the United Kingdom, as well as theoretical research by a number of English, American and Russian authors. The purpose of this article is to study the peculiarities of the English sanctions regulation as a result of Brexit. The relevance of the topic of this study is due to its novelty and weak elaboration in the environment of Russian and European scientific research. As a result of this article, the author came to the conclusion that it is necessary to update the local procedures of companies for approving sub-sanction transactions, taking into account the updated regulation.

## 3. Discussions

### 3.1. UK SANCTIONS LEGISLATION

**Sanctions** - embargoes, moratoriums, trade, economic, social, political restrictive measures (including those that make it impossible to make settlements in a certain currency) that are not trade policy measures usually used to regulate trade flows (import and export duties, anti-dumping, countervailing, special safeguard measures, import licensing, tariff quotas and other quantitative restrictions on imports and exports, measures of technical regulation and other tariff and non-tariff measures) imposed for political purposes by the United States of America, the European Union, member states of the European Union, the UK, the Russian Federation, the United Nations (UN), an authorized government agency or institution of any of the above states (including but not limited to the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the US Treasury, US Department of State, US Department of Commerce, Her Majesty's Treasury), an authorized body of another state, an authorized body of another international organization.

The UK's Sanctions and Money Laundering Act 2018 ("SAML") was enacted in May 2018 as a framework for the UK's post-Brexit sanctions regimes. SAML gives the UK government the power to enact sanctions and details the types of measures that may be imposed. However, the substantive restrictions are contained in approximately 30 country-specific, or thematic, regulations (the "UK Regulations" and, together with SAML, "UK Sanctions").

UK Sanctions apply to: (1) persons and entities located in the UK; (2) entities incorporated in the UK, including their foreign branches and offices, and potentially foreign subsidiaries if the UK parent company maintains control or oversight; and (3) UK citizens located anywhere in the world (together, "UK Persons"). The majority of the UK Regulations were passed in 2019, but to the extent they overlapped with the scope of existing EU sanctions, they could only come fully into force once the Brexit transitional period had ended. There are three features of the UK's financial and capital market sanctions that differ from those of the EU.



### **Financial Sanctions-Ownership and Control**

The most significant difference between asset freezes employed in the UK and the EU is their effect of on entities owned or controlled by a sanctioned person.

Under EU sanctions, an asset freeze directly affects the person it targets (a “Listed Person”). The freeze extends to any funds or economic resources held or controlled by the Listed Person. EU guidance also states that any funds or economic resources made available to an entity owned or controlled by a Listed Person are presumed to be made available to the Listed Person. This is known as the “indirect benefit presumption”. This presumption can be rebutted if it can be reasonably determined that the funds or economic resources will not be used by or be for the benefit of the Listed Person. In practice, this means that subsidiaries of, or entities owned or controlled by, a Listed Person will not always be affected by an EU asset freeze, particularly if they can be shown to operate independently in their own commercial interests.

In contrast, UK Sanctions extend the asset freeze to any entity owned or controlled by a Listed Person. This goes beyond making new funds and economic resources available to a Listed Person; the assets and funds of all of a Listed Person’s subsidiaries or controlled entities must be immediately frozen under UK Sanctions. There are no exceptions if, for example, an entity that is majority-owned by a Listed Person operates independently, with the Listed Person acting as a passive investor.

#### **Prohibition on Providing “Financial Services”**

EU trade sanctions prohibit persons subject to EU sanctions (“EU Persons”) from providing “*financial assistance*” in relation to certain goods. In contrast, UK sanctions prohibit UK Persons from providing “*financial services*” in relation to those goods. “*Financial services*” are defined more broadly than “*financial assistance*” and include the provision of insurance and payment and money transmission services.

#### **Russia Capital Market Exemption**

UK and EU capital market restrictions against Russia prohibit directly or indirectly purchasing, selling, providing investment services for or assistance in the issuance of, or otherwise dealing with, certain transferable securities and money-market instruments of designated state-owned Russian banks, manufacturers and oil and gas companies. They also prohibit offering certain new loans or credit to such designated entities. These restrictions apply to any entity that is more than 50% owned by a designated entity (directly or indirectly), or that acts on behalf or at the direction of a designated entity.

The EU sanctions create an exemption to the above for EU subsidiaries of designated entities. The UK sanctions, however, provide an exemption only for UK subsidiaries of designated entities. The UK sanctions also contain no grounds on which UK Persons can obtain a licence to provide restricted services to an EU subsidiary of a designated person. Consequently, UK Persons are now prohibited from entering into certain transactions with large EU banks, such as Sberbank Europe and VTB Bank Austria.

### **3.2.UK ASSET FREEZE LIST**

The UK asset freeze list was released at 11 pm on 31 December 2020. It largely tracks the EU list, with a few exceptions:

- 113 persons subject to EU asset freezes are no longer subject to asset freezes under the UK legislation. Almost all of the de-listings relate to government officials and their family members, the majority of whom are located in Tunisia (42% of the de-listings), Belarus (24%), Egypt (8%), Guinea- Bissau (7%) and Syria (4%). The UK has not provided formal reasons for each of these de-listings, though according to Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (“FCDO”) officials, they are primarily due to the FCDO’s determination that there were insufficient grounds for sanctioning these persons under the UK criteria (usually due to a lack of evidence);

- Seven persons subject to UN sanctions are no longer subject to asset freezes under the UK legislation;

- Ten persons have been listed under a different sanctions regime in the UK than the regime under which they are listed in the EU, and one person listed under multiple EU sanctions regimes is only listed under one UK regime (Iran nuclear sanctions); and

- Eleven persons have had additional aliases added to their asset freeze listings.

So far, the UK has not added anyone to its asset freeze lists under the country-specific regimes it imported from the EU. It is likely that the UK will do so in the near future as it seeks to establish its own foreign and economic policy. A Listed Person, or a person acting on their behalf, can request a revocation or variation of their UK sanctions designation by submitting a Sanctions Review Request Form, along with supporting evidence, to FDCO, which will review the request and notify the applicant of its decision and reasoning. FDCO's decision can be challenged in the English High Court. There is no longer any mechanism to challenge EU sanctions designations in the UK courts.

### **3.3. NEW SANCTIONS REGIME: MISAPPROPRIATION OF STATE FUNDS**

The Misappropriation (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (the "Misappropriation Regulations") impose financial and immigration sanctions to deter and punish misappropriation of State funds from a foreign country. The regime has been introduced as part of the UK government's objective to tackle corruption (including misappropriation), as set out in the UK Anti-Corruption Strategy 2017- 2022.

The Misappropriation Regulations represent a significant step forward for the UK's foreign policy. When the UK introduced its Global Human Rights sanctions regime in July 2020, it faced criticism for excluding corruption as a ground for which sanctions could be imposed. Research has shown a strong link between endemic corruption and serious human rights abuses, leading the U.S. and Canada to extend their human rights sanctions regimes to cover corruption.

The Misappropriation Regulations replace three country-specific EU regimes—against Egypt, Ukraine and Tunisia—and create a thematic regime that can be used to target persons in any jurisdiction. This may make it easier to deploy the restrictive measures, as it avoids political sensitivities surrounding sanctioning specific countries. It also limits the impact of the sanctions on unintended third parties: country-specific sanctions can be an event of default in some financing agreements, even if the parties to the agreement are not directly targeted.

So far, no persons have been sanctioned under the Misappropriation Regulations. The persons targeted under the three EU regimes are sanctioned in the UK under the Global Human Rights regulations, demonstrating the close link between corruption and human rights abuses.

### **3.4. CHANGES TO THE LICENCING REGIME**

#### **UK Specific Licences**

The UK's sanctions regime contains some important differences from the EU's regime.

#### **UK General Licences**

Under SAML A, the UK authorities can issue general licences that allow multiple parties to undertake activities that would otherwise be prohibited by sanctions legislation without the need for a specific licence. In addition to the general licences introduced by the UK in 2011, on 1 January 2021, the Office for Financial Sanctions Implementation ("OFSI") introduced a general licence to allow UK Persons to make payments to the Crimean Sea Ports for the provision of certain services. Companies conducting business in the UK should be aware of the general licences available to them and their scope.

UK Persons wishing to obtain a licence to undertake an activity that is otherwise prohibited by UK sanctions must complete the new OFSI Licence Application Form. Some UK

sanctions regimes have changed licencing criteria, so companies will need to ensure that they continue to have licencing grounds available to them.

### Key takeaways

There are three practical takeaways for companies conducting business in the UK.

**Sanctions Screening Software Updates** Companies operating within the UK should ensure that their sanctions screening software has been updated to include the new UK asset freeze lists and the new ownership and control provisions. This is particularly important if companies rely on in-house software, or manual tools, to conduct sanctions screening. International companies with operations in the UK should also ensure that their global policies include appropriate provisions for applicable UK sanctions.

### Reviewing Contractual Arrangements

Companies should check their existing contractual arrangements to see if they have any sanctions-related warranties or representations that could be affected by the divergence between EU and UK sanctions regimes.

Taking into account the formation of independent sanctions regulation by the United Kingdom, the company's lawyers and compliance officers significantly complicate the procedure for checking transactions and counterparties in terms of sanctions risks.

The compliance officer of the company from January 1, 2021 checks the transaction with the counter-net according to the following main sanctions lists:

MAIN LISTS	
USA	OFAC
The European Union	The Restrictive measures (sanctions) in force
United Kingdom	HM Treasury
UN	UN Sanctions

OTHER SANCTIONS AND NEGATIVE LISTS	
USA	ISN
USA	BIS
USA	DDTC
USA	Cuba Restricted List
EU	The EU Air Safety List
UK	Proscribed Terrorist Organizations List
Canada	DFATD
Switzerland	SECO
Switzerland	Federal Council
Japan	Japanese finance ministry sanctions
Australia	DFAT
Ukraine	NSDC

And also studies **WATCH LISTS:**

- Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation
- CAATSA Section 231(e) -Defense and Intelligence Sectors of the Government of the Russian Federation
- CAATSA Section 241(a)(1) -Senior Foreign Political Figures and Oligarchs in the Russian Federation
- Special Counsel Investigation (Russian Interference With The 2016 Presidential Election And Related Matters)

Below is the current legal regulation (basic), guided by which, you can make a conclusion about the presence and level of sanctions transactions for the company.

### (UK) Regulations

Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 7

Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 8(6)

Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 9

- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 11(1)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 11(5)(b)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 11(6)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 11(7)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulations 58(1)-(2)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 58(3)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 58(5)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 58(6)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 58
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 12(4)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 14(4)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulations 16(1) and 16(9)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulations 16(2)(b) and (c), 16(4)(b) and (c) and 17(5)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulations 16(7), 16(8), 59(3)(b) and Schedule 1
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 59(1)(a)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 59(1)(b)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 59
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 18
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulations 18(2)(b), (c), (d) and (e) and (5)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 28
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- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 29
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- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 30
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 37
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 37(6)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 38
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- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 52(5)(a)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulations 53(1)(e)-(g)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 53(3)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 64
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 65
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 66(5)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 67(1)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 68(1)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 70(5)
- Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/855, Regulation 80

### **(EU) Regulations**

#### *Common regulation:*

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Implementation Regulation (EU) No 810/2014 of 25 July 2014

Implementation Regulation (EU) No 826/2014 of 30 July 2014

Regulation (EU) No 959/2014 of 8 September 2014 and Implementation Regulation (EU) No 961/2014 of 8 September 2014

Decision 2014/512 / CFSP of 31 July 2014

Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 of 31 July 2014

Regulation (EU) No 960/2014 of 8 September 2014

Regulation (EU) No 1290/2014 of 4 December 2014

Regulation (EU) No 692/2014

*Additional:*

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 2) Regulations 2014/693, Regulation 3(1)

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 2) Regulations 2014/693, Regulation 3(2)(b)

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 2) Regulations 2014/693, Regulation 3

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 2) Regulations 2014/693, Regulation 8(1)(a) (b)

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 2) Regulations 2014/693, Regulation 8

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 2) Regulations 2014/693, Regulation 8(1)(c)

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 2) Regulations 2014/693, Regulation 4

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 2) Regulations 2014/693, Regulation 6

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 3) Regulations 2014/2054, Regulations 3A(1)

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 3) Regulations 2014/2054, Regulations 3(2)(b)-(c), 3A(2)(d)-(e) and 3B(1)

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 3) Regulations 2014/2054, Regulation 3B(2)(a)

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 3) Regulations 2014/2054, Regulation 3B(2)(b)

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 3) Regulations 2014/2054, Regulation 3C(3)

Export Control (Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol Sanctions) Order 2014/2357, Articles 7(b), (c), (d) and (e)

Export Control (Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol Sanctions) Order 2014/2357, Article 5(1)(b)

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Export Control (Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol Sanctions) Order 2014/2357, Articles 3(ac) and (c)

Export Control (Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol Sanctions) Order 2014/2357, Article 4(2)(a)(iii)

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Export Control (Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol Sanctions) Order 2014/2357, Article 6

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Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 2) Regulations 2014/693, Regulation 9

Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) (No 2) Regulations 2014/693, Regulation 12



**(USA) Regulations**

Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act 2017

OFAC Directives No. 1 and No. 2 pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 13662 of 20.3.2014

OFAC Directive No 3 pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 13662 of 20.3.2014

OFAC Directive No 4 pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 13662 of 20.3.2014

FAQ OFAC 540-547, 579, 589

Executive Order 13685 of December 19, 2014

*Additional:*

OFAC Specially Designated Nationals And Blocked Persons List

OFAC Consolidated Non-SDN List

Separately, we note that responsibility for violating US sanctions:

- an administrative fine for a company that violates the sanctions legislation of up to \$ 250,000 or double the value of the transaction, whichever is greater;
- criminal liability-a fine of up to \$ 1,000,000, or imprisonment of the guilty person (the person responsible for entering into a prohibited transaction) for up to 20 years, or both types of punishment. Here, as a rule, the heads of companies and structural divisions responsible for concluding a sub-sanctioned transaction are attracted. Responsibility for violations of EU sanctions is established by a specific EU State. In the UK, liability is currently up to 1 million GBP or up to 50% of the transaction value.

I recall the sad example of 2017, when ExxonMobil was awarded a fine of \$ 2,000,000 for violating blocking sanctions. And it seemed so simple-to appoint a signatory under the power of attorney and not from the blocking list.

**4. Conclusion**

The company's lawyer needs to double-check all business-related contracts and divide them into three groups of contracts with counterparties located in the company:

- in EU member states;
- in countries with a free trade agreement with the EU;
- outside the EU, where the supply chain includes the EU (since the additional costs of trade between the EU and the UK can be transferred throughout the chain).

Second, contracts need to be reviewed for how a No Deal Brexit could affect either party's ability to meet its contractual obligations and whether there would be uncertainty about the continued scope or applicability of the contract.

