



BREAKTHROUGH SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AS AN ENGINE OF SCIENCE

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based on the results of
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АЛЕКСАНДР III: ПОРТРЕТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО ДЕЯТЕЛЯ В РАБОТАХ ФРАНЦУЗСКИХ ДОРЕВОЛЮЦИОННЫХ ИСТОРИКОВ

Аннотация

Актуальность данного исследования выражена в том, что жизнь и деятельность Александра III всегда привлекала, и будет привлекать внимание многих историков. Ему посвящено множество книг, монографий, статей и телепередач, и со временем интерес к данной исторической фигуре только возрастает.

Цель: изучить и проанализировать портрет Александра III как политического деятеля в работах французских дореволюционных историков.

В данной работе использование диалектического принципа является универсальным **методом** в выработке стратегии построении программы исследования.

Итоговый результат: в основном это были публицистические или полупублицистические очерки о России и ее императоре, с точки зрения их надежности как союзника во франко — германском противостоянии, разбросанные по различным периодическим изданиям

Ключевые слова

Портрет, государственный деятель, работа, историк, источник.

Необходимо начать с того, что Первая мировая война и русская революция практически убрали из области интересов французских историков время правления Александра III, которое казалось совершенно ничтожным по сравнению с наполеоновским периодом времени. Именно поэтому к концу XX века, французская историография русской истории данного периода времени очень неинформативна.

Нами было изучено достаточное количество источников, различных авторов, которые дошли до наших дней, и более подробно хотелось бы остановиться на работах французского историка Сильвена Бансидуна. Стоит заметить, что личность Александра III ни популярностью, ни особыми симпатиями советских историков не пользовалась, лишь в последние годы, интерес к ней явно возрос.

С. Бансидун в своей статье «Непризнанный царь: Александр III» делает акцент на то, что «до наших дней личность и царствование Александра III вызывает идеологические и политические споры». Стоит заметить, что французский историк пытается давать объективную оценку в отношении своего героя, успевая отмечать его многочисленные не только достоинства, но и недостатки, просчеты в политике

и, наоборот, удачные моменты его жизни и деятельности в целом. К числу достижений, в первую очередь, он относит строительство транссибирской магистрали, союз с Францией и тактичную внешнюю политику. Но, список неудач, более обширный, сюда он относит голод 1891 года, ограничение слова прессы, недовольство крестьян и рабочих, а также ликвидацию либерального курса. С. Бансидун считает Александра III виновником первой русской революции.

Нами было выше указано, что, в первую очередь, из русской литературы Александр III любил А.С. Пушкина, но, французский историк думает иначе. Он в своей статье указывает на то, что самодержец предпочитал произведения П.И. Мельникова - Печерского, Н.С. Лескова и Ф.М. Достоевского, с которыми его познакомил К.П. Победоносцев. Здесь необходимо провести параллель и сравнить некоторые моменты. Отметим, что Ю.В. Готье в конце 1920 - х гг. доказал то, каких трудов стоило К.П. Победоносцеву, чтобы Александр III, прочитал хотя бы что -нибудь, даже тогда, когда он пытался по максимуму упростить восприятие для ученика текстов различных авторов.

Здесь трудно сказать о том, что же явилось причиной такого крупного пробела в монографии С.Бандусина. У нас есть две версии: либо он хотел, скрасить и свести на «нет» низкий образовательный уровень Александра III, которому он проникся симпатией, или же просто был невнимателен к фактам и работам предшественников.

На наш взгляд, очень сомнительный вывод французский историк делает о связях еще юного Александра III со славянофилами. Хотя против увлечения самодержца идеями славянофилов выступал тот же Победоносцев, удивительно, почему такой важный факт упустил из виду С. Бандусин. Также он говорил о том, что в приближенный круг Александра III входили те же самые славянофилы, что является ложью.

Можем сказать о том, что французский историк С. Бансидун, написал хорошую монографию об императоре Александре III, что нельзя сказать о ее качестве. Он избегает твердых утверждений, высокопарных фраз. У него присутствует стремление понять Российскую империю и её монарха, при этом, не навязывая своего мнения в каких - либо вопросах. Мы не можем согласиться со всеми его утверждениями, что подтверждается русской исторической литературой, но бесспорным остается факт, что С. Бансидун очень аккуратно относится к истории не своей страны, оставляя при этом огромные возможности для работы исследователей и для выражения мыслей читателей.

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ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ



TECHNICAL SCIENCE

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STUDYING THE METHODS FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF USING GAS FUELS IN POWER PLANTS

Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of ways to increase the efficiency of using gaseous fuels in power plants. The features of combustion of gaseous fuel are considered. The main types of combustion (kinetic and diffusion) are presented. The results obtained in this work can be used to optimize power machines and installations using the combustion process.

Keywords: combustion, fuel, gaseous fuels, power machines, efficiency.

Fuel combustion processes are the basis of modern energy technologies for the production of electrical and thermal energy. The efficiency of the combustion process is assessed by the amount of heat generated per unit mass of fuel, flame temperature, and the remainder of harmful impurities in the combustion products.

Energy prices have a stable upward trend. This is due to the difficulty of extracting fuel, reducing fuel reserves, and the complexity of transportation. Therefore, the issues of improving the parameters of fuel combustion process are relevant. The solution to this issue will improve the efficiency of power machines and installations of various types - power plants, engines, heating points.

The aim of this work is to study ways to improve the efficiency of using gaseous fuels in power plants. The methods of analysis of technical information, methods of mathematical modeling are used in the work. The results obtained in this work can be used to optimize power machines and installations using the combustion process.

The main condition for gas combustion is the presence of oxygen (and, consequently, air) [1, 2]. Without the presence of air, gas combustion is impossible. In the process of gas combustion, the chemical reaction of combining oxygen in the air with carbon and hydrogen of the fuel occurs. The reaction takes place with the release of heat, light, as well as carbon dioxide and water vapour [3].

According to the types of combustion of gaseous fuel, kinetic and diffusion combustion can be distinguished (Fig. 1). Kinetic combustion is combustion of premixed fuel (combustible gas, vapour or dust) and an oxidizer. In kinetic combustion, the combustible substance and oxygen are pre - mixed into the combustion zone. Diffusion combustion is combustion in which the oxidant penetrates into the combustion zone due to diffusion.

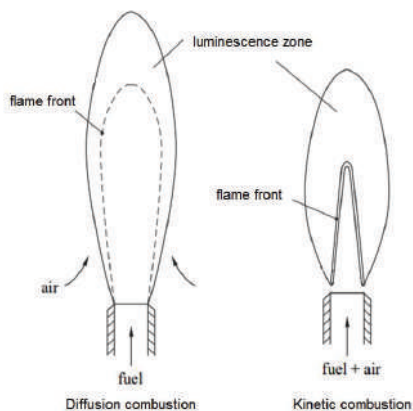


Fig. 1. Diffusion and kinetic mechanism of combustion of gaseous fuel

A flame front is a narrow reaction zone of a spreading flame in which combustion occurs. The thickness of the flame front at normal atmospheric pressure is tenths of a millimeter, sometimes reaching 1 - 2 mm. With the decrease in pressure, the flame front expands in space.