Thus, Brexit has significantly complicated the sanctions regulation of the activities of British companies, giving rise to the need to check external and internal transactions, in addition to the existing regulation, for compliance with their emerging UK sanctions regulation.

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## MAKING SENSE OF THE WORLD

The relevance of the problem under study is due to the existence of different worldviews in the modern world. The purpose of the article is to examine the various sets of minds of cultures. The leading approach to the study of this problem is multicultural. The article deals with the main problems of theology and atheism in today's world. The authors make a special scientific perspective on the positioning of the multicultural basis of ideology in different cultures. Much attention is paid to considering the Biblical worldview. The materials of the article can be useful in the general process for acquainting with differences in the cultures' sense of the world.

### Keywords

a worldview, faith, atheism, customs and traditions, theology

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*«You only live once, but if you do it right, once is enough»  
Mae West*

## 1. Introduction

The sense of the world is not given to a person from the outside. It opens up to each individual in a different way. It is impossible to find the meaning of life - one and common - for all times and peoples. The purpose of life is an independent and conscious choice of the values that a person focuses on in his being.



Phillips, Brown, Stonestreet (2008) wrote in the book, *Making Sense of Your World: A Biblical Worldview*, “The problem of evil is universal. The problem does not arise only because some people have been victims of evil, but because all people may conclude that things can be better. Even people whose lives have been untouched by personal tragedies can envision a better world with less suffering” (p.147), and “Every worldview purports to offer an explanation as to why the world is the way that is. Therefore, every worldview has to explain the existence of evil and suffering in the world” (p.151). Inbody (2005) writes in the book, *The Faith of the Christian Church*, “Just as we cannot live as human beings without thinking about our world, so we cannot live as Christians without thinking about our faith” (p.9), and “Experience without theory is empty of meaning; practice without theory is blind flailing” (p.9).

## 2. Methodological Framework

Theology is the systematic analysis of nature, ideas, and activities of God as an attempt, albeit inadequate (because of limited human abilities), to speak of the divine being. “Christian faith involves ‘thinking about faith.’ This is what Christians call ‘theology.’ We are challenged to explain what we mean or why we believe what we say” (Inbody, 2005, p.3). Moreover, the most important that “Theologians, however, do not think only about the doctrine of God. Most of the time they think about nature, human nature, and human history - but all of it in relation to God. That is what makes it theology” (Inbody, 2005, p.12). Theology is a secular science that studies the fundamental discipline in the knowledge of God. It is the conscious application of the knowledge of the laws of the universe in everyday life in order to solve problems and help other people.

Atheism is a worldview that is based on the belief in the nonexistence of supernatural forces, the impossibility of supernatural miracles, and, in particular, in the disappearance of open and experienced physics laws. Phillips et al. (2008) wrote in the book, *Making Sense of Your World, A Biblical Worldview*, “Naturalism projects the view that ultimate reality is material. The physical universe is all there is. There is nothing beyond or separate from that which we can see, touch, and measure” (p.24), and “A major problem for naturalism is that it cannot offer proper foundations for its conclusions” (p.68). Regardless of atheists believe that the universe operates by laws of cause and effects, they cannot realize, understand, and explain the difference among people’s lives, the presence of evil in their lives and in the world. Phillips et al. (2008) wrote in the book, *Making Sense of Your World, A Biblical Worldview*, in this sort of world, “Some people are going to get hurt, other people are going to get lucky, and you won’t find any rhyme or reason it, nor any justice...nothing but blind, pitiless, indifference...” For the naturalist, there is no deeper meaning to evil and suffering to be found. (p.151)

Phillips et al. (2008) wrote in the book, *Making Sense of Your World, A Biblical Worldview*, “The most glaring difficulty is the inability to evaluate transcendentalism. It appeals more to the emotions than the mind” (p.73). Pantheists consider two explanations of evil: evil is illusory, and evil is karma. In the book, *Making Sense of Your World, A Biblical Worldview*, we are reminded that “Evil is an illusion of the human mind. It is just an emotional reaction to events that are otherwise without objective value” (Phillips et al., 2008, p.152). However, it is known that illusory suffering with an event is no less real suffering from that event. Phillips et al. (2008) wrote in the book, *Making Sense of Your World, A Biblical Worldview*, “The view that evil is an illusion is small consolation for those who suffer. Denying the reality of evil does not make it go away. ‘Illusory’ pain ends up hurting just as much as real pain” (p.74). In this case, pantheists have to answer the question about the origin of illusory suffering as well as others have to answer about the origin of real suffering. In the book, *Making Sense of Your World, A Biblical Worldview*, we are reminded that “A second transcendental explanation for evil

and suffering is karma. In this view, any evil that one experiences in this life is the result of negative energy from former incarnations” (Phillips et al., 2008, p.153). On this point, pantheists are to answer several questions: Do people really deserve the suffering while nobody knows about previous lives? If they do, why others should provide any help for relieving or avoiding the suffering?

Agnostics believe that God is dead, and our reality is whatever humans decide it is. For agnostics there is no objective knowledge; therefore, no one is responsible for anything happening in the world, including evil. Phillips et al. (2008) wrote in the book, *Making Sense of Your World, A Biblical Worldview*, “Because humans and human identity are social constructs, they cannot be blamed for their evil deeds. Social structures of oppression are responsible, and everyone is shaped by them. Who then can be held responsible?”, and Wright continues, “There is no way out, no chance of repentance or restoration, no way back to the solid ground of truth from the quicksand of deconstruction. Postmodernity may be correct to say that evil is real, powerful, and important, but it gives us no real clue as to what we should do about it”. (p.154)

Phillips et al. (2008) wrote in the book, *Making Sense of Your World: A Biblical Worldview*, the most important point of theism is that God exists. He is the final reality. Everything that exists is ultimately dependent upon Him. To acknowledge God is to cast all of human history and all personal destiny upon the will and character of the Creator and Judge. (p.48)

Why is it important to recognize that Christian faith is more than just a set of inner religious feelings, but that it also involves objective teachings, practices, and social constructs? It is a very complicated question. Perhaps, the problem that the Russian people have faced with is an unhealthy mentality. Phillips, Brown, and Stonestreen (2008) wrote in the book, *Making Sense of Your World: A Biblical Worldview*, “A group of people within a particular locality will generally adopt certain behavior patterns that become normative for the group. These accepted forms of conduct are passed on by teaching and modeling” (p.14), and “A particular worldview thus pervades a culture and is passed on to succeeding generations as a ‘social inheritance’” (p.13). Russia is a completely atheistic country; in spite of the existence of many cathedrals amazing on beauty and architecture many generations were taught at schools and universities that God does not exist. Moreover, unfortunately, the political system of Russia is imperfect. The people are more focused on how to live “here and now” instead of considering the meaning of their lives and their vocations. Usually, pursuing financial stability in the modern world people do not have time to revise their worldviews for directing them to faith. Phillips, Brown, and Stonestreen (2008) wrote in the book, *Making Sense of Your World*, “Denying the existence of God usually results in a worldview that focuses on the more immediate concerns of humanity rather than on ‘ultimate’ questions. A ‘God-less’ philosophy of life generally emphasizes the ‘here and now’ because there is no ‘out there and later’” (p.10). Russia is a huge country with many revealed and hidden resources, but there is a serious problem with the people’s worldview and the human psyche. The statement, “The earth is the Lord’s, and everything in it, the world, and all who live in It” Psalm 24:1 (New International Version) - does not concern the Russian people, because without having faith they are deeply convinced that everything is theirs. A person can get a “high status” in the society only by having “big” money; the desire to be “on the top” among others and an unhealthy mind (completely atheistic) lead the people to get as much as they can get and do not allow another person to receive at least something.

Have you ever noticed that people from different countries behave differently? The notion “mindset” takes its origin from the Latin language, and indicates mind, thinking, reasoning, et cetera. There are many interesting customs and traditions of people of the world. For example, the Russians eat with a spoon and fork, while people in East Asia

often use for that purpose chopsticks. When European people meet each other, they are shaking their hands, whereas Japanese people are ducking a curtsy. People from Northern Congo say “hello” like European people by the hand but with polite cracking their knuckles of middle fingers. Every town, every region, every nationality has its own characteristics, culture, rituals, habits, and practices. In a conversation the Russian people give only a brief glance at their companion; while, the English-speaking people, on the contrary, much more appreciate the straight and long look, which they associate with confidence in their abilities, self-esteem, and sportsmanship. The Japanese people generally avoid looking into somebody’s eyes in all circumstances. In Japan, it is very important to be gentle, considerate, compliant, and caring. For instance, a truly soft and tender person riding in an elevator with other passengers should skip all others forward, but it is not a good idea to ask people to go first since it is unceremonious. Did you know that it is not supposed to smile in Russia? Not to smile in Russia does not mean to be impolite or be an ill-mannered person. Many years ago it meant that the environment of a person did apply to communication needs just because of his call (work environment, for instance). In the Soviet Union years, that deeply peculiar model of behavior targeted the concept of all-pervading severity of the service. It was not a good idea to smile in school - people might think that the child was a bully. A photo in the international passport should be extremely brutal, for the border guards had no doubts: a person with such a face would not let you down! Then the times have changed in Russia, but people’s faces are the same. In American, English, German, and Finnish communicative behavior smile, first and foremost, is obligatory politeness in greeting and conversation. In the USA, it is used to smile at everybody. Moreover, a complete stranger person coming your way may simply ask, “How are you doing today?”

In each country, there are its own customs, way of talking, wishes, and rules of politeness. It is clear that the universal general rules also exist. No one polite person, whatever country he belongs to and whatever language he speaks, will not turn back right after greeting a man. Bad manners remain being called impoliteness by people from all countries, but politeness may vary from person to person.

Inbody (2005) writes in the book, *The Faith of the Christian Church*, “The Christian faith is rooted in a community of believers. Although that faith must be personally appropriated to be authentic, it is not derived from the private experience of Christians” (p.1), and “Every Christian’s faith begins as an engagement with the church’s witness to Christ. Regardless of how preoccupied we are with our own experience, we do not begin with our own experience but with ‘the faith of the Christian church’” (p.1). Christianity is a faith because it is a system of knowledge that is being declared and believed by its supporters. Between faith and credulity is a huge difference. Being credulous is to believe in something without a good reason; faith stands on clear and logical arguments and clear facts and evidence. We are reminded in the book, *The Faith of the Christian Church*, “To be a Christian, then, is to be a theologian in the broader sense of being a ‘thinking Christian’” (Inbody, 2005, p.10), and “Theology is the thinking and talking all Christians engage in so they can learn and grow in the scope of their experience and understanding of their faith” (p.11). The Bible states, “We didn’t repeat crafty myths when we told you about the powerful coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Quite the contrary, we witnessed his majesty with our own eyes” 2 Peter 1:16 (Common English Bible). And coming back to Inbody’s book (2005), “We are deluded when we deny that what we practice, feel, and believe is not transferred to us from a living community. A collection of stories, a network of rituals, a system of beliefs, and socially shaped feelings are transmitted to us from a community of people who practice the Christian faith” (p.2). Thieliicke (1962) writes in his book, *A little exercise for young theologians*, The ordinary Christian does not wish to go into the question as to why the Word of God should be approached in any other

dimension than that of the simplest faith, supported by no intellectual crutch - no pride in the wisdom of the world - why, in other words, any special armor "in addition to" faith is necessary. (p.4).

Experience has shown that the limitation of the spiritual life by only an area of senses does not give a possibility to a Christian to build his life as a reasonable service to God. The Bible states, "and you must love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your being, with all your mind, and with all your strength" Mark 12:30 (Common English Bible). It cannot be the simplest faith without mind; because a person cannot believe in what he knows absolutely nothing, and the faith must be reasonable and sensible. At the same time, mind needs faith. Skepticism does not lead to knowledge; on the other hand, skepticism undermines its foundations. The knowledge of the world is based on two premises taken to faith: belief that the outside world really exists, and faith in human cognitive ability, in fact, that our senses and mind do not deceive us. Theological truth, especially dogmas, is the essence of spiritual guidance; in accordance with that, we can properly organize our religious life, acquire a spiritual experience, save our souls from possible distortion. Thus, the theological truth is necessary for the divine service and salvation of our souls. Thieliicke (1962) writes in his book, "If, in short, the so-called ordinary congregation is somewhat skeptical about theology, this skepticism is by no means naïve. It is supported, without doubt, by arguments from principle and from experience" (p.4). The cognition of God in our life is an experienced process; but the spiritual experience becomes knowledge in some time, and the knowledge, in turn, requires the systemization - thus the science of theology arises.

Thieliicke (1962) writes in his book, "...every theological idea which makes an impression upon you must be regarded as a challenge to your faith. Do not assume as a matter of the course that you believe whatever impresses you theologically and enlightens you intellectually. Otherwise, suddenly you are believing no longer in Jesus Christ, but in Luther, or in one of your other theological teachers." (p.31)

There is a clear proclamation in the Bible, "No one has ever seen God. God the only Son, who is at the Father's side, has made God known" John 1:18, and "Ever since the creation of the world, God's invisible qualities—God's eternal power and divine nature—have been clearly seen because they are understood through the things God has made. So humans are without excuse" Romans 1:20. Firm faith, steadfast faith, confidence are the features of good Christians. There is only Jesus, and only in his name, we get our salvation; there is only one God, only one church - these are the truths of the faith. If we obey God, live in such a way He wants us to live, communicate with him, and then we will be able to have such faith, such confidence. Moreover, if we observe and notice how God works in our lives, it will help us to trust him more strongly. Thieliicke (1962) writes in his book, "Faith must mean more to us than a mere commodity stored in the tin cans of reflection or bottled in the lecture notebook, whence at any time it may be reproduced in the brain" (p.32).