The color of the flame directly depends on the amount of oxygen being supplied. Air intake within the normal range turns the flame blue. If the air - fuel mixture is unbalanced (gas prevails), the flame turns yellow, and eventually it turns red and white.

To increase the efficiency of combustion of gaseous fuels, the following measures can be proposed:

- preliminary preparation of the fuel - air mixture (ensuring uniform mixing of fuel and air). In this case, combustion will be kinetic and more efficient;
- providing a sufficient amount of air (oxidizer). For an efficient combustion process of gaseous fuels, the amount of oxidant should be 3 - 5 % more than a theoretical value.

Thus, in this work, we have studied the ways to increase the efficiency of using gaseous fuels in power plants.

Understanding the laws of the combustion process will allow the most efficient organization of combustion of various fuels to increase the intensity and efficiency of existing combustion methods.

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OPTIMIZATION ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS

Annotation

When analyzing electrical circuits alternating current, the complex nature of their parameters must be taken into account, which introduces serious complications in mathematical calculations.

Keywords

objective function, complex numbers, MathCAD.

Of practical interest for electrical engineering is the solution of the optimization problem for a complex AC electric circuit containing several sources of emf and a branched load. In [1] the solution of optimization problem for a load of active resistors was shown. In practice, in most cases the load is active - inductive (electric motors).

In compiling the calculation scheme (Fig. 1) complex resistances Z_2 and Z_3 are taken as the load. Replacing R with Z in terms of calculations means that the calculation system switches from real numbers to complex numbers. Accordingly, the power is considered as complex and from the point of view of optimization the double formulation of the problem is possible, and the search of maximum of active power or total power is possible.

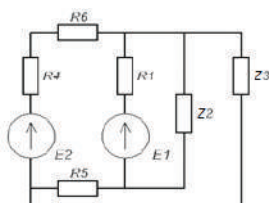


Figure. 1. Block diagram of a complex electrical circuit

The solution with respect to the element Z_3 (we look for its value that provides the maximum power on the load) translates the original system of equations into an unsolvable by conventional algebraic methods: we get 5 equations with 6 unknowns.

The solution is achieved by application of optimization methods of extremum search. The objective function F , as product of current squared I_3 on resistance Z_3 , is defined by 6 parameters. In order to determine it, the whole system of equations describing the electric circuit in question is calculated. The objective function is written with respect to one unknown, resistance Z_3 :

$$Z(R, I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4, I_5) := R \cdot (I_3)^2 \rightarrow \max$$

The graph of the objective function of the considered example for the range of possible changes has the form shown in Fig. 2.

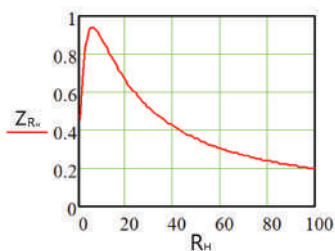


Figure. 2. The graph of the objective function for the example in question

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QUALITY CONTROL IN ADITIVE TECHNOLOGY

Annotation:

the article talks about the prospects and problems in additive manufacturing, about the number of professional personnel and about what tools can be used for a model in time in a three - dimensional printer.

Keywords:

additive manufacturing, prototyping, 3D modeling, 3D printing

In recent years, 3D printing has received a lot of press attention. 3D printing technologies, designated as the technology that led to the third industrial revolution, were invented in the early 80's. They remained a niche technology until a key patent expiration in 2009, which gave rise to many startups offering cheap 3D - quality printers. The media frenzy in 2012 brought attention to 3D printing, and in 2016, Hewlett Packard and General Electric entered the 3D printing market. Even after the media hype, some market sectors are still showing huge growth [1].

Powder metallurgy is the most acceptable method for producing parts based on ferrous and non - ferrous metals; it is characterized by a high metal utilization rate and a minimum number of finishing operations. A feature of powder metallurgy is the ability to manufacture products that cannot be obtained by traditional metallurgical methods. This direction has strategic prospects.

Additive technologies can rightfully be attributed to the achievements of the 21st century; they have enormous potential in reducing the cost of creating a wide variety of products. The degree of use of additive technologies in industrial production is an indicator of the industrial development of the state.

The 3D printing industry continues to maintain a high pace of advancement in all areas of activity. At the same time, it should be emphasized that the ways of promoting innovative technologies are different. Large firms such as Desktop Metal are improving new printers for metal printing, and Impossible Objects are looking for new composites and opportunities for using multi - component materials [1]. It must be remembered that whatever material is used, it must meet certain requirements. This raises the issue of certification in additive manufacturing. To do this, it must be remembered that up to now, general standards have been used for steel for more than 40 years. It is hoped that the digital economy that already exists for the most part shortens the time frame for standardization and certification in the 3D world. The expansion of the scope of implementation and development of additive technology directly depends on clear standards that define the terminology and such components as software products for three - dimensional design and three - dimensional printing [2].

The more component parts there are in the product, the higher the requirements for stock units and parts. Difficulties arise when the creation of a digital model is in one programming language, then it is re - saved in another (for example, STL) and then support and density check are added and, thus, the more different formats of the same file, the more inaccuracies and deviations. This problem is dealt with by large companies such as Stratasys, which develop one software for several functions [3].

But the more important problem is the lack of professional staff. Even if, at the moment, there are practically no engineers left who have not heard of three - dimensional printing, then there are only a few people in business who clearly represent the technological operations of additive manufacturing. If we talk about training personnel for new technologies, then teachers are needed. And teachers should have professional literature and a minimum of practical experience in 3D printing [4].

The process of training specialists for industrial enterprises and with technological thinking is disrupted by the introduction of new pedagogical methods. Initial engineering knowledge, which was given in "Soviet" educational institutions, is now impossible to obtain due to the lack of general education knowledge in physics and mathematics. It remains to hope for a sensible business, when a lot of money is spent on the purchase of equipment, the training of specialists becomes the most important component in ensuring the correct use of machines for three - dimensional printing [5].

3D printing has become an almost universal method for making prototypes and parts for small batch production. As for the problem of the quality of the printed sample, when working on metal or on a composite, or on plastic, there is always a threat of the appearance of inhomogeneity, cracks or voids, this is due to a large number of factors, both external and internal properties, and the quality of the material itself. The obvious decision is to constantly monitor the 3D printing process. If we focus on the classical process of machining metal, then we can talk about monitoring the state of the tool. Knowing the fluctuations in the load on the cutter, the automatic tracking systems know exactly about the parameters of the cutting process. Similarly, in the FDM process - layer - by - layer growing of a product from a pre - melted plastic thread, it will be enough to install a temperature sensor and monitor the quality of the thread by fluctuations, and therefore the process itself. A temperature change greater than the allowable value will mean a defect in the printed sample and it will be possible to automatically stop the process.

An even simpler method for SLS technology, selective laser sintering - is the sintering of fine powder (and even metal) material using a laser - this is computed tomography. The grain size, its sphericity, the presence of impurities and porosity are controlled.