### 3. Conclusion

Is it hard to embrace such the objectivity of the faith? Inbody (2005) writes in his book, *The Faith of the Christian Church*, "Faith, then, as I use the term, has two distinct meanings. The intrinsic relationship between them - that is also part of the meaning of dialectic - shows how both the objectivity of an inherited tradition and the subjectivity of individual appropriation are essential to authentic faith." (p.3) And, "Christian faith involves 'thinking about faith.' That is what Christian call 'theology.' We are challenged to explain what we mean or why we believe what we say" (p.3). Then, "Theology as faith is seeking understanding desires to see that faith is reasonable to the mind as well as the heart, at least so far as the natural temperament and endowment and the training of the



believer require or permit” (Inbody, 2005, p.14), and, also, to think critically about Christian faith is to be able to make judgments about one belief or another in the light of the arguments given for or against the meaning and adequacy of a belief. Sometimes, to be sure, critical reflection means rejection. Sometimes it leads to affirmation. More frequently, it means reinterpretation of a symbol or doctrine. (p.15)

For Christian, the presence of evil in the world makes the shadow on omniscient and all-powerful God. Phillips et al. (2008) wrote in the book, *Making Sense of Your World: A Biblical Worldview*, “the Bible is clear that God is completely sovereign over His creation” (p. 155). Human beings have misunderstandings in the interpretation of the definition of God's goodness. Phillips et al. (2008) wrote in the book, *Making Sense of Your World: A Biblical Worldview*, “God is not really good in the way man usually understands goodness” (p.158), and “God works in mysterious ways, and therefore we cannot understand His purposes in allowing evil” (p.156), and Stephen Davis summarizes this approach: “What the Free Will Defense must insist on is, first, that the amount of evil that in the end will exist will be outweighed by the great goods that will then exist; and second, that this favorable balance of good over evil was obtainable by God in no other way that was within his control”. (p.162)

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## PATENTING IN BIOTECHNOLOGY

The article is devoted to the study of the concepts of biotechnology and biopatent. Their scientific definitions are offered, the classification of the directions of biotechnologies is given. The paper analyzes the state of patenting of biotechnological inventions in our country. A comparative analysis of the patenting procedure in the United States and Russia is carried out. Examples of problems encountered by biotechnologists who have not patented their invention are given. The role of the patent attorney is shown. The article shows the importance of biotechnologies for the modern world and the importance of patent and legal protection of achievements in the field of biotechnologies.

#### Keywords

patent, biotechnology, level of development, classification, necessity, leading organizations, inventions

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**1. Introduction**

One of the most modern and important areas of knowledge is biotechnology whose inventions significantly help to improve our standard of living. From healing the body from diseases to restoring the environment, biotechnology permeates all aspects of life.

Using nature's own tools, i.e. genes, elements, microbes, etc., biotechnology aims to improve the lives of everyone around the world. In essence, it is about harnessing nature and shaping it in order to improve our way of life.

But biotechnology is not just about using resources until they disappear. It helps the natural processes of nature by inventing both insecticides, water and air purifiers, and by creating beneficial microorganisms capable of rapid reproduction.

"Biotechnology – the application of biological processes for industrial and other purposes, primarily for the implementation of genetic manipulations with microorganisms in the production of antibiotics, hormones, etc." [Stevenson, Waite, 2011]. The term "biotechnology" is often used as the equivalent of genetic engineering which is certainly a serious mistake. In fact, it covers a set of methods and processes related to the use of biological material (amino acids, peptides, proteins, fats, fatty and nucleic acids, cells and microorganisms) for various purposes [Rudolph, 1996].

Biotechnologists' inventions are designed to reduce the level of infectious diseases; save lives; reduce greenhouse gas emissions and produce allergen-free products.

Obviously, if you are inventing a new compound or solution to a problem you should definitely choose to get a patent. Because patents, unlike trade secrets, allow others to see and refine your ideas. In an altruistic sense, they allow you to constantly improve your technology and life.

**2. Materials and methods**

When applying for a security document, the applicant has the right to specify several groups of technologies (IPC codes) to which the patented invention belongs. Therefore, to begin with, I investigated IPC technology groups belonging to the direction of "Biotechnology". For this reason, I checked the Technology Compliance Table.

I have studied scientific articles and other literature related to this topic and analyzed the information obtained to identify the definition of a patent and the meaning of a patent in the modern world.

In order to investigate the state of patenting of biotechnologies in Russia, I applied to the Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and also carefully reviewed the content of the Program "BIO-2020" - State Coordination Program for the Development of Biotechnology in the Russian Federation until 2020. I integrated quantitative and qualitative methods to analyse the composition of patent holders in Russia and the level of patent activity of Russian applicants in the field of biotechnology abroad.

### 3. Methodological Framework

In this paper, I used such general scientific research methods as comparison and measurement (when evaluating The state of patenting of biotechnologies in Russia), analysis, synthesis and generalization (when studying theoretical material concerning the definition of a patent, the importance of obtaining a patent in the field of biotechnology and the role of a patent attorney in this process.

#### Main sections of biotechnologies

In the course of the work on the creation of a unified, generalizing classification, sections and classes of technologies were identified in which biotechnological methods can take place. According to the Technology Compliance Table, the direction of "Biotechnology" includes objects registered under the following IPC technology groups:

- C07G «of a compound of unknown structure»;
- C07K «Peptides»;
- C12M «Devices for working with enzymes or microorganisms»;
- C12N «Microorganisms or enzymes; their compositions»;
- C12P «Fermentation or enzymatic methods for the synthesis of chemical compounds or compositions or the separation of a racemic mixture into optical isomers»;
- C12Q «Measurement or testing methods using enzymes or microorganisms»;
- C12R «Coding scheme for subclasses C12C-C12Q or C12S related to microorganisms»;
- C12S "Methods using enzymes or microorganisms to isolate, separate, or purify a pre-prepared compound or composition".

#### Basic information about biotechnological patents

A patent is a document that shows the exclusive right of the owner to his invention. So, the patent protects the owner from the fact that some other company will make the same invention and start selling it.

In Russia, Rospatent and FIPS are engaged in patenting. The sites have databases with already registered patents. The maximum term of validity of a patent in Russia is 25 years, with a standard term of 20 years due to the fact that clinical trials and state registration can be delayed. Moreover, from the third year of patent registration you need to pay an annual fee for its preservation.

The analysis of data on patent activity is traditionally used as one of the most important approaches to assessing the level of technological development both in general and in individual areas [Schmoch et al., 2006].

The use of patent documents makes it possible not only to obtain aggregated quantitative indicators that characterize the overall level of inventive activity but also to study its qualitative characteristics.

One of the huge obstacles to obtaining patent protection is, for instance, a fragment of coding DNA, such as the mutant BRCA gene for breast cancer, "discovered" by the American company "Myriad". There have been several furious arguments on the US Patent Office's decision to grant the company patent protection, as one of the first rules preventing such a grant is that what is found in nature does not contain an "inventive step". There were a lot of courts, and in the end they decided that the isolation of "exons" - sections of genes that actually encode proteins-from "introns" - "silent genes", was a sufficiently "inventive step" to provide them with patent protection.

Technically, patents on biotechnology are considered to be utility patents. This type of patent - utility patent-is available for processes, machines, production forms, and compositions of substances. Let's look at these components in more details.



1 A process is a set or series of actions that are in a particular order or sequence. Ultimately, by following them, one thing becomes another, whether it is a state of being, a characteristic, or a property.

2 A machine is a combination of parts that perform a process. The easiest way to think about it is this: if the process is a recipe, then the machine is an oven.

3 Production: when you take raw materials and modify or assemble them according to their shape or physical properties. An example is a chair that has been joined together from wooden parts.

4 The composition of a substance is the combination of one or more substances in such a way that they form a chemical union, thus transforming them at the atomic level.

In addition, patents for useful goods must meet several criteria. That is, they must demonstrate to the Intellectual Property Office (IPO) that these inventions are new, useful from a practical point of view in a particular field, and not obvious. It should not be underestimated how important it is to emphasize the extent to which an invention improves something or solves a problem. Otherwise, they are considered too obvious or simply useless.

#### **The importance of patenting**

Patents give inventors twenty years or even more time of exclusive rights to produce, use, and sell their inventions. Some of the most favorable aspects include:

- creating barriers to similar products on the market;
- increase in the value of the company;
- the possibility of obtaining a license income.

Research and development of any technology is usually expensive. Therefore, it is not surprising that companies suffer large losses during this entire period. They hope to eventually recoup these losses when they start selling their invention.

Fortunately, while development can be expensive, production and imitation are relatively cheap. Thus, it is imperative that the creation be patented if someone wants their creation to be reverse engineered and distributed earlier.

There is not only the financial aspect of having a monopoly on a product in the market, but also the more altruistic component of sharing knowledge with other inventors, with which to create even better ideas.

One common connection leads to another. Medications that treat the disease with potentially dangerous side effects can be improved and the risks reduced. Surgical procedures that depend on harmful doses of drugs can be replaced with something much less powerful while maintaining the same inoculation component. This is the nature of the achievements of science and technology.

Because of the very nature of biotechnological developments, patenting is the most common way to protect the intellectual property associated with them; alternative strategies are not widely used here.

Thus, a significant part of the inventions in this field relates to medicine, so the release of products produced on their basis requires a detailed description of its composition, which makes it impossible to comply with the trade secret regime.

The early release of biotechnological products to the market is also not effective: usually such production is experimental, small-scale, which in the case of premature disclosure of information allows competitors to establish the production of analogues in a short time.

#### **The role of a patent attorney**

Patents are undoubtedly important for any inventor. Unfortunately, many people do not understand the complexity of obtaining a patent. Many people try to file patent applications on their own, which are usually rejected or, even worse, go through

extremely narrow claims that allow competitors to benefit from their idea. Hence the importance of obtaining a patent attorney.

J. D. Hovener, the founder and CEO of the law firm Bold Patents Philadelphia, emphasizes: "The help of a patent attorney is necessary for an inventor to gain the benefits of widely used formulas that will prevent competitors from entering the market with something similar".

Not only for protection, but also for expediency, the assistance of a patent attorney is necessary. They have the most experience to get applications approved quickly which can sometimes take up to four years.

Obviously, this amount of time can be devastating for any business. Invest in your business today to prevent unnecessary stress and loss of profits in the future.

Biotechnology brings many benefits to the world. Therefore, we must give inventors the opportunity to benefit from their ideas as much as we do. Thus, the importance of patenting: twenty years of exclusive rights to create, use and sell their inventions on the market.

Without patenting in biotechnology, these compounds would be considered something of a trade secret-no one but the owner would know how something is made or produced. This perspective does not allow us to develop technologies, and therefore significantly improve life.

However, patents can be very difficult to navigate. Even if someone successfully obtains it on their own, larger business competitors often find ways to circumvent infringement laws and use someone else's idea for their own personal gain.

Hence the importance of getting the help of an experienced patent attorney. These are professionals who have been studying the legal language for years and know all the subtleties of an IPO. Therefore, the best choice for an inventor is a professionally verified patenting process. This route will bring the greatest profit and save you from many problems.

#### **The state of patenting of biotechnologies in Russia**

In Russia, certain groups of biotechnologies are included in the list of critical technologies (bioengineering technologies; genomic, proteomic and postgenomic technologies; biocatalytic, biosynthetic and biosensor technologies), and the overall development strategy is presented in the Program "BIO-2020" [BIO-2020, 2012].

The first attempts at economic and statistical analysis of the development of biotechnologies date back to the late 1980s, when surveys of scientific and technical activities in this field were implemented in a number of countries [Gokhberg et al., 2013].

The units of observation in it are biotechnological organizations that provide information about all aspects of their activities: specialization in the field of biotechnology; the volume of internal costs for research and development related to biotechnology; their effectiveness; the number and composition of employees; scientific and industrial cooperation, etc.

In a number of OECD member countries, specialized registers of biotechnology organizations are being formed, which are periodically updated and supplemented.

Integration of quantitative and qualitative methods allows to identify on the basis of public information, the most active players in the biotechnology market, which in this case is of fundamental importance: the patent monopoly sets, including on a separate DNA genomes and methods of testing without which many research and development in biotechnology (and primarily medical) cannot be implemented.

For many years, the structure of patents issued to Russian applicants for inventions in the field of "Biotechnology" is dominated by the protection documents of the Russian Federation. In the crisis of the 1990s, domestic organizations and inventors actively patented developments abroad, where during the period 1992-1997. they received almost as many patents for inventions related to biotechnology as in the next 15 years (including in countries such as Canada, Germany, Finland, Latvia etc.). Since 1996, there has been

a reorientation of domestic developers to the domestic market: the number of patent applications filed with foreign patent offices has decreased, although the number of countries to which they were sent has somewhat expanded.

In general, the level of patent activity of Russian applicants in the field of biotechnology abroad remained low throughout the period under review, which may be the result of various factors: orientation to the national technology market as the dominant business strategy; lack of resources (primarily financial) required to obtain protection documents from foreign patent offices; low competitiveness of domestic developments.

In contrast to the situation abroad, domestic patent activity in the field of biotechnology has increased significantly in absolute terms over the past twenty years – from three patent publications in 1993 to 245 in 2012.

The analysis of the composition of patent holders shows the significant role played by organizations from other countries in the Russian market of biotechnological developments. However, this corresponds to the general trend of increasing patent activity in Russia by foreign applicants, which is also evident in other technological areas.

About a quarter of the biotechnology patents granted to foreign applicants belong to the United States. Among other countries, Japan, Germany, and France are very prominent in this regard.

In the field of patents related to biotechnology, the leading organizations of the business sector (42.1%); the share of the public sector was 34.3%. The dominance of business is due solely to the structure of patents issued to foreign organizations, most of which (91.7%) have the status of private companies.

Among the residents, on the contrary, the undisputed leader is the public sector, represented mainly by institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, the Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences and other state research centers.

In the total number of patents for biotechnological inventions obtained by domestic applicants, its share exceeded half (52.6%), while business organizations are the patent holders of only a sixth of the security documents.

Judging by the indicators of patent activity, the most numerous group is represented by developments related to the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases, including widespread diseases-tuberculosis, pseudotuberculosis, viral diseases. Nowadays, the development of a vaccine against Covid-19 (for example, Sputnik 5, ApiVakKorona) has become particularly relevant.

#### **4. Results**

A patent, as a type of security document granted for the results of scientific and technical activities, assigns to its owner the priority, authorship and exclusive right to use the corresponding object of intellectual property. Thus, it is guaranteeing the possibility of receiving remuneration for the resources invested in its creation. In this paper I showed the importance of registering patent, how the patent attorney can help us protect our invention from other competitors and why it is important to develop patenting in the field of biotechnology.

The most significant disadvantages of focusing exclusively on patent data when studying the field of biotechnology in Russia are related to the quality of available patent information. Open registries of the Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent) is primarily designed for patent search and identification of technological niches and is poorly adapted for analytical research. The search in the registers is carried out only according to one of three criteria – the registration number, the date of publication, the index of the

International Registration patent organization (International Patent Classification, IPC), – and the possibility of combining them is not provided by the information system.

The most reliable source of quantitative information is the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) database, which contains aggregated data from all national, regional and international patent offices.

At the same time, there is no access to patent documents, and the database itself is updated with a significant delay.

Russia's contribution to the global level of patent activity in the field of biotechnology is extremely small: in 2012, out of almost 40,000 patents for inventions in this area published by all patent offices, Russian applicants accounted for less than 1%. According to this indicator, the country is significantly inferior to the leaders, ranking 18th in the world.

## 5. Conclusion

The active development of the biotechnology sector in recent years, the research of biological objects and biomaterials, their artificial production (isolation, modification) determines significant changes in the field of intellectual property rights protection in this area. At the same time, the sphere of biological objects, biomaterials and biotechnologies has features that determine the need for a separate legal regime for their patent protection.

The active development of biotechnologies in recent years has been accompanied by an increase in the number of patent applications for biotechnological inventions, which has exceeded the average number of patents for other types of inventions [Las patentes, pilares del sector de la biotecnología [Electronic resource] // Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual].

Patent currently represents the most widely used form of intellectual property protection in biotechnology, and the most controversial, due to the fact that it is acting as legal title of certifying a temporary monopoly on the use of the invention in a particular territory for a specified period, preventing the manufacture, sale or use without obtaining permission from [De Robbio, A. Biobanks: Patents or open science? / A. de Robbio. - Cambridge: Woodhead Publishing, 2013, p. 26].

Biotechnological patents are used to protect technological innovation, including how it works, how it is produced, and how it can be used [Intellectual property in Biotechnology (Fact Sheet) [Electronic resource] // European Intellectual Property Rights Helpdesk, p. 4].

The wide distribution of patents is due to the advantages offered by the system of patent law protection (in contrast to a rather frequently used in the biotechnology industry ways of legal protection as a trade secret, cross-licensing, etc.). For example, the patent law protection allows the inventor to provide a return on investment for development, testing and implementation of innovative solutions and technologies, design, implement, and run in production may require significant financial and time resources; at the same time, the final product obtained as a result of the research - intellectual property - cannot act as a commodity in the traditional sense, but its implementation gives a real opportunity to earn income.

It is patent protection that can ensure the protection of intellectual property rights in the field of biological objects, biomaterials and biotechnologies, and at the same time make these objects available for wide use through public disclosure.

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## IMPACT OF SOCIAL LEARNING ON ENTREPRENEURIAL BEHAVIOUR: CASE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN SIERRA LEONE UNIVERSITIES

The aim of this study is to study the impact of social learning on entrepreneurship and university learning in the behavior of participants in the course of entrepreneurship development. Primary data was collected from 100 students of continuing education courses in entrepreneurship offered by three Sierra Leone universities, including Fourah Bay College (FBC), Njala University (NU) and the Institute of Public Administration (IPAM). Based on the results of factor analysis, the social learning process included four factors: attention, retention, motor reproduction, and motivation. The results obtained show that social learning exists in business education and has a positive impact on the development of entrepreneurial behavior in the following way: planning activities that create legal and market behavior. Especially mechanical reproduction, it proved to be an important prerequisite of all three business models. In addition, entrepreneurs will participate in social training in business education to develop their entrepreneurial training. The study provides up-to-date information for the higher education sector, which oversees entrepreneurship courses to ensure the effectiveness of business education. However, this study focuses on existing arguments for the link between social learning and entrepreneurship development through quantitative analysis.

### Keywords

entrepreneurial behaviour, entrepreneurial education in Sierra Leone, social learning

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## 1. Introduction

Universities implement information programs focused on the formal training potential of entrepreneurs and real entrepreneurs in order to develop entrepreneurial skills. These courses range from a certificate to a master's program. Generally, courses offered in the higher education sector in Sierra Leone address the old and traditional way of teaching and learning methodology (Naleemi 2013). According to Ronstadt (2002), entrepreneurship training is a combination of two methodologies: the structured component of entrepreneurship training focuses on the dissemination of information through traditional lectures and case studies. But the unstructured component focuses on business knowledge that teaches students to behave in an entrepreneurial way through a network of people participating in an educational program (Ronstadt 2002). Therefore, facilitating a common platform for course participants to communicate with each other and share their real business experiences on these shows is questionable. It seems that the development of entrepreneurial behavior through entrepreneurial education largely depends on the availability of a social learning environment. Thus, this study examines the direct impact of the development of entrepreneurial behavior in a university setting on the focus of business education programs. This research paper is organized as follows: the first section explains the rationale for the conceptual model and makes assumptions for empirical evidence. The second section presents the methodological concept of empirical work based on primary survey data. The third section presents the results of statistical analysis, and the last section focuses on the findings and their implications for policy and future research.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Literature Review

Entrepreneurial behaviour According to Gartner and Carter (2003), entrepreneurship is a phenomenon that primarily refers to an organizational process involving the creation of interconnected structures, systems, and procedures. While there may be various other outcomes of business behaviour, the fundamental outcome is the formation of an organization. Moreover, the entrepreneurial behaviour demonstrated in the process of organizing a company is a multi-level phenomenon that is obviously difficult to separate between people and the organization (Gartner and Carter 2003). However, entrepreneurial behavior is part of a series of temporary actions required to create organizations (Liao and Welsch 2008). Based on a longitudinal survey commissioned by the Commission for the Study of Business Dynamics (PSED), which offers good entrepreneurship training and summarizes data on the business creation process (Gartner and Carter 2003), Liao and Welsch (2008) identified 26 types of business behaviour that entrepreneurs exhibit when forming their organizations. These 26 behaviours are again grouped into four main dimensions. That is,



planning activities, establishing legitimacy, pooling resources and market behaviour in the company's organizational process (Liao and Welsch, 2008). These four parameters are compatible with the four properties listed by Gartner and Carter (2003) that an organization can use to prove its existence. Therefore, activity planning is associated with an intention that illustrates the purpose and objectives of entrepreneurs in establishing the boundary of legitimacy that distinguishes the company from other organizations. In addition, the resource structure and the market behaviour are in good agreement with the resources and exchange, respectively. The appendix to Williams-Middleton (2010) synthesizes these 26 models of business behaviour based on the academic work of Baron (2002), Hackett and Dolts (2004) and Reynolds et al. (2004). According to Liao and Welsch (2008), activity planning includes time to brainstorm business ideas, prepare business plans, build a company team, forecast financial returns, discuss the use of capital, negotiate personal qualities such as family, education (etc.) with the intention of creating an appropriate foundation for the successful establishment of the organization. Thus, this behaviour determines the structure or expansion of the organization and creates a favourable environment necessary for the successful functioning of the organization. Once the foundation is laid, it becomes important to create an organizational identity to ensure the smooth operation of the company. Creating a different image of the organization and ensuring its legal validity within the legal framework of its social and industrial context is essential for the successful formation of the organization (Liao and Welsch, 2008). Therefore, in order to establish legality, it is necessary to open a bank account for business, establish a separate telephone line for business, pay social income and taxes, etc. On the other hand, ensuring better relationships with customers and suppliers that provide a significant market share can be considered the most relevant behaviour of all behaviours. Then an exchange like the one pointed out by Gartner and Carter (2003), or the market behaviour pointed out by Liao and Welsch (2008) is essential to the existence or development of the company. Based on this, entrepreneurs adopt behaviours such as identifying market opportunities, developing business models, marketing activities and collecting money from debtors and customers. However, no one mentioned the specific behaviour that all entrepreneurs should follow when starting a business. According to Gartner and Carter (2003), a new organization may have different birthdays, depending on what they are measured for. In general, an organization can count on four birthdays in the process of creating a business, that is, personal commitment, financial support, sales and hiring of employees. In addition, these actions can occur at different times and to different degrees (Liao, Welsch, 2008). For example, not all start-ups need a start-up team. On the other hand, if the entrepreneur is financially capable and stable, there will be no need for external financing. In addition, such entrepreneurial behaviour may differ in different organizations created and managed by entrepreneurs. However, an entrepreneur may need to demonstrate all or most of this behaviour at different times if they want to succeed in building an organization (Liao and Welsch 2008). The decision or influence on the demonstration of a certain behaviour occurs not only in the person himself, but also in the environment in which he interacts (Williams-Middleton, 2010). Since Bandura (2000) determined that the development of behaviour depends on both the individual and the environment, the environment for the development of entrepreneurship consists mainly of five factors, namely: public policies and procedures, socio-economic conditions, entrepreneurial and business skills, financial support for enterprises and non-financial support for enterprises. According to Gamage (2003), the lack of financial resources, the use of outdated technologies, the lack of adequate institutional support and the lack of managerial skills are the root causes of the lack of business development in Sierra Leone. Thus, it appears that knowledge of business management, i.e. business and entrepreneurial skills, outweighs the lack of local management skills as defined by Gamage (2003).

This is a fundamental attribute in Sierra Leone for the successful development of entrepreneurship in the country. According to Kuratko (2005), entrepreneurship in the country can develop through business education. Entrepreneurship education can thus be seen as an important initiative aimed at creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurship in Sierra Leone by developing entrepreneurial skills, as well as addressing the lack of managerial skills in the local context.

## **2.2. Social Learning and Social Learning Theory**

According to Bandura, social learning can be defined as the process by which people develop their behavior by observing or imitating others. In terms of social learning, learning seems to be most important closer and closer. People tend to recognize the behavior of their social agents, such as family, friends, business partners, competitors, training partners, etc. Informal observation, especially when these are the only reliable results available to the context for modeling behavior (Bandura 2000). The basic learning process underlying identification is known as supervised learning. Davis 2003, recognizing the distinctive elements of a model's behavior is known as the attention process (Davis 2003). Bandura further argues that the process of attention is the starting point for learning through observation, and its absence can interfere with the reproduction of behavior. The motor reproduction process uses these symbolic representations of memory to adopt behavior when the need arises (Yi and Davis 2003). Entrepreneurial behavior is an individual action that is consistent with the environment and characteristics of the owner (Williams-Middleton 2010). Consequently, entrepreneurs tend to find out how they should behave when interacting with their environment, since social norms strongly influence human behavior, especially in the uncertain environment in which entrepreneurs mostly work.

Moreover, the ecological element includes not only structural components, but also people and social networks (Williams-Middleton 2010).

The study of entrepreneurship, using business models such as parents, co-entrepreneurs, successful local and international entrepreneurs, etc. Is an effective means of developing basic models of business practice for the construction of the organization. In addition, they noted that observing different personalities is more effective at stimulating innovation than observing conformists. In addition, methods such as role models, mutual mentoring, modelling, focus groups, discussions, etc. The most effective way to develop entrepreneurial behaviour and skills is through business education (Gibb 2002). Consequently, the development of entrepreneurial behaviour largely depends on the phenomena of social learning. Later, Kuratko (2005), who together confirmed the argument that entrepreneurs were born by Morris et al. (2001), changed his mind, recognizing that entrepreneurship can be developed through entrepreneurial education. According to Valerio et al. (2014) entrepreneurship learning can be defined as formal and academic education that imparts specific images and skills, encourage participation and improve the effectiveness of a range of business events. Business training was originally conceived in the business administration environment, which is a relatively wider field of study than large fragmentation of business education prevailing in the system.

Opportunities, guest speakers, and collaboration with other institutions are needed to improve the delivery of business education for success (Valerio et al., 2014). Thus, personality (the student's personal characteristics) and environment (the ability to learn from others and among others) are essential for effective business education. A study conducted by Zozimo et al. (2017) analyzes a study of business learning through role model observation found that entrepreneurs learn not just by meeting role models, but more importantly, they learn by observing role models in various social contexts, such as at home or at school. Pridi and Jones (2017) conducted a similar study in the UK in the context of educational institutions to explore how students can explore the university environment. This study highlighted the role of student groups in bringing together like-minded students with common goals of supporting

and nurturing each other, stimulating social processes of group work, which can also be an important basis for individual learning, as people “share” their knowledge socially before thinking and processing it on their own.

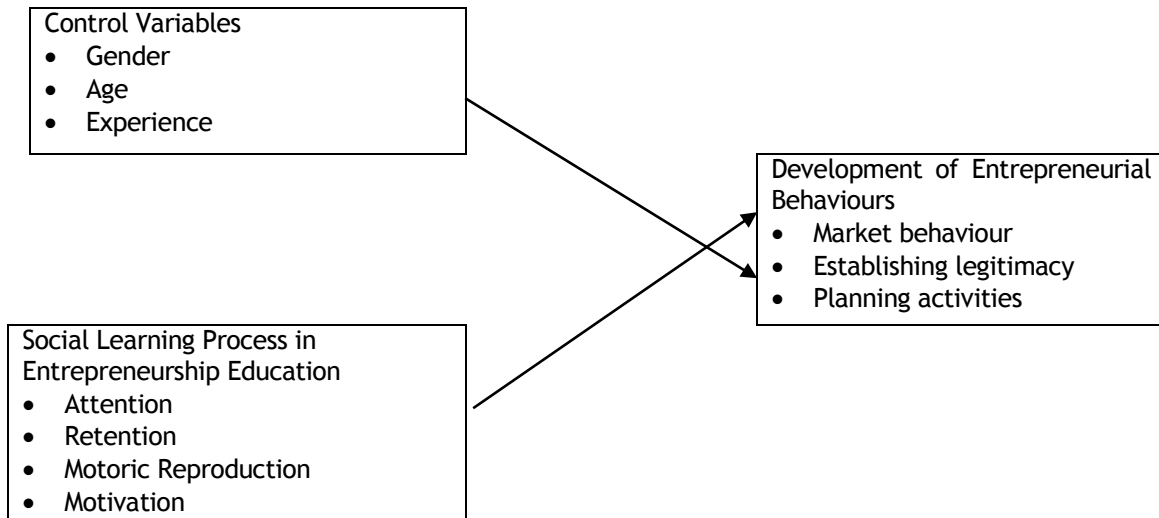


FIGURE 1. – Figure Hypothesis of the Social learning process

### 2.3. Hypothesis

Given the discussion of the literature, the following hypothesis remains investigated:

**H1** The process of social learning (i.e. attention, retention, motor reproduction and motivation) in business education has a positive impact on the development of the market aspect of business behavior.

**H2** The process of social learning (i.e. attention, retention, motor reproduction and motivation) in business education has a positive impact on the development of establishing the legality of business behaviour.

**H3** The process of social learning (i.e. attention, retention, motor reproduction and motivation) in business education has a positive impact on the development of planning activities in the field of entrepreneurial behaviour.

### 2.4. Sampling and data collection

The study population consists of participants in additional entrepreneurship training courses offered by the universities of Sierra Leone, namely Fourah Bay College, Njala University and the Institute of Public Administration in Sierra Leone. As of May 2018, when data collection began, 250 students were enrolled in these continuing education courses in business education offered by these three public universities. According to the formula for determining the sample size in Kreutz research activities and Morgan (2000), the sample size for this study is 150 for a population of 250 people with 90% confidence and 10% error. The participants of the course were three different universities, and a stratified random sample of universities was used to ensure the representation of the population in the sample. According to Sekaran and Bouji (2009), if there are identifiable subgroups in a population that should have different parameters in the variables of interest, then the researcher can take a stratified random sample that divides the population into mutually exclusive groups, and then select respondents randomly by destination.