Online control using ultrasound was proposed in 2014 by a group of German scientists from the Institute of Industrial Mathematics, but the method they proposed turned out to be acceptable only for parts of simple shapes, such as a cylinder. At the moment, online monitoring of 3D printing quality control remains an urgent task for a large number of equipment. And the more users of 3D printing, the more problems one has to face, and these further problems require further study.

In conclusion, it should be noted that today the range of applications of 3D printers and scanners is very wide: from manufacturing, medicine, construction, military and electronics to fashion and art. If we look at additive technologies in terms of materials used, everything is at a high level. Almost everything from metals to polymers is printed: hard and flexible, hard and soft, flammable and non - flammable, used everywhere.

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ПРОЦЕДУРА ПРИМИНЕНИЯ КОНЦЕПЦИИ РЕИНЖИНИРИНГА БИЗНЕС – ПРОЦЕССОВ

ADAPTABILITY OF BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING

Аннотация

Постоянное развитие деловой среды и предъявляемые требования к функционированию бизнес - процессов приводит к необходимости развития и внедрения инновационных способов повышения конкурентоспособности

организаций. Одним из таких способов является реинжиниринг бизнес - процессов (РБП). Основной целью реинжиниринга является предоставление услуг или производство готовой продукции в кратчайшие сроки, с наименьшими затратами сырья и лучшим качеством. Таким образом, реинжиниринг представляет собой эффективный способ достичь целей организации с точки зрения повышения результативности отдельных процессов, снижения затрат и повышения качества готовой продукции.

В данной статье автором разработан универсальный алгоритм применения реинжиниринга бизнес - процессов, от этапа разработки до реализации.

Ключевые слова

Бизнес - процессы, управление организаций, анализ, оптимизация, методы управления организации.

Annotation

The constantly evolving business environment forces the heads of organizations to review business processes and pushes them to search for new ways to improve the competitiveness of companies. One of these methods is the reengineering of business processes. The main goal of reengineering is to provide services or produce finished products in the shortest possible time, with the lowest cost of raw materials and the best quality. From here, we can conclude that business process reengineering (BPM) is an effective way to achieve the goals of the organization in terms of improving the effectiveness of individual processes, reducing costs, and improving the quality of finished products.

In the article, the author presents a universal algorithm for the application of business process reengineering, which includes the stages from the preparation of the RBP to implementation.

Key words

Business processes, organization management, analysis, optimization, organization management methods.

На сегодняшний день для большинства предприятий характерны определенные сложности при реализации бизнес - процессов, такие как: снижение качества выпускаемой продукции, увеличение времени цикла, производственные потери и излишние связи процессов. Все это приводит к потере конкурентоспособности организации.[1]

Алгоритм применения РБП позволяет рассмотреть путь для успешной интеграции реинжиниринга и повышения результативности бизнес - процессов. Применение алгоритма основывается на шести идентифицированных факторах, влияющих на результат применения РБП. Данные факторы приведены на рисунке 1.

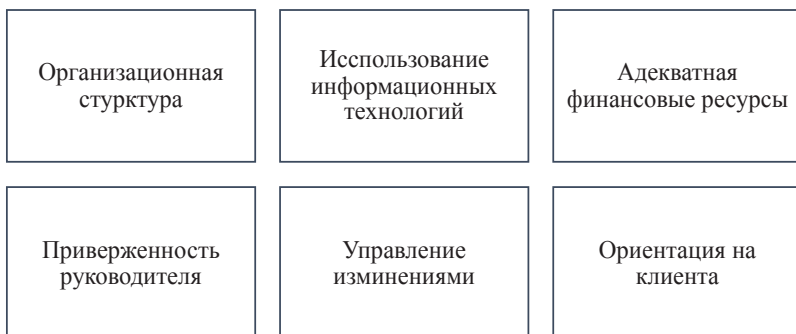


Рисунок 1. Факторы успешного РБП

Источник: разработано автором

Первым этапом в применении алгоритма является подготовка производства к РБП.

На данном этапе создается команда РБП для подготовки первоначального анализа исследования и проведения опроса с руководством, во избежание столкновения с сопротивлением при дальнейших изменениях. Так же, данная структура осуществляет сбор необходимой информации для успешного применения РБП, анализирует деятельность компании и накладные расходы для того, чтобы определить ключевые процессы, нуждающиеся в реинжиниринге. На последнем этапе применения реинжиниринга команда производит обучение персонала.

Первый этап алгоритма состоит из 4 основных шагов, проиллюстрированных на рисунке 2.

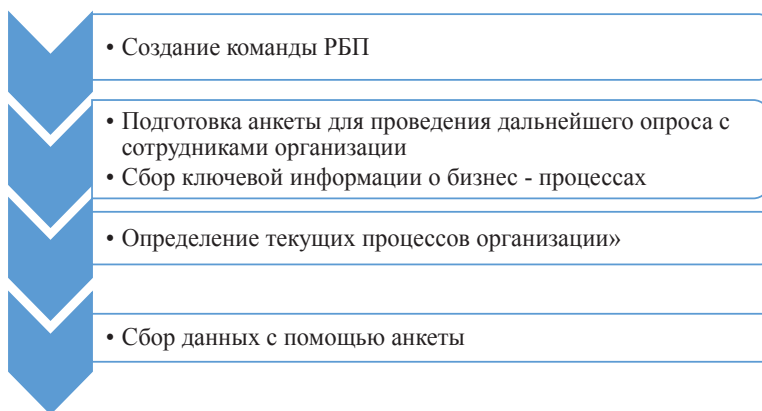


Рисунок 2. Шаги первого этапа

Источник: разработано автором

Второй этап применения РБП заключается в анализе текущих процессов предприятия методом «как есть». Данный этап также состоит из четырех основных шагов, представленных на рисунке 3.

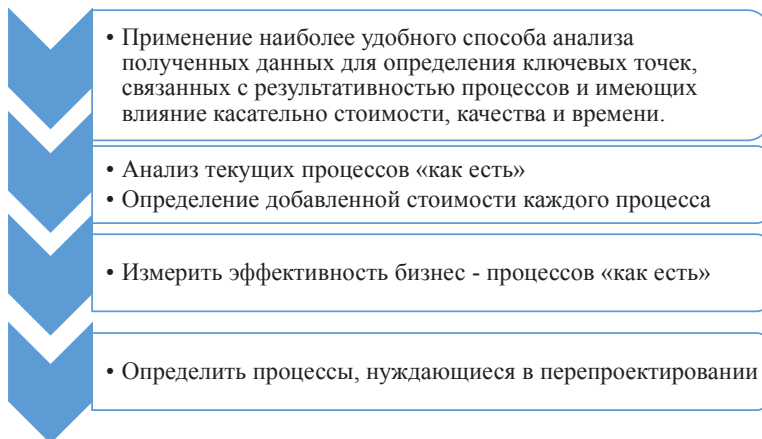


Рисунок 3. Шаги третьего этапа
Источник: разработано автором

Третьим этапом в применении РБП является проектирование будущего. Третий этап направлен на достижение максимальной готовности перед реализацией реинжиниринга. Этап состоит из четырех основных шагов (рис.4).

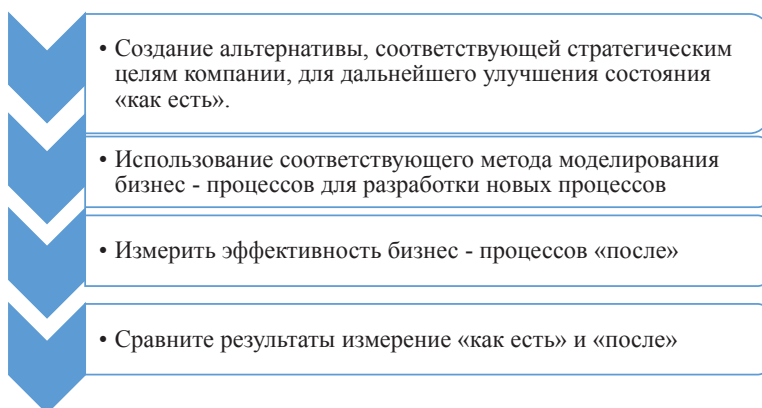


Рисунок 4. Шаги четвертого этапа
Источник: разработано автором

Заключительный четвертый этап состоит в реализации процесса реинжиниринга. (рисунок 5).

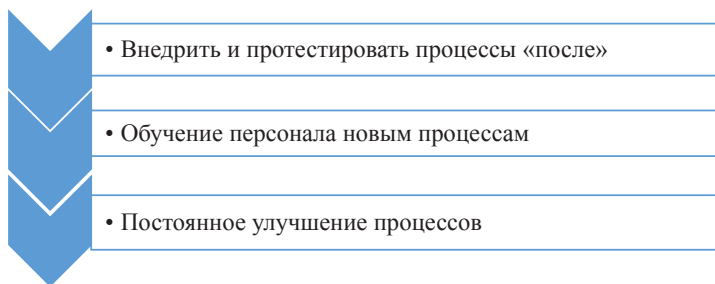


Рисунок 5. Шаги четвертого этапа

Источник: разработано автором

В данной работе был представлен алгоритм применения и реализации реинжиниринга. Текущий алгоритм имеет свойство универсальности, так как может применяться при описании различных существующих бизнес - процессов. В качестве дальнейшего вектора работы рассматривается разработка конкретного описания применения каждого из шагов алгоритма, а также описание применения алгоритма на примере одного или нескольких бизнес - процессов.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ



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ANALYSIS OF NON - FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Annotation

Thanks to non - financial indicators, the company will be able to better analyze and manage business processes, and will also be able to formulate new business processes that will further improve both financial parameters and meet the requirements of stakeholders. As for the insurance market, insurance companies are no exception to global practice. It is important to consider the justification for the need to analyze the non - financial indicators of an insurance company from the perspective of individual groups of stakeholders, whose decisions may be influenced by non - financial indicators.

Keywords

non - financial indicators, stakeholders, Insurance companies, business analysis.

To analyze the financial condition, in addition to financial statements, it is necessary to use additional information characterizing the state of the external and internal environment of the analyzed company. Changes in the system of international and domestic accounting and reporting, convergence of Russian and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which is reflected in the creation of Russian industry reporting standards. So, in accordance with the Regulation of the Bank of Russia dated December 28, 2015 N 526 - P, insurance companies, when preparing reports, are guided by the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards. This has a direct impact on the information base and methodology of financial analysis. Such changes affect the essence of the key concepts for the analysis: "capital", "income and expenses", "financial results".

There are two types of indicators for assessing the performance of companies: financial indicators and non - financial indicators. Financial metrics highlight variables that are directly related to a company's financial statements. Analysis of financial data uses a variety of methods to highlight the relative and relative importance of the data presented and to assess the position of the company. These methods include the analysis of absolute numerical values, relative ratios of financial values a specific date and in dynamics. Non - financial indicators are more difficult to formalize methodologically, but they play an equally important role in the objectivity and quality of the process of assessing the financial condition of companies.

Unlike tax authorities, analytical and consulting companies consider a system of balanced financial and non - financial indicators, especially if they evaluate the activities of insurance companies. For example, many consider the quality of services provided, the

quality of company management, the social orientation of a company or the level of service to be the most well - known non - financial indicator. At the same time, top managers of large insurance companies agree with this position, in particular, John Reeve, executive chairman of the insurance company "Willis Corroon", noted that it is thanks to non - financial indicators that one can see the real state of affairs of the company, which can sometimes be hidden behind uninformative at first glance, a set of financial indicators [1]. At the same time, he also noted that there are options in which a full set of non - financial indicators can tell everything about the company, even without analyzing the financial statements.

The most famous set of non - financial indicators is included in the ISO - 9001 certification, which sets the criteria for a quality management system [2]. With this certification, external stakeholders can be assured of how well the core principles of quality management are being implemented, including customer focus, top management motivation and involvement, a process approach or continuous improvement [3]. In terms of a stakeholder approach to business analysis that addresses the needs of key stakeholders, non - financial metrics are an important element because By no means all major stakeholders have their requirements expressed in financial terms. In particular, shareholders want to see an expansion of the client base along with successful financial results, and such an indicator as customer satisfaction will demonstrate how well the requirements of this group of stakeholders are being met. Thus, if the most complete analysis of the satisfaction of stakeholder requirements is required, then analysts have to study non - financial indicators along with financial ones.

At the same time, it should be remembered that one block of indicators can contain both financial and non - financial ones. First of all, this is necessary in order to maintain a balance in the analysis and analytical and consulting companies could form their conclusions more fully and with fewer assumptions. Otherwise, the conclusion of such companies will be uninformative and will not help make strategic decisions not only for external stakeholders, but also for internal ones, in particular, managers.

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FEATURES OF THE LTGAL STATUS OF A CHILD IN FAMILY LAW IN RUSSIA

Annotation

This article discusses the features of the legal status of the child. The concept of "legal status", normative acts that regulate the main points of the legal status of the child are highlighted. The fundamental problems that are directly related to this area are highlighted: the contradiction in legislation, the problems of the right and freedom of the child.

Keywords

Children, legal status of a child, legislation, rights and freedoms of a child, realization of rights

The relevance of the topic of this study is determined by the presence of a significant number of both theoretical and practical problems related to the concept of the legal status of a child. In particular, the legislator does not define and differentiate such categories as "children", "child", "minors".

In scientific works, the child is considered as an independent subject, and yet the priorities and prospects of scientific research in this area at the state level are not defined. A child before reaching the age of 18 or before being recognized as emancipated or before entering into marriage before reaching the age of marriage (18 years) does not have full legal capacity and, consequently, independence. The scope of the rights of the child is directly related to its independence.

In the scientific literature, scientists define the concept of "legal status" in different ways. Legal status is understood as "the totality of the rights, freedoms, duties and legitimate interests of the individual"; as a complex, collective category that reflects the entire complex of human relations with society, the state, the collective, and the people around them. [1].