### 2.5. Operationalization of Variables

After reviewing the literature, measures adapted for the purposes of this study were taken. The theoretical and empirical support for each design was found to be obvious.

## 2.6. Entrepreneurial Behaviour

Business behaviour is multidimensional in nature and is implemented in practice as actual or intentional behaviour, including establishing legitimacy, market planning, and behavioural activities. These measurements were originally developed by Liao and Welsh (2008) and modified by the researcher to measure the progress of actual or intentional business behaviour as courses are offered to existing and potential entrepreneurs. We measured all questions on a five-point Likert scale with levels from 1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree.

## 2.7. Social Learning

These measures were originally developed by Yi and Davis (2003) and modified by the researcher to adapt to the context of entrepreneurship training. Although Yi and Davis (2003) used an 11-point Likert scale, the 5-point Likert scale in their study was chosen by the researcher to maintain consistency across the survey tool.

## 2.8. Control Variables

Previous research has shown that demographic variables such as gender, age, and experience can be correlated with social learning and entrepreneurial behaviour. Thus, these variables are included in the control variables in this study. After the data was cleaned up and prepared for further processing, a statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 20. To test the relative influence of the social dimension, a hierarchical regression of the process of learning entrepreneurial behaviour was performed.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. The Validity and Reliability of Scales

The reliability of the measurement scale was evaluated by factor analysis using the principal component method with Varimax rotation. Determine the relevance of each set of interrelated measures as a sub-construct, since the study implies interdependent dimensions. Therefore, Cronbach's alpha is used to measure internal consistency (reliability). Cronbach's alpha helps measure the degree to which the scale measures a factor or construction. There are four models: attention, retention, motor reproduction, and motivation used to measure social learning in business education. They are measured by 16 elements (four elements per structure) according to Yi and Davis (2003). Factor analysis of these 16 positions was carried out according to the basic method. Eigenvalue-based component analysis is greater than one. A four-solution component was created, consistent with the baseline set by Yi and Davis (2003), since the cumulative explained variance was 75.45% for four components with an eigenvalue greater than one. The same solution was also considered to identify the presence of cross-factor loads. According to Field (2009), if the total explained variance exceeds 40%, then this is considered a good solution.

Three constructs were used to measure the development of business behaviour. Namely business planning, creation of legitimacy and market behaviour. Eighteen Elements (seven for planning activities, seven for establishing legitimacy and four for market behaviour) were adapted from Liao and Welsch (2008). Factor analysis for these 18 elements this was done using principal component analysis based on eigenvalues is greater than one. A three-component solution was created (Table 1).

Table 2 shows the mean value, standard deviation, and cross-correlation of the variables under study. Market behaviour is positively correlated with attention ( $r = 0.477$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), retention ( $r = 0.466$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), motor reproduction ( $r = 0.412$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), and motivation ( $r = 0.395$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). Establishing legitimacy correlates positively with four social learning variables, including attention ( $r = 0.286$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), retention ( $r = 0.204$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), motor reproduction ( $r = 0.367$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), and motivation ( $r = 0.238$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ). In addition to independent constructs that establish legitimacy, it has a significant positive

correlation with all control variables, including gender ( $r = 0.197$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), age ( $r = 0.190$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), and work experience ( $r = 0.242$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ). The third dependent variable-activity planning-has a positive correlation. With all independent variables, including attention ( $r = 0.290$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), retention ( $r = 0.283$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), motor reproduction ( $r = 0.298$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), and motivation ( $r = 0.299$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). A more detailed analysis of possible multicollinearity showed that the variance values of the inflation rate (VIF) of all explanatory variables were less than 1.6, which ranges from 1 to 10. Therefore, the multicollinearity problem has not been solved either.

### 3.2. Hypothesis Testing

Table 3 shows the results of hierarchical regression analysis for three variables. In model 1, social learning variables were returned separately in business behavior (market behavior, legitimacy, and event planning). In model 2, social learning constructs with control variables were based on three models of business behavior. As model 1 shows only one variable-engine reproduction-has a significant positive impact on market behavior.

TABLE 1. - Results of factor analysis social learning & development of entrepreneur behaviours

Construct	Items	Factor	Cronbach's $\alpha$	
Motivational	Course showed the value of using entrepreneurial behaviors explained by others	0.837	0.90	
	Course increased the intention to master entrepreneurial behaviors explained by others	0.812		
	Course assisted in perceiving the usefulness of entrepreneurial behaviors explained by others	0.806		
	Course motivated the use of entrepreneurial behaviors explained by the others	0.749		
Motoric reproduction	Course provided the opportunity for reproduction of narrated entrepreneurial behaviors	0.842	0.88	
	Had enough practice of the entrepreneurial behaviors explained by the others	0.816		
	Accurately reproduce the entrepreneurial behaviors explained by the others	0.780		
	Course helped to practice the explained entrepreneurial behaviors	0.647		
	Symbolically processed others' narrations on their entrepreneurial behaviors	0.826		0.86
	Summarized the key aspects of others' narrations on their entrepreneurial behaviors	0.804		
	Mentally visualized the entrepreneurial behaviors explained by others	0.710		
	Mentally practiced the entrepreneurial behaviors explained by others	0.605		
Attention	Paid close attention to others explanations on their entrepreneurial behaviors	0.811	0.86	
	Others' explanations on their entrepreneurial behaviors held by attention	0.801		
	Concentrated on others' explanations on their entrepreneurial behaviors	0.756		
	Absorbed by other's explanations on their entrepreneurial behaviors	0.680		
Establishing legitimacy	paying social security taxes	0.905	0.88	
	Paying indirect taxes	0.864		
	Dealing with income tax	0.800		
	Listing business in commercial documents	0.722		
	Installing separate phone lines for business	0.612		
	Opening bank accounts for business	0.669		
Market behavior	Identifying potential markets	0.872	0.89	
	Developing processes	0.814		
	Progress marketing	0.813		
	Progress in sales and cash collection	0.770		
Planning activities	Preparation of business plans	0.772	0.78	
	Time spent on thinking about business ideas	0.700		
	Saving money to invest in businesses	0.662		
	Projecting financial statements	0.643		
	Forming teams for start-ups	0.633		
	Enabling more time for business	0.559		



**TABLE 2. - Constructs' correlations, means and Stansted deviation**

Variables	Means	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1) Gender	0.690	0.465									
2) Age	31.660	8.571	0.272								
3) Experience	4.375	6.408	0.251	0.586							
4) Attention	4.116	0.698	0.074	0.099	0.015						
5) Retention	3.892	0.725	0.049	0.024	0.103	0.616					
6) Motoric reproduction	3.637	0.766	0.012	0.093	0.049	0.430	0.613				
7) Motivation	4.184	0.642	0.032	0.064	0.04	0.526	0.576	0.570			
8) Marketing behavior	4.215	0.759	0.09	0.093	0.053	0.477	0.466	0.412	0.395		
9) Establishing legitimacy	3.641	0.844	0.190	0.190	0.242	0.266	0.204	0.367	0.238	0.526	
10) Planning activities	4.100	0.576	0.075	0.029	0.290	0.283	0.283	0.298	0.299	0.468	0.437

Correlation is important at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Correlation is important at the 0.02 level (2-tailed)

**TABLE 3. - Result of hierarchical regression analysis, social learning and development of entrepreneur behavior**

Variables	Market Behaviour $\beta$	Establishing legitimacy $\beta$	Planning activities $\beta$
<b>Model 1</b>			
Motivation	0.019	0.189	0.166
Motoric reproduction	0.266	0.159	0.153
Retention	0.071	0.263	0.071
Attention	0.140	0.314	0.134
<b>Model 2</b>			
Motivation	0.024	0.191	0.162
Motoeic reproduction	0.266	0.161	0.156
Retention	0.048	0.257	0.139
Gender	0.155	0.007	0.042
Age	0.011	0.021	0.137
Experience	0.168	0.048	0.162
Overall R <sup>2</sup>	0.167	0.239	0.097
Overall adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.133	0.002	0.060
$\Delta R^2$	0.068	0.002	2.615
F	4.868	7.615	2.615

p>0.05

p<0.01

The four variables of social learning have a significant positive impact on establishing legitimacy. Two variables associated with the social learning process, namely motivation and motor reproduction, have a positive impact on event planning. The results of model 2 show that motor reproduction has an impact ( $\beta = 0.266$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ) on the market aspect of business behaviour ( $R^2 = 0.17$ ,  $F = 4.87$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), and this relationship is significantly mitigated by the gender of entrepreneurs. However, the impact of attention and motivation on market behaviour is positive and insignificant. Retention has a small negative impact on market behaviour. Therefore, H1 is partially accepted. H2 postulates

that there is a positive relationship between social learning and a full definition of the legitimacy of business behaviour, and the results support this prediction. Four social learning variables, including motivation ( $\beta = 0.191$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), motor reproduction ( $\beta = 0.161$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), retention ( $\beta = 0.257$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), and attention ( $\beta = 0.314$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), positively and significantly affect the second dependent variable determining legitimacy ( $R^2 = 0.24$ ,  $F = 7.62$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ). H3 suggests that social learning affects the business planning aspect, behaviour and outcomes are supported by only two social learning variables, namely motivation ( $\beta = 0.162$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ) and motor reproduction ( $\beta = 0.156$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), which explain the variance of event planning at the 5% significance level ( $R^2 = 0.09$ ,  $F = 2.61$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). Retention and attention were not significant ( $P > 0.05$ ).

#### 4. Discussion

This study was designed to determine the contribution of social learning to the entrepreneurial behaviour of potential entrepreneurs or entrepreneurs who take entrepreneurship courses at public universities. The theoretical basis of this study is the theory of social learning. In addition to formal education and training methodology, it is important to understand the extent to which entrepreneurs learn from each other and informally from other colleagues. This study shows that the three types of entrepreneurial behaviour under consideration are influenced by motor reproduction. As Wood and Bandura (2002) pointed out, students' symbolic concepts are translated into appropriate actions, and they are implemented as a purposeful matching process in which people's behaviour is guided by accepted people, and the adequacy of their actions is compared to their models. In addition, this study showed that establishing legitimacy is influenced by all concepts of social learning: attention, retention, motor reproduction, and motivation. According to Ahlstrom and Burton (2001), in the absence of legitimacy, an organization's ability to achieve its goals and accumulate resources can be reduced. Thus, entrepreneurs who follow entrepreneurial programs want to understand and follow best practices to better legitimize their business.

From the point of view of activity planning, they are based on two components of social learning: motivation and the result of motor reproduction.

#### 5. Conclusion

The results of this study contribute to the existing literature, helping to clarify the role of social learning in promoting entrepreneurial behaviour in the context of teaching entrepreneurship in higher education institutions, and this is a starting point for filling knowledge gaps in these areas. The results confirm that in the learning process, especially the phase of motor reproduction, is more important than other phases. What they learn from others and what they would like to practice right now in their business. A collaborative learning method is important, using entrepreneurial students with the same set of competencies and experts or lecturers in practice as role models.

##### 5.1 The Theoretical Conclusions

This study supports the assumptions of Valerio et al (2014) and Ronstadt, who emphasized the need to combine non-traditional pedagogy in business education to be effective. Regression analysis indicates a significant positive impact of social learning on the development of business behaviour. Therefore, this means that effective entrepreneurial education involves a combination of traditional and non-traditional methods of pedagogy.

##### 5.2. Implications for Higher Education Institutions and Policy Makers

Universities and higher education institutions offering entrepreneurship education programs should develop their curricula and plan their delivery in such a way that they



include both traditional conferences and activities such as mentoring, networking, guest speakers, and collaboration with other institutions proposed by Valerio et al. (2014). Consequently, Fourah Bay College (FBC), Njala University (NU) and the Institute of Public Administration (IPAM) can further strengthen existing pedagogical methods of business education, while newcomers can reflect on these implications when structuring their courses. In particular, educational institutions and policy makers may consider giving course participants the opportunity to replicate and replicate the knowledge gained in developing their business behaviour related to business planning, establishing legitimacy and market behaviour.

### 5.3. The Consequences for Entrepreneurs

Potential and active entrepreneurs can participate in social training of your business behaviour. More precisely, they can fuel your entrepreneurial spirit by planning behaviour through the repetition and reproduction of more and more activities. In addition, they can develop their entrepreneurial behaviour based on establishing legitimacy and market behaviour, providing colleagues with stories about such behaviour and reproducing the simulated behaviour.

## 6. Limitations and Additional Research

The study used a relatively small sample, stratified by university. However, no attempt was made to stratify the sample by type of continuing education courses in entrepreneurship, which can be considered a limitation of this study, requiring further study in the future. This study involved the use of a controlled learning process in evaluating social learning, as suggested by Bandura (2003) and Yi and Davis (2003). In addition, the identification of entrepreneurial behaviour has been limited to the research papers of Gartner and Carter (2003) and Liao and Welsch (2008). Therefore, more research can be done by replacing this theoretical area with different frameworks and theories discussed by scholars of these authorities in the field of social learning and entrepreneurial behaviour. In addition, in order to overcome the limitations inherent in quantitative research design, further research on this research question can be carried out using or a mixed research plan to study phenomena in detail. Since this study shows that business education effectively determines the development of entrepreneurship, further research can be conducted to assess the impact of elements of influence on business development and, consequently, to improve the causes of underdevelopment of the entrepreneurial spirit in the country.

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## PSYCHOLOGICAL SPECIFICITY OF RESOCIALIZATION OF ADOLESCENTS WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

The author analyzes the social and psychological characteristics of adolescents with deviant (socially dangerous) behavior. It was revealed that a high level of verbal and physical aggression, instability of mental states, impulsive behavior, inadequate self-esteem, a low level of self-control, communication problems, pronounced deformations in all socially significant spheres of relations characterize them. A low level of morality is a characteristic feature for the adolescents with deviant behavior. They are dominated by hedonistic, material and criminal motives of behavior. The revealed socio-psychological characteristics of adolescents with deviant behavior, correlated with the data of various researchers, indicate a rather large percentage of deformations in all socially significant spheres of relations between these children. With a high degree of probability, it makes it possible to predict unfavorable options for their development without targeted intervention at the level of psychological assistance and psychocorrection. The author formulates recommendations for taking into account the data obtained in the process of resocialization of pupils of special educational closed institutions for students with deviant (socially dangerous) behavior in terms of psychological correction, preventive work, and monitoring the dynamics of the rehabilitation process on the basis of the research.