So, we can assume that the essence of the family - legal status of the child consists of the following totality: rights in the family, legally fixed interests and obligations, disabilities, as well as other components of a legal and natural nature, which allow us to justify directly the type and volume content of the family - legal capabilities of the child [2].

The peculiarity of the legal status of a child is manifested in the fact that, on the one hand, it is a static category that records the legal status of a child, and on the other hand, it is dynamic, changing under the influence of many factors, namely changes in the child's age, health status, marital status, etc.

The problems of the child's family and legal status are determined by the lack of regulation of this status. *The legal status of the child is regulated by both national and international legislation. Thus, among the most significant international instruments in this area is the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was adopted on November 20, 1989 in New York.*

There are contradictions between the norms of family law, which determine the legal status of the child. Thus, the family legislation of the Russian Federation establishes the principles of priority of family education of children, care for their well - being and development, protection of the rights and interests of the child. However, for example, Articles 21, 22 of the IC of the Russian Federation do not take into account these principles and provide for the obligation of the court to terminate the marriage if the spouses have common minor children, even if one of them does not agree to the termination of the marriage relationship [3]. As a result, the child is deprived of the right to live and be brought up in a full family, i.e. full - fledged family education, joint and timely care of both parents for his well - being and development.

The problems associated with ensuring the legal status of a child are very important for Russian legislation. The rights and freedoms of the child as a special subject of legal relations are a special legal institution, which is a constitutional value established and protected by the State. So, the improvement of this sphere of activity is an important task of the Russian legislation.

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CAPACITY TO CONTRACT

Annotation

This article analyzes who should be understood as those who do not understand the importance of their actions or cannot control them, and the issues, grounds and

consequences of invalidating the agreements made by them, the appointment of forensic psychiatric examination in court and various approaches of scholars.

Keywords: disputed agreements, invalidation of agreements concluded by persons who do not understand or manage the significance of their actions, persons who do not understand or manage the significance of their actions, forensic psychological examination, forensic psychiatric examination.

Capacity to contract means a party has the legal ability to enter into a contract.

Capacity to contract means a party has the legal ability to enter into a contract. Capacity also means a person has to be competent as defined by law. Someone's capacity is determined by whether or not they have reached the age of majority and if they are mentally capable of understanding the applicable contract terms.

A contract must contain these six elements:

- Offer
- Acceptance
- Consideration
- Capacity
- Intent
- Legality.

Who Doesn't Meet Criteria for Capacity

Some people lack the capacity to enter into a legally binding contract¹:

- **Minors:** In general, anyone under 18 years old lacks capacity. If he or she does enter into a contract before they turn 18, there is usually the option to cancel while he or she is still a minor. There are some exceptions to this rule, however. Minors are allowed to enter into contracts for purchasing various necessities like clothing, food, and accommodations. Some states allow people under 18 to obtain bank accounts, which often carry strict terms and stipulations.

- **Mental Incapacitation:** If a person is not cognitively able to understand his or her responsibilities and rights under the agreement, then they lack the mental capacity to form a contract. Many states define mental capacity as the ability to understand all terms of the contract, while a handful of others use a motivational test to discern whether someone suffers from mania or delusions.

- **Intoxication:** Someone who is under the influence of drugs or alcohol is generally believed to lack capacity. If someone voluntarily intoxicated themselves, the court may order the party to uphold the obligation. This is tricky because many courts have also agreed a sober party shouldn't take advantage of an intoxicated person.

Contracts made with people who don't have legal capacity are voidable. The other person has the right of rescission, the option to void the contract and all related terms

¹ Draft Mental Incapacity Bill, HL Paper 189 - I HC 1083 - I Published on 28 November 2003 by authority of the House of Lords and the House of Commons London: The Stationery Office Limited. Chapter 5, paragraph 46. Page 17. All pages are 154.

and conditions. Courts may opt to void or rescind a contract if one of the parties lacked legal capacity. If the court voids the contract, it will attempt to put all parties back in the position they were in before the agreement, which may involve returning property or money when feasible.

Capacity of Companies

Companies also have to have capacity when entering into an agreement. If they don't, there can be serious consequences, particularly regarding guarantees. There are similarities across legal systems and jurisdictions when it comes to the general rules that govern the legal capacity of companies. For example, the legal theory that a business has a separate legal personality is recognized in both civil and common law jurisdictions. This means that as a defined legal person, a company has the capacity to enter into a contract with other parties and can be held liable for its actions.

Civil Law Countries

The United States isn't the only country that recognizes this legal concept. For example, France, a civil law country, has also adopted this idea. Legal capacity regarding entities was recently reformed by Ordinance n°2016 - 131, which went into effect in 2016. Under French Civil Code Article 1147, a company's lack of capacity is a grounds for relative nullity, a defense that can be invoked by the aggrieved party to void the contract. In this case, the aggrieved party would be the company. Furthermore, Article 1148 allows French companies who lack capacity to contract to legally enter into contracts that are day - to - day acts which are authorized by usage or legislation.

In Spain, there is a special relationship with church and state. As a result, the church is governed by elements of a specific concordat: Spanish Civil Code Article 37, which says that companies enjoy "civil capacity²."

Common Law Countries

In common law countries, a company's capacity is limited by the company's memorandum of association. This document contains the clause that describes the commercial activities the business is involved in, thereby delineating the company's capacity.

Under the ultra vires doctrine, a business cannot do anything beyond what is allowed by its statement of objects. The ultra vires doctrine was initially seen as a necessary measure to protect a company's shareholders and creditors. This doctrine gave rise to what's known as the constructive notice rule, which states that any third party that entered into a contract with another company must have been knowledgeable of that business's objects clause.

If you need help with what capacity to contract means, you can post your legal need on UpCounsel's marketplace. UpCounsel only accepts the top 5 percent of lawyers to its site. Lawyers on UpCounsel come from law schools such as Harvard Law and Yale Law

² MENTAL INCAPACITY, The Law Commission (LAW COM No 231). Item 9 of the Fourth Program of Law Reform: Mentally Incapacitated Adults. Ordered by The House of Commons to be printed 28 February 1995. Page 133, all 300.

and average 14 years of legal experience, including work with or on behalf of companies like Google, Menlo Ventures, and Airbnb.

1. Distinctions of Persons Based on their Capacity to Conclude Juridical Acts.

From the point of view of concluding juridical acts there are three categories of persons:

- those fully capable of concluding juridical acts
- those fully incapable
- those having limited capacity

A. Fully Capable of Concluding Juridical Acts

Fully capable of concluding any juridical act are those who have completed the eighteenth year of age, i.e. the persons who have reached majority (Art. 127 CC), provided that no reason exists for them to be deprived of their capacity to conclude juridical acts. For the computation of one's age the day of the person's birth is also taken into account (Art. 241, 2 CC).

For example, A, who was born on May 15, 1990, will reach majority on May 15, 2008.

B. Fully Incapable of Concluding Juridical Acts

Those fully incapable of concluding juridical acts are divided into two categories: the absolutely incapable and the relatively incapable³.

a. Absolutely incapable

Absolutely incapable of concluding juridical acts are the persons who are totally incapable of concluding any juridical act. In this category belong those who have not yet completed the tenth year of age and the persons who are placed under privative judicial assistance in whole (Art. 128 CC).

More specifically:

aa. Minors who have not yet completed the tenth year of age. If such minors conclude a juridical act, it will be null and void. The juridical acts of these persons are concluded by their legal representatives who need to act according to the formal requirements, if any, laid down by law. The minors' legal representatives are their parents, since in principle the parental care belongs to the parents jointly (Art. 1510, 1 CC).

bb. Persons under privative judicial assistance in whole. As was earlier mentioned, 20 when a person is placed under privative judicial assistance in whole, he is incapable of concluding any juridical act in his own name. The judicial assistant acts in his stead as legal representative, with the formal requirements laid down by law complied with at all times. Consequently, all the juridical acts concluded by the assisted person in propria persona during the entire period of duration of the privative judicial assistance in whole are null and void, even if it is proved that at the time of the conclusion of the particular juridical act he was fully conscious of its meaning (e.g. because the transaction was insignificant, or because the health of the psychologically disturbed person had been

³ Responsibility and AI. Council of Europe study DGI(2019)05 Rapporteur: Karen Yeung. Prepared by the Expert Committee on human rights dimensions of automated data processing and different forms of artificial intelligence (MSI - AUT).

restored but the state of privative judicial assistance in whole under which he had been placed had not yet been lifted)

Example: A, who was under privative judicial assistance in whole due to psychological disturbance, sold an immovable of his to B. The sale is null and void even if it is proved, via a medical certificate, that at the time A concluded the sale with B he had been restored to health and, consequently, he was conscious of his actions. As long as the court judgment placing A under privative judicial assistance in whole is not reversed, all of A's transactions are null and void. The transfer of the real estate property from A to B would have been valid if it had been concluded between A's judicial assistant and B, with the formalities stipulated by law always complied with.

b. Relatively (or temporarily) incapable

Relatively (or temporarily) incapable of concluding a juridical act are the adults who, although not placed under privative judicial assistance in whole, nevertheless, at the time of conclusion of a particular transaction, are either not conscious of their actions, or in a state of psychological or mental disturbance decisively limiting the functioning of their will (Art. 131, 1 CC).

More specifically:

aa. a person is not conscious of his actions when, during a certain limited period of time, he cannot understand the meaning of the acts in which he engages, e.g. because of high fever, drunkenness, or the use of drugs;

bb. a person is in a state of psychological or mental disturbance, critically affecting the function of his will, when his ability to objectively evaluate reality is significantly reduced.

In the above cases the person has relative inability to conclude juridical acts because the inability to conclude such acts exists only when it is proved that, during the conclusion of a specific juridical act, a reason exists on account of which the person is prevented from freely shaping his will or from realizing the consequences of his declaration of will. If despite this relative (temporary) inability a person concludes a juridical act, the latter will be null and void (Arts. 131 and 171 CC).

This provision of the law is for those who are not conscious of their acts temporarily as well as for those who suffer from a certain psychological or mental disturbance but have not been placed under privative judicial assistance in whole (either because nobody started the process or because, even though the process has begun, the court decision has not yet been pronounced).

Example: A, who was not conscious of his actions on account of drunkenness, sold his stereo equipment to B for 10 euros. If the above mentioned stipulation did not exist (Art. 131 CC), B would acquire ownership of the stereo equipment and A would be deprived of the same receiving an insignificant amount of money in exchange. But, because this stipulation exists and the transaction is null and void, the court will consider the transaction as never having taken place; thus the stereo equipment will remain in A's hands.

c. The difference between absolute and relative incapacity

Those characterized as absolutely incapable, cannot conclude any juridical act. If despite this prohibition they do, the juridical act is null and void regardless of whether in the specific case they were conscious of the act they were concluding.

Those relatively incapable of concluding juridical acts are persons who, while generally capable of concluding juridical acts, at the time of conclusion of the specific juridical act, it was proved that they were either not conscious of their actions, or in a state of psychological or mental disturbance critically limiting the functioning of their will. Such transactions will be null and void⁴.

Examples: A, while in a state of psychological disturbance, sells an immovable property of his to B.

– If A is under privative judicial assistance in whole, the transaction he concluded with B is null and void even if it is proved that during its conclusion A was fully conscious of his actions because he had recovered. This is so because, as was mentioned earlier, the mere fact that a person is under privative judicial assistance in whole results in his inability to conclude any juridical act. This inability lasts until the privative judicial assistance in whole is lifted by a court decision.

– If A had not been placed under privative judicial assistance in whole (either because a petition was never filed – in order for the process to begin – or because it was filed but the court decision has not yet been pronounced), the transaction between A and B is null and void only if it is proved that, during the time of the conclusion of the transaction, he did not have the capacity of objectively evaluating reality.

C. Limitedly Capable of Concluding Juridical Acts

The persons who have limited capacity to conclude juridical acts are capable of entering into legal transactions only in the cases specified by law or only if the terms required by law are being complied with (Art. 133 CC).

According to Article 129 of the Greek Civil Code, are of limited capacity to conclude juridical acts those who have completed the tenth but not the eighteenth year of age, 22 those under privative judicial assistance in part, and those under concurrent judicial assistance. At this point it should be added that of limited capacity are also those who, according to Article 1676 of the Greek Civil Code, have been placed under privative judicial assistance in combination with concurrent.

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IS A CONTRACT VALID IF I SIGNED WHILE DRUNK?

Annotation

This article analyzes who should be understood as those who do not understand the importance of their actions or cannot control them, and the issues, grounds and consequences of invalidating the agreements made by them, the appointment of forensic psychiatric examination in court and various approaches of scholars.

Keywords: disputed agreements, invalidation of agreements concluded by persons who do not understand or manage the significance of their actions, persons who do not understand or manage the significance of their actions, forensic psychological examination, forensic psychiatric examination.

When drinking (or otherwise impaired), people often make unbelievably poor choices. This, of course, leads to common problems like drunk driving and regrettable tattoos. Other times, it could lead to problematic legal relationships. This leads many to ask, "Is a contract valid if I signed it while I was drunk (or otherwise impaired)?"

Fortunately, the answer is usually "no." Unfortunately, as with most things in the law, the answer is not as straightforward as a simple yes or no. This is because the law seeks to balance the interests of the drunk contract signer against the rights of the presumably sober second party to the contract. Would it be fair or in the interest of public policy to allow everyone to escape any contract simply by claiming they were drunk at the time of making it? Of course not.

Under the law, contracts require a few things to be created in the first place. Specifically, there must be an offer by one party which is accepted by the other, both parties must agree to the material terms of that agreement (often called a "meeting of the minds"), and there must be an exchange of something of value (often called "consideration"). Moreover, the terms of the agreement need to be sufficiently clear and definite so the court has a way to enforce them. If a person was drunk or impaired at the

time of entering into a contract, there may not have been a meeting of the minds as the drunken party may have been incapable of understanding to what he or she was agreeing⁵.