**Keywords**

adolescents, deviant (socially dangerous) behavior, socio-psychological characteristics, resocialization

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**1. Introduction**

The analysis of age dynamics allows us to conclude that there is a tendency towards earlier involvement in criminal activities and an increase in the criminal activity of younger children. The negative growth in juvenile crime rates is strongly influenced by the abuse of alcohol, drugs and other toxic substances, lack of stable interests, lack of fulfillment, unemployment, multiple examples of negative behavior in the closest social environment and the characters broadcast by the media (*M. A. Tikker, 2014; N. N. Vasyagina, 2018*). The specifics of the social situation of development and age-related neoplasms of adolescence are such that many minors, due to personal immaturity, the lack of formation of moral and ethical values, the ineffective nature of the educational means and restraining mechanisms used in relation to them, are quite easily involved in asocial and antisocial groups (both real, and virtual). There they acquire bad habits, get used to an antisocial lifestyle, antisocial behavior begins to take hold (*S. P. Akutina, A. A. Semavina, 2016; L. O. Kovtun, 2012; E. R. Chernoborodov, 2008*). Today, this trend extends not only to adolescent boys, but also to girls (*O. A. Us, M. I. Kashirina, 2016*).

**2. Materials and Methods**

The aim of the study was to identify the socio-psychological characteristics of adolescents with deviant (socially dangerous) behavior and to take into account the data obtained during the organization of their resocialization process. The study involved inmates of a special educational closed institution for students with deviant (socially dangerous) behavior. The following groups of methods were used: theoretical methods: study and theoretical analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature on the research problem, analysis of regulatory and instructive-methodological documents, educational programs, generalization of pedagogical teaching experience, modeling; empirical methods: observation, experiment, standardized diagnostic techniques; data processing methods: quantitative and qualitative analysis of research results. The diagnostic toolkit included the Freiburg multivariate personality questionnaire FPI; aggressiveness test (questionnaire by L. G. Pochebut); a technique for diagnosing general self-esteem (questionnaire by G. N. Kazantseva); the method of diagnostics of moral self-assessment "(by L. N. Kolmogortseva); test for assessing self-control in communication (by M. Snyder); a questionnaire to identify the adolescent's attitude to school knowledge; questionnaire of communicative tolerance by V. V. Boyko.

**3. Results**

Analysis of the results allowed us to draw a number of conclusions about the social and psychological characteristics of adolescents prone to socially deviant behavior.

Thus, according to the method of L. G. Pochebut, half of the adolescents in the sample had high indicators on all five scales of aggression. This was manifested in the fact that minors with socially deviant behavior verbally express their aggressive attitude towards other people, using verbal abuse, swearing and show aggression with the use of physical force. In interpersonal communication, they showed emotional alienation, accompanied by suspicion, hostility, and ill will (*S. V. Pazukhina et al., 2019*). The data of our research on this indicator were generally consistent with the results of other studies. So S.V. Marishin using A. Assinger's test "Assessment of aggressiveness in relationships" revealed that 30% of the convicted minors he studied were overly aggressive, 50% were moderately aggressive, and only 20% were overly peaceful, the reason of which was their lack of confidence in their own strengths and capabilities. At the same time, in 20% of respondents, aggressiveness was destructive (*S. V. Marishin, 2013*).

The use of the FPI multivariate personality questionnaire revealed that 40% of adolescents had a high level of neuroticity, where high marks indicate the presence of a pronounced neurotic syndrome of the asthenic type with psychosomatic disorders; 30% had an increased level on the scale of spontaneous aggressiveness, indicating signs of intensive psychopathization, which was a prerequisite for impulsive behavior. In 10% of the subjects had high values on the scale of depression, which indicated the development of signs characteristic of psychopathological depressive syndrome. On the scale of "irritability", it was revealed that 30% of minors had an unstable emotional state with a tendency to pessimism and affective reaction. They have such characteristic features as frequent mood swings, increased excitability, irritability, and insufficient self-regulation. 25% of adolescents in a closed institution did not show social activity, did not have a pronounced need for communication. They were predisposed to stressful responses in a passive-defensive manner to ordinary life situations. 25% of the respondents were anxious, not self-confident enough, constrained, and had difficulties in social contacts.

Most of the sample studied by us consisted of adolescents with a low level of morality (70%) with a pronounced negative attitude towards the corresponding moral qualities (a sense of duty, responsibility for their actions, caring for others, etc.). The most important desire for minors in this group was to be able to order others around; to be rich; to own the most modern computer; to have many servants and dispose of them; to possess what no one else has and never will. Other scholars also point to the lack of formation of moral standards, ideals and worldview among convicted minors. Thus, Yu. A. Zaitseva and O. I. Kolesova revealed in their research that the listed socio-psychological characteristics of adolescents with socially deviant behavior are combined with their lack of specific life goals and aspirations, age-related negativism and self-dissatisfaction (*Yu. A. Zaitseva, O. I. Kolesova, 2011*).

The overwhelming majority of the subjects (90% of the sample) had a low level of self-control in communication. The behavior of such adolescents remains unchanged in different situations, there is no flexibility or variability of behavior in relations with other people. Only 5% of the respondents easily adapted to new situations, responded flexibly to changes in the situation or in the requirements, they felt good in different roles, and could predict the impression they would make on others. These results overlap with the data from other studies. Thus, results on the M. Snyder scale of social self-control obtained by A.S. Karyukhina and T.T. Shchelina indicated that the majority of students in closed institutions were characterized by an average level of social self-control. They revealed that a rather high percentage of such pupils could significantly decrease in a short time period without appropriate purposeful work, without creating adequate conditions. A high level of volitional control was noted only in 10% of the group, half of the respondents were characterized by a low level of volitional control (*A. S. Karyukhina, T. T. Shchelina, 2015*). The problems of the lack of formation of strong-willed character traits manifested in minors in an insufficient level of purposefulness, independence, organization (*Yu. A. Zaitseva, O. I. Kolesova, 2011*).

Regarding their attitude towards themselves, 60% of adolescents in the sample had a high self-esteem, which in most cases was inadequately inflated. Teenagers tend to overestimate their capabilities. The main danger of such self-esteem lies in the overestimated expectations from the outside world, which can lead to the development of negative mental states in the event of the teenager's inability to satisfy their ambitions in the real world. In this aspect, our data are somewhat at odds with the study of A.S. Karyukhina, T.T. Shchelina. In their study, they established that juvenile convicts were characterized by low self-esteem, isolation, problems in building relationships with others, conformism, ambivalent attitude towards their actions and deeds, negativism towards oneself, dissatisfaction with oneself, inadequate level of claims. Negative self-attitude, according to A. S. Karyukhina and T. T. Shchelina, prevailed in 53% of juvenile convicts (*A. S. Karyukhina, T. T. Shchelina, 2015*). At the same time, A. A. Rean established that self-esteem in delinquent adolescents could be either inadequately inflated or deflated. The main thing that is inherent in them in both cases is the presence of a conflict between self-esteem and the assessment of society (the so-called interactional conflict of self-esteem). In his works, A. A. Rean showed that problems in the sphere of attitudes towards oneself were a trigger for the development of delinquency. He connected the possibilities of correcting this layer of relations with the adolescent's achievement of success in a significant sphere of activity and changes in social assessment (*A. A. Rean, 2004*).

A low level of cognitive attitude towards learning prevailed in 80% of the subjects. This leads to a high probability of formalism in the assimilation of knowledge, the presence of learning difficulties. Adolescents with such an attitude perceive study as a difficult duty; they do not associate the acquisition of knowledge and skills with future self-realization in professional activity.

Attitude towards work. The studied adolescents in this area were dominated by negative attitudes, in particular, the attitude of insignificance, rejection, neglect, rejection. They perceived labor as an attribute of losers and "weaklings". 55% of the respondents had a negative attitude to work. According to A. A. Rean, the possibilities for psychocorrection in this area are significant, but only at an early stage of delinquency.

It is important to combine psychocorrectional and psychopedagogical work, including the involvement of the family (with the preservation of educational functions in it) (*A. A. Rean, 2004*). In delinquent adolescents, negative attitudes towards other people prevail: attitudes of wariness, competition, rejection, expectations of hostility (*A. A. Rean, 2004*). The results of observations of pupils and conversations with the staff of a closed institution allow us to say that, in accordance with the typology of behavior in a conflict situation by K. Thomas, the most rare strategy used by adolescents was a compromise (10%), cooperation and avoidance were infrequent (15% each); some of the subjects were inclined to adapt (25%), the most common option for resolving a disputable situation was rivalry (35%).

Most of the respondents had an average level of tolerance, i.e. they do not always accept the personality of another person and do not always understand them. In the studied sample, adolescents did not have very high indicators in terms of the level of empathy in all the studied channels. This is reflected in the fact that they do not always understand others, cannot put themselves in the place of the interlocutors and understand them at the intuitive level.

The obtained results showed that 45% of pupils had a negative attitude towards the family, 45% were negative towards children.

#### 4. Discussions

The results of the study and the revealed socio-psychological characteristics of adolescents with socially deviant behavior, correlated with the data of other researchers, indicate a rather large percentage of deformations in all socially significant spheres of relations between convicted juveniles. It makes it possible to predict unfavorable options



for their development with a high degree of probability and at the same time without purposeful interventions at the level of providing psychological assistance and psychocorrection.

Delinquent behavior of minors is formed under the influence of a number of external and internal factors. The study of its causes and manifestations in adolescents at risk should be carried out through the organization of a comprehensive diagnosis of the relevant socio-psychological characteristics of juvenile offenders. Competently structured diagnostic work, generalized results and highlighting the individual characteristics of pupils allows one to build and carry out psychocorrectional and preventive activities with them purposefully and consciously. This ultimately should have a positive effect on the process of resocialization and development of the minor's personality.

A great potential in this process is assigned to the involvement of deviant adolescents with creative and/or sports activities (*I. V. Koroleva, 2003; A. A. Samokhina, 2002*); psychologizing educational and preventive activities, strengthening the role of medical and psychological assistance in the correction and resocialization of deviant behavior of minors (*A. V. Vilkova, 2018*); referring to the positive experience of foreign countries (*I. I. Salamatina, 2007*).

## 5. Conclusion

Thus, the analysis of the results of the study allows us to draw a number of conclusions about the socio-psychological characteristics of adolescents prone to delinquent behavior. Many minors with socially deviant behavior are diagnosed with high rates on all scales of aggression. Teens express their aggressive attitude towards another person both verbally and physically. The majority of minors with socially dangerous behavior are characterized by an inadequately inflated self-esteem. They also tend to overestimate their capabilities. Almost all subjects have a low level of cognitive attitude to learning, which provokes the emergence of formalism in the assimilation of knowledge, the emergence of difficulties in learning. Delinquent adolescents treat their studies as a heavy duty, consider it unnecessary in the future, and do not associate the acquisition of knowledge and skills with their future professional activities. Minors with socially deviant behavior are dominated by a low level of morality, a negative attitude towards spiritual and moral qualities, hedonistic, material, criminal motives of behavior. The vast majority of them have a low level of self-control in communication. Many respondents have an average level of tolerance, i.e. they do not always accept the personality of another person and do not always understand other people. The adolescents in the studied sample have rather low indicators of the development of channels of empathy, which leads to a poorly expressed ability to understand others, put oneself in the place of the interlocutor, and understand them at the intuitive level.

## 6. Recommendations

Based on the data obtained, recommendations can be formulated for taking into account the revealed socio-psychological characteristics of convicted minors in the process of their resocialization. In particular, we believe that the measures of psychological correction used in the course of resocialization of adolescents who have committed crimes should be aimed, first of all, at the formation of socially positive attitudes, the development of social and moral qualities of the individual, a change in the system of attitudes towards oneself, study, work, other people, things, life values; the formation of a new system of personal meanings; development of existing socially demanded abilities, professional interests and inclinations; awareness of the psychological characteristics of their behavior, the development of confident behavior as opposed to manipulative, aggressive, insecure, defensive; mastering the techniques of mental self-regulation of negative emotions and control of one's own states; the formation of

communication skills; training in algorithms for getting out of conflict situations in acceptable ways; development of the ability to understand, empathy, a tolerant attitude towards other people, as well as the needs for introspection, reflection, self-criticism, self-development, etc.

Monitoring the dynamics of the rehabilitation process of students with socially deviant behavior, in our opinion, should be associated with the development of a set of indicators that provide a holistic view of the social and psychological characteristics of the institution's pupils that are significant for resocialization; the state of the system of educational activities, about the qualitative and quantitative changes in it; providing a regular and visual presentation of information about the system of work with students (individual, taking into account the identified characteristics of specific adolescents and group based on the established patterns), its indicators and results; systematization of information about the state and development of educational activities, comparison of indicators that give an idea of the dynamics.

The main directions of primary prevention of socially deviant behavior in adolescents include the following: identification of unfavorable factors in the socialization of children, their living conditions and upbringing even before they negatively affect the behavior and the formation of the views of specific schoolchildren; elimination or neutralization of sources of harmful influences on adolescents, which can contribute to the formation of personal deformations, antisocial behavior, contribute to the emergence of criminal motivation, and in the future to the commission of offenses; providing a deterrent and corrective impact on students at risk; application of specific measures for organizing control over the activities of a delinquent teenager and the implementation of individual educational and preventive work with him on the basis of taking into account his social and psychological characteristics; complex application of various measures of influence - public, administrative, civil law, compulsory educational, socio-psychological - on minors with signs of socially deviant behavior in the early stages, avoiding delinquency.

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## DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN MODERN UZBEKISTAN: CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF GOVERNMENT DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY

The presented article examines the features of the current demographic situation and government demographic policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The most important priority directions of government social programs, as well as modern trends, factors and criteria for the development of demographic processes dynamics in the Republic of Uzbekistan are analyzed. The authors revealed presumptive upcoming dynamics of the birth rate and the potential importance of the family in the system of value orientations of the young people of Uzbekistan on the basis of a sociological survey among the youth of Uzbekistan. They present forecast estimates of the prospects for increasing the birth rate in the next decade.

### Keywords

demography, birth rate, population, population growth,  
urbanization, family, family values

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Relevance of the problem:

In recent years, scientists, politicians and philosophers in the Republic of Uzbekistan have been particularly interested in one of the most acute problems of our time - the threat of overpopulation, which affects all spheres of social and political life. The rapid

growth of the population in Uzbekistan, which has doubled over the past 29 years, creates the problem of an uneven ratio of consumed resources and population. The government pays great attention to population problems, bringing them to the level of regulatory and legal processing as a part of the implementation of social policy, which is one of the priority directions for the Action Strategy development.

*1.2. Development and implementation of targeted government programs of the socio-political spectrum.*

On September 19, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromanovich Mirziyoyev, emphasized in his report at the 72nd UN General Assembly that decisive reforms are necessary for sustainable and rapid development, including ensuring a strong social policy. "Uzbekistan proposes to develop the UN International Convention on the Young People Rights - a unified international legal act aimed at the formation and implementation of youth policy in the context of globalization and the rapid development of information and communication technologies. In our opinion, the signatory states must make firm commitments to raise this area to the level of one of the main, vital priorities of their social policy". Prior to the inauguration of Shavkat Miromanovich Mirziyoyev, the issues of the demographic spectrum concerning the problems of birth control and regulation did not turn into the object of political discussion in the Republic of Uzbekistan and, to a certain extent, were avoided. Currently, the priority attention is paid to the problems of demography.