If a court finds that a contract did, in fact, come into existence, the drunken party then needs to show defenses as to why it should not be enforced⁶. Contract defenses protect one party from unfair terms or bargaining conditions. Thus, impairment could create such a defense, and the impaired party would argue that he or she lacked the capacity to contract due to the impairment. In this case, the court may rule the contract voidable (as opposed to void), making it possible for the impaired party to avoid the contract if it chooses to do so. Other defenses may include undue influence, duress, misrepresentation, unconscionability, illegality, mistake, violation of public policy, and more.

Of course, once this is claimed, the other party is not completely without recourse, itself. After all, if that party had no way to know that the drunk or impaired person was not sober, it may have suffered a harm by entering into the contract and performing in good faith despite the other party's impairment. Thus, it may bring claims sounding in equity (i.e., fairness under the law) called "quasi - contractual claims." ⁷Quasi - contractual claims include things like unjust enrichment, quantum meruit, and others. In essence, they are claims that allow a party to recover when it has, in good faith, performed as though a contract existed, even if it did not or if the contract was void or voidable.

Thus, while one may be able to return a car and avoid the financing contracts (provided everything is returned in good condition) if the documents were signed while impaired, someone who hires somebody to perform a service (like painting the house) cannot avoid all liability for the contract simply by claiming to have been drunk at the time it was created. Instead, the painter would sue under a quasi - contractual theory, claiming that the drunken contract maker appeared sober, gained the benefit of the work, and should, therefore, be obligated in fairness to pay for it.

There may also be some criminal issues, if it can be shown that the party attempting to induce the impaired person into a contract was intentionally taking advantage. Additional theories of both enforcing and avoiding the contract may also exist depending on the exact circumstances of the transaction. As a result, the only way to ensure that one has adequately protected his or her rights in these (hopefully) somewhat unusual circumstances is to speak with a well experienced, licensed attorney in the state where the contract was purportedly created. Fortunately, you can find an attorney simply by visiting HG.org's lawyer search page and performing a query based on geographical

⁵ Voidable Transactions The Logic & Philosophy. The - logic - of - the - Voidable - Transaction - Regime.pdf

⁶ Jaap Hage, "What is a Legal Transaction?", in Law as Institutional Normative Order, eds. Maksymilian Del Mar & Zenon Bankowski (Edinburgh: Ashgate, 2013), 103.

⁷ THE PRINCIPLES OF EUROPEAN CONTRACT LAW - Parts I and II revised 1998 (Parts I and II revised 1998, Part III 2002) <https://www.jus.uio.no/lm/eu.contract.principles.parts.1.to.3.2002/2.102.html>

location and area of practice. Only by speaking with a legal professional can one ensure that they have fully protected themselves from the consequences in one of these situations.

People routinely make incorrect decisions when they're under the influence of alcohol. In some instances, an intoxicated person may sign a contract while under the influence only to later regret entering into the agreement. Fortunately, Florida law often grants recourse to individuals who sign a contract while intoxicated, and the first step toward maximizing your chances of success in court is hiring a Fort Lauderdale contract attorney to assist you with your dispute.

Elements of a written agreement in Broward County

Generally, an agreement must meet a few specific criteria before Broward court will consider the agreement to be a legally - binding contract. First, an offer must be made by one party to another. Next, the other party must accept the offer. Both parties must then have a "meeting of the minds" and agree to the material terms. The agreement must also call for the exchange of something of value or "consideration." Finally, the contract must not involve an illegality, and the terms must be definite and clear enough to enable a court to sufficiently enforce the agreement. If one of the parties is intoxicated, courts will typically find that a meeting of the minds did not occur because a person who has been drinking may not be able to sufficiently understand the material terms of a contract.

Proving intoxication created impairment

Once a court finds that the an otherwise valid contract was entered into during the time frame in which one of the parties claims to have been intoxicated, the party who alleges intoxication must demonstrate to the court reasons the contract should not be enforced⁸. Typically, the party must show that his or her intoxication was severe enough to create impairment. The party would then argue that the intoxication - induced impairment caused him or her to lack the required capacity to enter into a legally - binding contract. If the court finds that the intoxicated party lacked capacity, the judge may rule the contract voidable, meaning the intoxicated party may avoid the contract if he or she chooses to do so.

Recourse for the other party's lawyer

In some instances, when one party is seeking to avoid a contract by claiming intoxication, the other party may wish to enforce the contract to avoid suffering a loss. The party who wishes to enforce the contract may file a quasi - contractual claim in the interest of seeking a more equitable remedy. This type of claim allows parties who acted in good faith and performed as though a contract existed to be compensated for certain losses that may result from the contract no longer being enforced.

Possible criminal liability

Sometimes one party may deliberately attempt to create a contract with an intoxicated or otherwise impaired person. If someone is found to have been attempting to take

⁸ The Law Determining the Nature of a Transaction as Civil or Commercial Author(s): E. G. L. Source: The Yale Law Journal , Jun., 1919, Vol. 28, No. 8 (Jun., 1919), pp. 806 - 810 Published by: The Yale Law Journal Company, Inc. Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/787282>

advantage of another party's intoxicated state, the party who attempted to induce the intoxicated individual may face criminal charges⁹.

Those who suspect they may have entered into a contract while lacking the ability to understand the terms of a contract in Hollywood, Fort Lauderdale or elsewhere in Broward County should contact a contract lawyer with a track record of successfully handling disputes regarding signed documents. While sinister intent on the other party's behalf is not a requirement for filing an action in court, there are also cases in which the impaired party is in dire need of protection from a party who deliberately exploited the impairment. Regardless, a contract dispute lawyer can determine whether the circumstances surrounding a contract are fair and ensure that your rights are protected.

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ИСКУССТВОВЕДЕНИЕ



ART HISTORY

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ФОРМАТЫ ТВОРЧЕСКО - ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ БИБЛИОТЕК ГОРОДА МОСКВЫ

Аннотация

Актуальность данной темы обусловлена активным развитием столичных библиотек за последние 5 лет. Современная библиотека уже не является местом для книговыдачи – сегодня это настоящий культурный центр со своими уникальными услугами и проектами. Цель статьи показать процесс развития столичных библиотек и привести уникальные примеры реализации культурных проектов в данных учреждениях. В статье представлен релевантный опыт реализации уникальных библиотечных проектов в столице.

Ключевые слова

Библиотека, культурно - досуговая программа, точки роста, дополненная реальность, интерактивность, культурный центр.

На данном этапе развития современные библиотеки Москвы становятся одними из важнейших элементов формирования комфортной городской среды. Сегодня во многих библиотеках создаются и развиваются новые, уникальные услуги и сервисы для посетителей данных учреждений. Основной тенденцией в развитии библиотек становится их модернизация в многофункциональные площадки для местных сообществ, выполняющие социокультурные функции.

На базе московских библиотек создано более 720 секций и кружков для разных возрастных категорий. Каждый год в данных учреждениях проводится свыше 20 тысяч культурно - досуговых программ разного формата [6].