*1.3. Statistics on the factors affecting the overall dynamics of population growth.*

The processes of urbanization, the involvement of women in social production, the increased requirements for a decent standard of living, the desire to provide children with education and material security have gradually led to a certain decrease in the birth rate in Uzbekistan. The sociological study carried out by the authors of this article confirms the general global trend of declining birth rates, highlighted in the scientific demographic literature. However, insufficient attention to the issues of increasing the population in densely populated areas results in worsening of the situation with the production, transport, engineering and communication infrastructure, which cannot meet the needs of the increasing flow of citizens. At the same time, the regulation of the state of the environment and the conditions of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population becomes difficult due to the increase of anthropogenic impact on the condition of the surrounding ecosystem. The overpopulation process, characterized by an increase in population density, directly affects the level of social tension, provoking the manifestation of various forms of deviant behavior among citizens. The increase in the crime rate in densely populated areas is due, among other things, to the uneven distribution of the population in the administrative-territorial zone of Uzbekistan. The growing concentration of motor vehicles contributes to an increase in the rate of oxygen removal from the atmosphere, an increase in emissions containing carbon and nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and sulfur-containing compounds, which increase the risk of cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, which in turn reduces the average life expectancy indicator in Uzbekistan. The ongoing process of urbanization in Uzbekistan, due to the need to provide employment for citizens, is accompanied by a number of acute problems, which include an increase in the gap between economically developed and backward regions. The number of resident population according to the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics as of April 1 is presented below:

	2018 г.	2019 г.	Growth rates for the previous year in%.
Republic of Uzbekistan	32 763,5	33 375,8	101,9
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1 847,6	1 875,4	101,5
<b>Regions</b>			
Andijan	3 020,7	3 007,2	101,9
Bukhara	1 869,9	1 900,0	101,6
Jizzakh	1 330,0	1 358,2	102,1
Kashkadarya	3 159,8	3 225,8	102,1
Navoi	966,4	982,6	101,7
Namangan	2 708,7	2 763,1	102,0
Samarkand	3 733,7	3 813,6	102,1
Surkhandarya	2 524,6	2 580,6	102,2
Syrdarya	818, 5	833,0	101,8
Tashkent	2 867,1	2 907,0	101,4
Fergana	3 631,2	3 695,5	101,8
Khorezm	1 810,0	1 841,0	101,7
City of Tashkent	2 475,3	2 522,8	101,9

A detailed study of population density allows us to state the acute uneven dynamics of the distribution of people over the area of administrative-territorial units. Thus, the population density in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 74.1 people per 1 sq. km. The highest population density is in Andijan (713.2 people per 1 sq. km), Fergana (544.8 people) and Namangan (370.0 people) regions, and the lowest - in Navoi region (8, 8 people) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (11.2 people). A number of historical factors, one of which was the migration process due to the 1966 earthquake, which caused significant changes in the flow of people from other regions, explains this situation.

Insufficient attention to the issues of increasing the population in densely populated areas contributes to worsening of the situation with the production, transport, engineering and communication infrastructure, which cannot meet the needs of the increasing flow of citizens. At the same time, the regulation of the state of the environment and the conditions of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population becomes difficult due to the increase of anthropogenic impact on the condition of the surrounding ecosystem. The overpopulation process, characterized by an increase in population density, directly affects the level of social tension, provoking the manifestation of various forms of deviant behavior among citizens. The increase in the crime rate in densely populated areas is due, among other things, to the uneven distribution of the population in the administrative-territorial zone of Uzbekistan. Traffic jams, a problem of vehicle concentration on roads are the result of rapid demographic growth, which introduces an imbalance between the population and the territory it exploits.

The impossibility of ensuring a high-quality standard of living as a result of the growing population also rests on such an important demographic factor as the growing number of divorce proceedings in the Republic. According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number of marriages and divorces in 2017 amounted to 306.2 thousand and 31.9 thousand, respectively; in 2018 - 311.3 thousand and 32.3 thousand people.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Methods of conducting the experiment.

The comparative method, the questionnaire method, the statistical method, the grouping method, the method of demographic forecasting were used as the methodological basis of the scientific research. As part of the study of the population increasing prospects, the authors conducted a sociological survey, which involved 500 people aged 16 to 30 years of different sex, nationality, religious affiliation, educational level and social status. The respondents included both urban and rural contingent, both residents of the capital and regional centers, and all regions. This allowed the authors to investigate in the most detail



the difference in results with respect to the territorial place of residence. The purpose of the conducted sociological study was to identify the upcoming dynamics of the birth rate and analyze the characteristics of the reproductive behavior of young people in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main attention of the respondents was focused on providing information on the desired and planned number of children, as well as on the choice of the place and role of the family in the personal system of values among the list of other alternative options in the hierarchical sequence proposed by the authors. Processing and systemic analysis of the obtained results of the sociological survey made it possible to identify indicators of the upcoming demographic situation and forecast the prospects for an increase in the birth rate in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the next 10 years.

The calculation of the integral demographic indicator average value for the number of children is 2.954 children per parent. The results obtained coincide with the results of the Center for the Study of Public Opinion "Izhtimoiy Fikr", which published information that, for the period of 2017, 24.3% of citizens would like to have two children, 32.2% - three and 31% - four. A diagram is presented below indicating the percentage of the family role position in the value system of young people in Uzbekistan. Thus, the observed extensive demographic progression turns into an acute problem of life support, requiring the search for a territorial and resource-intensive space that can meet the annually increasing needs of population.

### 2.2. *The structure of the survey and the conditions for conducting a sociological survey.*

The structure of the sociological survey used by the authors for obtaining statistical results includes a questionnaire and a list of open and closed questions, formulated as follows: "Choose from the given list of values 5 those that, in your opinion, are the most significant" including: health, love, money, position, social status, fame, family, respect, education and professional recognition. Thus, the examination of the results obtained was done by analyzing the data indicated in the hierarchical sequence from the above list of options. The second question, formulated as: "How many children are in your family?" showed the dependence of the number of planned children from the number of brothers and sisters people have. Thus, the authors were able to analyze the level of adoption parental behavior patterns in the family planning system by children. The third question, reflecting the characteristics of personal preferences and aspirations in relation to the desire to acquire offspring, is formulated as follows: "How many children do you want?" And the fourth and final question, referring to pragmatic and economic considerations, requires an answer in relation to the individual policy of planning the number of offspring. This question was formulated as follows: "How many children are you going to have?" In the course of the sociological survey, most of the respondents mistakenly assumed the semantic identity of the third and fourth questions, however, the inclusion of these questions allows us to trace the ratio of personal desires and potential economic opportunities of citizens. As a result of processing the data obtained during the sociological survey, the authors compiled the following diagram.

The diagram of the family role in the system of values

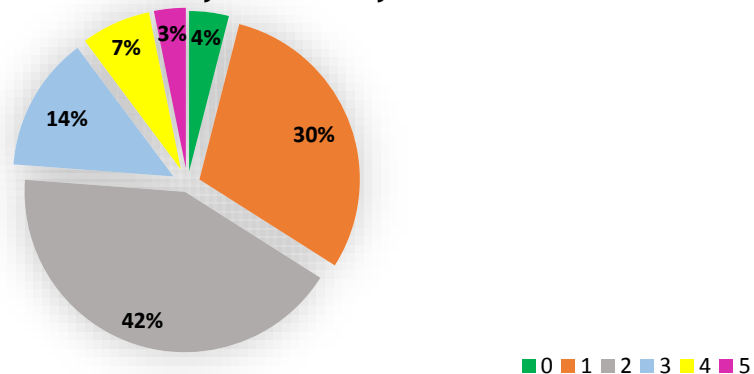


FIGURE 1

### 2.3. Estimation of the average quantitative coefficient of the planned offspring.

After analysis of the sociological survey data on the hierarchical ordering of the list of values given by the authors, the following results were obtained: only 7% of the respondents placed the family in first place, 42% placed the value of the family in second place, 14% - in third, 30% - in fourth, 4% - in the fifth and 3% did not include "family" in the list of their own value system. Thus, as we can see from the above diagram, the dynamics of the general axiological orientations of the young people of Uzbekistan is most characteristic, which makes it possible to state the implementation of a branched direction of the value choice of spheres that are not directly related to matrimonial relations. Within the framework of this study, such a situation, characterized by a shift in the spectrum of vital values, is a positive criterion for the policy of demographic growth control. The results of the conducted research correlate with the sociological works of Russian specialists (A.A. Larina, who used the additional scale of terminal values by I. Rokich and revealed a similar phenomenon associated with the reassessment of the traditional system of values among Russian youth). This allows us to record a general worldview shift taking place within the framework of the transition from the system of traditionally materialistic values to post-materialistic ones, based on the desire to assert one's personality through the personal achievements.

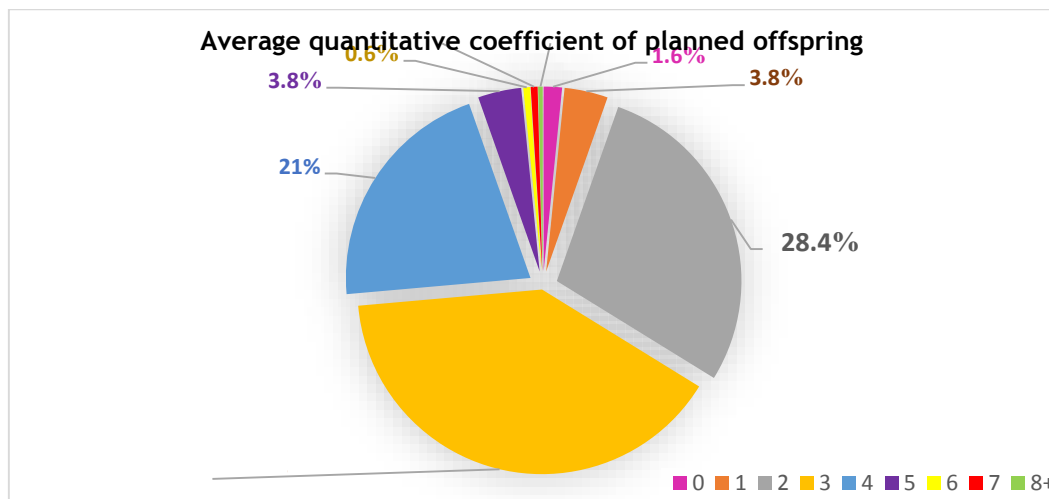


FIGURE 2

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Calculation of the sociological survey data.

In the process of studying the results of the sociological survey, the authors could find out that the prevailing part of the respondents, namely 39.8%, were planning to have three children, 28.4% - two, 21% - four, 3.8% - five, 3.8% - one child, 0.6% - six, 0.6% - seven, 0.4% - eight and more and 1.6% - did not plan to have children at all. Thus, the results of the conducted research, obtained on the basis of a sociological survey of young people in Uzbekistan, make it possible to forecast with a certain accuracy a slight decrease in the birth rate in the next decade. The observed extensive demographic progression turns into an acute problem of life support, requiring the search for a territorial and resource-intensive space that can meet the annually increasing needs of the population of Uzbekistan.

### 3.2. Establishing the demographic optimum in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The current population problem in Uzbekistan, which has arisen as a result of the absence of factors restraining reproduction, requires the government to carry out a demographic policy to exercise birth control. However, to implement the most rational and economically feasible impact on the dynamics of demographic processes, it is necessary to

calculate the optimal number of population. The calculation of the optimal number directly depends on the indicators of the general administrative-territorial significance, the quantitative coefficient of the source and reserve of resources and the level of infrastructure. According to the authors, the prevailing number of all existing problems in the Republic of Uzbekistan rest on the problem of overpopulation, accompanied by an increase in the need to use unsuitable living conditions and an increase in economic inequality between citizens. Establishing the maximum acceptable demographic coefficient and bringing this issue into the orbit of political discussions will make it possible to restore global losses in the shortest imaginable time and provide favorable conditions for a comfortable and happy life for every person. The regulatory and legal nature of the birth control implementation, expressed in the introduction of restrictive thresholds into the legislative system, may not meet with the approval of the prevailing number of citizens, but the growing difficulties associated with problems of survival today overwhelm moral and ethical issues.

### *3.3. Features of demographic policy and educational activities among the young people of Uzbekistan.*

Increasing requirements and criteria for the quality of life (food, housing, comfortable living, health care costs, healthy lifestyles, transport, education, travel, entertainment) also give the youth of Uzbekistan the problem of a rational approach to family budget planning, including that at the birth of the first and subsequent children. The government also takes systemic measures for prolonged birth control: for example, antenatal clinics and gynecological offices of polyclinics are provided with free contraceptives; explanatory work is carried out among newlyweds, young families, separately - with women of fertile age. At present, the decline in the birth rate in the Republic of Uzbekistan can be perceived as a positive trend, since it, to a certain extent, solves the acute problem of life support, which requires the search for a territorial and resource-intensive space that can meet the annually increasing human needs.

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## POST-COLONIAL TRAUMA IN PETER CAREY'S "JACK MAGGS"

The article's relevance is determined by the necessity to critically reconsider the foundations of traditional Post-Colonial studies with regard to the text produced by modern Neo-Victorian writers stemming from the countries where colonialism, on the one hand, serves as a nationhood foundation, and, on the other hands, proves to be source of trauma both for the colonizers and the colonized. The article's aim is to explore Peter Carey's "Jack Maggs" (a critical rewriting of Charles Dickens's "Great Expectations" from the point of view of an outlaw expelled to Australia) as a sample of a specific generic modification of a traditional post-colonial novel, resulting from the Neo-Victorian fiction's ambiguous attitude to the Imperial heritage of the Victorian age. The methodological framework of the article comprises both the traditional methods of Post-Colonial criticism (E. Said, H. Bhabha, G. Spivak) and the approaches established within the Neo-Victorian studies. The results of the research show the role the Victorian cultural legacy's reinterpretation plays in overcoming the Australian "bastard complex". The article thus highlights the political and cultural contexts behind the Neo-Victorian literary projects and could be of use for literary scholars, Culture Studies scholars and students of Humanities.

### Keywords

Post-Colonial studies, Neo-Victorian fiction, neocolonialism, intertextuality, bastard complex

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### 1. Introduction

Despite the obvious importance the concept of Imperialism acquires in the process of shaping semantic field of the notion "Victorianism" in public conscience, the post-colonial revision of Victorian heritage that had started as early as 1964 by Jean Rhys's notorious novel "Wide Sargasso Sea" seemed to play minor role in the fiction of the so-called Victorian Revival until the very end of the last century. Represented in literary discourse of 1950 - 80ies by J.Farrel's "The Siege of Krishnapur" (1973), R.Drewe's "The Savage Crows" (1976) and the renovated tradition of American slavery tale (Heilmann, Llewellyn 2010, p. 67 - 68), at the turn of the XX century post-colonial reinterpretations of Victorian past have become one of the prominent tendencies in Neo-Victorian fiction. Starting from the 1990-ies, various aspects of colonial trauma have been explored in Jane Rogers's «Promised Lands» (1995), Andrea Barrett's «The Voyage of the Narhwal» (1998), Matthew Kneal's «English Passengers» (2000), Daniel Mason's «The Piano Turner» (2002), Rose Tremaine's «The Colour» (2003), Julian Barnes's «Arthur and George» (2005) etc.

The reason behind that rapid outburst of interest towards Victorian colonial heritage might be seen in vivid public discussion around the reconstruction of "colonial mentality" in presumably de-colonized modern world (Simon Gikandi, Anne McClintock, Rey Chow) (Ho 2014, p. 10) partially provoked by the so called New Imperial Historians (Catherine Hall, Sonya Rose, Cathleen Wilson) critically revising the works of the famous post-colonial triumvirate (Edward

Said, Gayatri Spivak and Homi Bhabha) (Brantlinger 2009, p. 56). In her seminal monograph entitled «At the Heart of Empire: Indians and the Colonial Encounter in Late Victorian Britain», Antoinette Burton calls for critical reconsideration of the very term “nation” by means of overcoming the well-established dichotomies of centre vs periphery, local vs imperial historical narrative and unifying them within the frames of common analytical paradigm (Burton 1998). Kathleen Wilson in her study «A New Imperial History: Culture, Identity and Modernity in Britain and the Empire, 1600-1840» strongly opposes the traditional postcolonial isolationism toward the “common history” of the colonies and metropolis and coins a term “Atlantic interculture” to stress the overarching unity of historical narratives produced both by the colonizers and the colonized (Wilson 2004, p. 196-198).

In their attempts to position the Imperial past as a common background for everyone involved in the colonization process - be it victims or impostors, - the New Imperial History supporters often blame the traditional Post-Colonial studies for their biased and narrow approaches towards the colonial past. As John McKenzie points out, such monolithic and binary vision of the past could not but harm the very intercultural ties the founders of Post-Colonial criticism proclaimed vitally important for building up a common future based on mutual respect and equality (quot. ex Brantlinger 2009, p. 56). David Parker finds in dangerous for the future of the world to overtly simplify the controversial and paradoxical picture of the Imperial past by hyperbolizing its negative features and promoting dogmatic attitudes to its legacy (Parker 2014).

In terms of the Neo-Victorian project, as Mari-Louise Cohlke points out, such approach would result in a reversionary “orientalization” of Victorian era “as Western culture’s mysterious, eroticized and exotic Other” (cit. ex Heilmann, Llewellyn 2010, p. 68). Modern Neo-Victorian writers tend to move away from Edward Said’s canonical postcolonial readings of the Victorian legacy as such that promotes slavery and Imperialism (“Culture and Imperialism”). Instead, they highlight the complexity and ambiguity of the colonization process by either searching for its distant consequences in the modern contexts or projecting modern concerns in the historical past.

As a result, in a number of countries that treat colonization as a groundwork of nation building process (Australia, Canada, Hong Cong etc.), discussions about “proper” or “improper” forms of colonialism (Ho 2014, p. 14) stimulate the so-called second wave of post-colonial literature, «a phase in which writers from former imperial colonies view the work of English masters as part of a literary commonwealth, not to be necessarily subverted or struck down but to be celebrated» (Martiny 2011, p. 49).

## 2. Methodological Framework

The article’s relevance is therefore determined by the necessity to critically reconsider the foundations of traditional Post-Colonial studies with regard to the text produced by modern Neo-Victorian writers stemming from the countries where colonialism, on the one hand, serves as a nationhood foundation, and, on the other hands, proves to be source of trauma both for the colonizers and the colonized. The article’s aim is to explore Peter Carey’s “Jack Maggs” (a critical rewriting of Charles Dickens’s “Great Expectations” from the point of view of an outlaw expelled to Australia) as a sample of a specific generic modification of a traditional post-colonial novel, resulting from the Neo-Victorian fiction’s ambiguous attitude to the Imperial heritage of the Victorian age. To tasks determined by the goal comprise investigating the specificity of Australian attitude towards the national past, marking out the features of the white Australian identity driving back to colonial stigma, positioning Carey’s novel within the contexts of Australian convict fiction and postcolonial fiction and defining the role Dickens’s “Great Expectations” play in shaping out the colonial trauma in the derivative narrative. The methodological framework of the article comprises both the traditional methods of Post-Colonial criticism (E. Said, H. Bhabha, G. Spivak) and the approaches established within the Neo-Victorian studies.



### 3. Results

In the late XX century, the so-called Imperial melancholy (defined by Paul Gilroy as the former metropolis's reluctance to reflect over the feelings of guilt and shame provoked by its colonial past (Gilroy)) results in the "active forgetfulness" strategy aimed at reconsidering the colonial legacy as equally influential, equally beneficial and equally traumatizing for both sides of the process. In Australia, marked by colonial stigma at the state- and nation-building level (for its white founders were at the same time treated as exiles and outcasts by the metropolis), this strategy produces a whole range of a second wave postcolonial texts defined by Giles Foden as "duplicated" or even "multiplex" in scope. The best postcolonial novels, Foden states, do not necessarily emphasize the brutal colonial exotic; neither do they attempt to "write back to the Empire" from the marginalized colonized subject's point of view. Instead, they try to engage the colonial experience in the wider context, which is equal to political and cultural globalism (Foden).

Peter Carey's "Jack Maggs", written in the very midst of an arduous polemics around Australian identity and national politics (marked, on the one hand, by Paul Keating's "Redfern Address" and, on the other hand, by Paulin Hanson's aggressive rhetoric in defense of Australia's Anglo-Celtic cultural tradition), looks like a direct response to the "New Imperial" revisionism. The idea of the novel, as Carey himself would confess, comes from the fact that "Australians do not like to celebrate this moment when the nation is born... We carry a great deal of safe-hatred, denial, grief and anger, all unresolved" (cit. ex Ho 2014, p. 118).

What makes the representation of the Imperial narrative so challenging for the post-Victorian fiction is the immanent intention (subtly represented through the very term "post-Victorian") of the latter to reestablish the Empire as a center of literary canon (which, in its turn, could result in restoring "Imperial normativity" (Ghikandi). Even the most subversive post-colonial reinterpretations of the Victorian novels (such as Jean Rhys's "Wide Sargasso Sea") still position the Victorian text as an unattainable aesthetical paragon, thus falling back into center vs periphery frame typical for neo-colonial discourse.

Carey's choice of Dickens's "Great Expectations" as a source text for "Jack Maggs" seems to be quite obvious with regard to the role of this text in post-colonial critical discourse since Edward Said's classical interpretation; on the other hand, as Mary Hammond would suggest, "Great Expectations" is a "crisis novel" being constantly reinterpreted and recontextualized in times of great social and political disturbances (Hammond 2015, p. 8). Another reason for turning to Dickens's classics might be the fact that it provides an iconic sample of a naïve narrator - a strategy constantly applied as a counter-discursive practice, for, as Michel Foucault points out, «naïve knowledges located low down on the hierarchy, beneath the required level of cognition or scientificity» (cit. ex Clayton 2006, p. 146) can effectively overthrow the dominant metanarrative.

The aforementioned function works perfectly for Peter Carey's novel, where naïve narrator (impersonated by Jack Maggs, a convict banished from Great Britain to Australia) is but one of several narrative instances producing various versions of Maggs' story; eventually, Maggs' personal take on his own life effectively overcomes its "professional" interpretation created by young and aspiring writer Tobias Outs for commercial purposes. The latest aspects comes in line with Carey's own emotional explanation of his choice of pretext: «Then one day, contemplating the figure of Magwitch, the convict in Charles Dickens's "Great Expectations", I suddenly thought THIS MAN IS MY ANCESTOR. And then: THIS IS UNFAIR!» (cit. ex Ho 2014, p. 118).

As Elizabeth Ho aptly points out in her seminal study "Neo-Victorianism and the Memory of Empire", the white Australian identity feels split by the fact that its bearers are, on the one hand, victims, and, on the other hand, beneficiaries of the British Empire's colonization project. Consequently, white Australians feel deprived of home both in past and present, in Australia and overseas (Ho 2014, p. 154). In his numerous interviews, Carey ponders over this unique and deeply traumatizing experience that involved the former victims of social violence

in the acts of racial violence and resulted in a complicated feeling of guilt, safe-hatred, rage and sorrow yet to be reconsidered, worked over and resolved (Kucala 2012, p. 118). Bruce Woodcock, in his turn, admits that the blaze of the convict so many families in Australia felt marked with is the thing modern white Australian identity tries hard to get rid of; it is only the matter of the last decades that the attitude to those shameful pages of family history is gradually getting better (Woodcock 2003, p.119). As if trying to rehabilitate itself, the Australian convict literature rising from Marcus Clarke's «His Natural Life» (1885) and consequently developed by Thomas Kinilly («Bring Larks and Heroes» (1967), «Playmaker» (1987)), Patrick White («A Fringe of Leaves» (1976)) and Richard Flanagan («Gould's Book of Fish» (2001)), is stuffed full of the images of heroic, brave and overtly masculine victims of the Imperial injustice, their natural vitality and power providing a striking contrast with the soulless, fruitless and mechanical nature of the regime.

Yet another reason behind Carey's turning to "Great Expectation" might be, as John Thiem suggests, the peculiar attitude of the Australian post-colonial writers to Charles Dickens under the influence of the white Australians' "bastard complex" (Hodge, Mishra 1992) that tends to be revealed through numerous depictions of abusive relationship between cruel, indifferent parents and their lost, unwanted children. In his deeply analytical study "Post-Colonial Con-Texts: Writing Back to the Canon", Thiem ponders over the idea that the famous Victorian writer is firmly positioned as a father figure within the Australian literary tradition, starting from one of its founders, Henry Lawson, who not only was directly influenced by Dickens's writing but also felt a sort of filial love towards his great predecessor (Thiem 2002, p. 103). Hence that, Peter Careys overtly emotional, controversial love-hatred towards Dickens (and his textual substitute).

It is deeply symbolical that, in his struggle for justice, Peter Carey seems to pay no attention to the problem of Australian aboriginals rooted out of their lands by the colonizers; instead, he is totally focused on British-Australian relationship metaphorically conceptualized as those of cruel parents and unwanted children (an image typical for Australian literature, as Peter Pierce's «The Country of Lost Children» decisively demonstrates). Jack Maggs is an orphan, a foundling kept and fed by calculating abortionist Ma Britten (a telling name itself) only because of his exceptional talent in theft; Jack's firstborn from Ma Britten's daughter is brutally killed in utero; Maggs himself neglects and abandons his Australian-born sons overseas to travel back to England and to recover his legitimacy through his cherished stepson Henry Phipps, who, in his turn, forswears such an embarrassing relationship and even tries to murder his benefactor.

Alongside with the novel's dominant motive of restoring one's social status and parentage, repeatedly implied images of orphans, neglected or aborted children contribute to what Hodge and Mishra call "the Australian bastard complex" - a trauma in the very heart of white Australian identity caused by barbarous depopulation of aboriginals and rooted in «a continuous need to generate new forms of the foundation myth, which exists to annul, defuse, displace and negate the intractable conditions of the foundation event» (Hodge, Mishra 1992, p. 26).

Jack Maggs' initial obsession with legitimacy, his eventual disappointment in his thought-to-be motherland and subsequent decision to return back to Australia to father his own abandoned bastard sons and to become a flourishing patriarch of a big family works out as a Freudistic practice of *Nachtraglichkeit* for an Australian writer deeply concerned by his country's problematic relationship with colonial heritage. As Carey himself would point out, "Australia kept on being Victorian long after the British stopped being Victorian. People arriving in Australia many years after the Victorian era well and truly ended would see its vestiges there. In the outposts of the Empire these exiled people were still keeping up the standards, unaware that they were no longer the standards. Things like that happen when people feel they are exiled from where the center is, or from where home is" (cit. ex Ho, p. 131). The same sentiment can be found in another piece of Neo-Victorian fiction from Australia, John Harwood's Gothic novel "The Ghost Writer", where the Australian-

born protagonist suffers from feeling expelled from “home” (idyllic metropolitan paradise) he has never lived in personally; it takes him almost thirty years and a fire to set free from the fake heritage he had deliberately sacrificed his life to.

#### 4. Conclusion

Thus, the main idea behind Carey’s “Jack Maggs” as a second-wave postcolonial novel (typical for the countries positioning colonization as a foundational myth within the nation-building process) is erasing Australian stigma of collaterality and cultural dependance from the metropolis. By critically reconsidering the Victorian masterpiece that famously positions Australia at the margins of the civilized world, Carey tends both to get rid from the writer’s anxiety of influence and to reconceptualize his native country as a new and true home for those expelled from metropolis. By appointing a marginalized Victorian character as a main hero of his novel and sending him back to Australia Carey does not only follow Neo-Victorian tradition of recovering silenced voices from the past, but also contributes to the complex process of overcoming Anglo-Australian colonial trauma and reestablishing Australia in its own national mythology as home rather than a penal colony. He pays specific attention to overcoming the Australian “bastard complex” by critical deconstruction of true vs false family dichotomy. Jack’s fanatical desire to restore his “Englishness”, his subsequent disappointment in his former motherland and his decision to go back to Australia to acknowledge his sons left there and to become a founder of a big and prosperous family serves as a means to reveal problematic matter of self-identification still quite painful for the white Australian identity. At the same time, applying the Victorian text as a source linking past and present, Carey creates a chronological distance effective enough to activate the retroactive memory mechanism necessary to deal with the traumatizing experience.

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MODERN EUROPEAN RESEARCHES: ISSUE 1, 2021  
ISSN 2311-8806

FOUNDER AND PUBLISHER  
Privatuniversität Schloss Seeburg, Salzburg

EDITORIAL ADDRESS  
Seeburgstrasse 8, 5201 Seekirchen am Wallersee, Salzburg, Austria  
publisher@doaj.net

PRINTING HOUSE  
Autonomous non-profit organization of supplementary professional education  
“Inter-regional center of innovative techniques in education”  
printed by permission of Privatuniversität Schloss Seeburg, Salzburg, Austria

Sent for printing 09-02-2021  
Circulation 1000  
Order 050117/463

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