По словам Мэра Москвы, библиотеки должны развиваться и модернизироваться. Библиотеки нового формата могут внедрять инновационные технологии и развивать социально - культурную сферу.

«Программа «Московские библиоцентры» нацелена на комплексное развитие библиотек: ремонт зданий и создание общественных культурных пространств в шаговой доступности для москвичей. Обновленные библиотеки будут иметь специальные аудитории для культурно - досуговых мероприятий, выставок, лекций, мастер - классов, а так же будут созданы пространства для клубной и кружковой деятельности посетителей всех возрастов» [6] — отметил мэр столицы Сергей Семенович Собянин.

На базе столичных библиотек создаются современные интеллектуальные медиacentры. Основная цель данных центров — на основе библиотек сделать культурные пространства, которые будут сочетать в себе как функции библиотеки,

так и культурного центра с городской гостиной. Библиотеки сегодня становятся более открытыми для жителей столицы.

По итогам проекта «*Моя библиотека*» 11 тысяч москвичей выразили свое видение того как должны развиваться библиотеки [7]. По их мнению, современная библиотека должна иметь:

- открытый доступ к электронным ресурсам;
- выставочные пространства;
- пространства для мастер - классов и лекций;
- зону для детского творчества;
- зону коворкинга;
- компьютерный зал с доступом к WI - FI;
- клубы и кружки для всех возрастных категорий.

Московские библиотеки развиваются постепенно, но уже четко прослеживается тенденция на развитие досуговых форм деятельности в библиотеках города.

Так в библиотеке читальни имени И. С. Тургенева активно развиваются концертные форматы творческо - производственной деятельности. В данном случае библиотека выступает как место проведения различных концертов и перформансов.

Активно развивается выставочная деятельность. В библиотеке создано пространство с необходимым оборудованием, формируется выставочная программа, в рамках которой создаются разнообразные и уникальные выставки, создаются специальные события, проводятся лекции и мастер - классы в различных жанрах и форматах, часто совмещаемые с книжными экспозициями.

Современная библиотека активизирует развитие творческих инициатив своих посетителей, создавая литературно - дискуссионные клубы, лектории и другие культурно - досуговые мероприятия.

В рамках программы «*Точки роста*», центральную библиотеку № 70 имени М.А. Шолохова в Преображенском районе переоборудовали, сделав центральной темой пространства тему авиации. В читальных залах появились аппараты для космического питания и настоящие авиационные тренажеры. Воспользоваться таким тренажером можно в настоящей кабине самолета Як - 40, которая находится прямо в библиотеке.

В библиотеке проходят различные тематические выставки, а так же организованы различные клубы для детей и молодежи [3].

В библиотеке № 227 в Северном Тушино помимо основных форм досуговой деятельности, можно почувствовать себя настоящим художником и сценаристом и создать свой уникальный комикс с помощью профессионального графического планшета [3].

Обновленная библиотека № 197 имени А.А. Ахматовой, сегодня первая городская смарт - библиотека, которая активно использует мультимедийные и VR – технологии в своей деятельности. Здесь есть зоны коворкинга с Wi - Fi и всем необходимым техническим обеспечением, многофункциональный зал -

трансформер, студия производства видео контента и VR - зона «Ахматовский балкон», где с помощью технологий виртуальной реальности каждый желающий сможет познакомиться с творчеством и биографией легендарной поэтессы [3].

Одной из популярных форм творческо - производственной деятельности в библиотеках является развитие театрального искусства, так например, на базе библиотеки № 96 ЦБС ВАО создан театральный центр «Свободный 24», который сегодня является новой культурной точкой в Москве.

В библиотеке № 18 имени В.А. Жуковского, так же активно развиваются театральные формы творческо - производственной деятельности. «Лялин - центр» – это не только библиотека, но и современная площадка для начинающих театральных коллективов и студий. Здесь у посетителей библиотеки есть возможность в полной мере реализовать свои творческие идеи и заявить о себе [3].

Помимо уникальных проектов и форм творческо - производственной деятельности, библиотеки следуют общим тенденциям развития досуга, так например, библиотеки проводят коллаборации с городскими парками и организуют летние читальни и другие виды досуговой деятельности на природе.

Одним из масштабных проектов, реализуемых в библиотеках Москвы в 2020 году, стало проведение новогодних программ. С 2 по 6 января в 149 библиотеках проводились бесплатные праздничные концерты и мастер - классы, конкурсные программы и представления. Во многих библиотеках проводились елки для детей. В московских библиотеках было создано и организовано свыше 1,3 тысяч досуговых мероприятий, которые посетили более 40,5 тысячи человек. В 2021 году библиотеки освоили ONLINE формат организации творческо - производственной деятельности, реализовав с 3 по 11 января проект «Книжная гирлянда» [5].

Таким образом, мы видим общую тенденцию на развитие классических форм творческо - производственной деятельности в библиотеках города Москвы. На сегодняшний день мы можем выделить следующие актуальные формы творческо - производственной деятельности, которые реализуются в учреждениях культуры библиотечного типа: литературные вечера, концертные программы, литературные спектакли, выставки, литературные - квесты, конкурсы, лекции, игры и другие мероприятия. Активно развиваются клубные и кружковые направления в библиотеках, создаются коворкинг – зоны, где сформированные сообщества по интересам могут реализовывать собственные культурные проекты и идеи.

Помимо устойчивых форматов творческо - производственной деятельности в библиотеках часто проводятся экспериментальные форматы досуга. Так, например, студентами университета Правительства Москвы было реализовано два уникальных для библиотеки читальни имени И. С. Тургенева формата.

Спектакль – перформанс «Тайны Тургеневских книг». Суть данного перформанса состояла в том, чтобы познакомить зрителя с Иваном Сергеевичем Тургеневым. Спектакль состоял из трех разных частей: театрализованная часть, викторина и интерактивная игра. Зрители знакомились с творчеством Тургенева,

узнавали новых героев его произведений и наслаждались атмосферой библиотеки – читальни им. И.С. Тургенева.

Иммерсивная постановка «Тайна похищенной диадемы». Данный проект реализовывался для того, чтобы показать зрителям новую интерактивную форму творческо - производственной деятельности. Зрители становились детективами и распутывали простую историю. Реализация данного проекта позволила увидеть всю суть инновационной формы проекта изнутри.

Подобные инновационные форматы проведения досуга в библиотеках предполагают непосредственное включение зрителя в процесс мероприятия. Стоит отметить, что данные форматы были новыми для этого учреждения культуры, но после успешной реализации стали частью культурного предложения.

Развитие творческо - производственной деятельности в учреждениях культуры библиотечного типа проходит постепенно с учетом потребностей и пожеланий их посетителей. Сегодня в библиотеках реализуются различные творческие и культурные проекты, успешная реализация которых привлекает новую аудиторию и способствует общему развитию библиотек города Москвы. Библиотеки сегодня становятся многофункциональными культурными центрами, при этом, не утрачивая свою основную сферу деятельности.

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