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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN UKRAINIAN SOCIETY AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF EUROPEAN TRANSFORMATIONS

ISBN 979-8-89238-624-1
DOI 10.46299/979-8-89238-624-1

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Monograph

2023

UDC 330.3

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Levchuk K., Bogatchuk S., Bogatchuk V., Belkin I., Makarov Z. Socio-economic development of modern Ukrainian society against the background of European transformations. Monograph. – Primedia eLaunch,Boston, USA, 2023. – 177 p.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

ISBN – 979-8-89238-624-1
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ABSTRACT

The collective monograph is devoted to the study of trends in the development of modern Ukrainian society. The research uses an interdisciplinary approach, which allows analyzing various aspects of the development of social processes in Ukraine and obtaining socially significant scientific results.

The subject of Kostyantyn Levchuk's scientific interests is the study of the activities of public organizations of Ukraine in the first half of the 90s of the 20th century. The economic crisis contributed to the strengthening of the social vector in the activities of public organizations. Legislated social guarantees were not fully implemented, which prompted public organizations to use various forms and methods aimed at protecting vulnerable social strata in the context of the crisis.

The practical and law-making activities of the most significant public organizations are analyzed: the Red Cross Society of Ukraine, organizations for the protection of the rights of veterans and victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Svitlana Bogatchuk's scientific research covers the period of Soviet collectivization of the Ukrainian countryside in 1932-1933, which became one of the most terrible pages of our history. Many scientific works are devoted to the study of this problem. It was analyzed that the greatest losses during the Holodomor period of 1932-1933 were observed among the peasants of Ukraine, although there were also deaths among the urban population. Huge child mortality is a direct consequence of Stalin's policy of collectivization. The Bolshevik authorities hushed up and denied the fact of famine in Ukraine.

Ihor Belkin's scientific research is focused on the study of the process of marketing planning of entrepreneurial activity. The modern global practice of managing campaigns that have achieved significant economic success shows numerous examples of the application of planning one's own economic processes. On the other hand, as the analysis shows, when companies do not apply planning, they mostly face bankruptcy problems. With the development of market relations, the planning of

economic processes at enterprises requires more and more attention. In our country, the first business plans appeared at the beginning of the 90s of the last century, however, with the development of the market economy and the spread of international cooperation, the need to develop a plan is becoming more urgent. Nowadays, planning is becoming a mandatory process, which is necessary to improve the methods of calculating the economic efficiency of management decisions and the feasibility of investment investments.

In the work of Zorislav Makarov, the methodological legitimation of randomness in scientific knowledge is proposed by explicating the possibilities of the activity approach to its study. In particular, as a result of the analysis of the relationship between rationality and randomness in the structure of general scientific methods, cognitive and sociological sources of randomness in the pragmatic scientific method, stochastic parameters in the post-nonclassical dynamics of scientific knowledge, as well as subjective and objective prerequisites for the post-nonclassical emancipation of rationality and determinism were revealed. At the end of the study, the status of humanities and natural sciences in the perspective of post-non-classical integration is outlined.

The content of the collective monograph corresponds to the research direction of the Department of History of Ukraine and Philosophy of Vinnytsia National Agrarian University. The monograph is the result of the initiative topic "Research of trends in socio-economic development and consolidation of Ukrainian society in the modern history of Ukraine". State registration number 0122U001425. Head of subject, Doctor of Science, Professor K. I. Levchuk). The monograph uses: socio-philosophical approach, historical-genetic method, statistical analysis, sociological and economic research methods.

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1.1 Historiography of the study

Formation of the "Afghan" movement (a veteran organization of former soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army who served in Afghanistan) during the 1980s and early 1990s. S. Chervonopyskyi, head of the Ukrainian Union of Veterans of Afghanistan (UUVA), is researching in Ukraine. He focuses on the fact that the official support for the amateur "Afghan" movement was provided only in 1987-1988 and was intended to oppose them to informal associations, to proclaim the organizations of internationalist warriors as carriers of Soviet patriotism [1]. The declaration of Ukraine's independence contributed to the development of a new strategy and tactics for the existence of the "Afghan" organization. "After the events of 1991, we decided to "fight" for our "Afghan" Committee in the parliament, because we understood that without state support, it would be difficult for the UUVA to fight for its existence," noted S. Chervonopyskyi [2]. So, the head of the public organization admitted that the activity of the UUVA in the first years of Ukraine's independence depended on constructive cooperation with state structures.

The work of I. Krasylnikov, S. Grigoriev, H. Galkin, and L. Besarab is devoted to the development of veteran organizations in the capital of Ukraine [3]. Analytical research on the veteran movement of Ukraine in the 90s of the 20th century, carried out by V. Ablazov, who at that time was the deputy chairman of the Committee for Veterans of War and Military Conflicts under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, stands out. The author proves that the real level of social protection of veterans and the number of organizations that declare it are not mutually related. The lack of a requirement for public organizations to have a fixed membership in the Law of Ukraine "On Association of Citizens" became the main reason for the emergence of veteran organizations, which, apart from leaders and management apparatus, do not have real members [4].

The creation of the All-Ukrainian Organization of War Disabled Persons and the Armed Forces in 1993, its organizational structure and participation in the social protection of war disabled persons and the Armed Forces are described by V. Bondaruk, M. Lebedynskyi, P. Mashkovets, and V. Sushkevich [5]. The authors believe that the separation of the association from the Organization of Veterans of Ukraine was aimed at protecting the special status of disabled war veterans and their right to state support, which they had until 1987, when all categories were included among the members of the Ukrainian division of the All-Union Organization of War and Labor Veterans veterans - war invalids, war veterans, labor veterans, pensioners. The authors objectively assess the organization's capabilities, pointing out that the main source of funding remains revenues from the budget.

The position of social protection of victims of the Chernobyl disaster was considered in the works of V. Pylypenko, G. Mimandusova, and O. Vyshniak. The researchers focused on studying the socio-psychological condition of the victims, analyzed the sources of assistance to the liquidators of the accident and resettlers from the exclusion zone. At the same time, the process of formation of public organizations that united the victims of the Chernobyl disaster, their participation in the legislative process aimed at solving the social problems of "Chernobyl residents" and protecting their legitimate interests [6, 7] remained out of the attention of researchers.

1.2 Public organizations of veterans and disabled people

The socio-economic crisis of the first half of the 90s of the 20th century contributed to the strengthening of the social vector in the activities of public organizations. Legislated social guarantees were not fully implemented, which prompted public organizations to use various forms and methods aimed at protecting vulnerable social strata in the context of the crisis.

The growing authority and social status of public organizations, taking into account their influence on solving the social needs of certain categories of the population of Ukraine contributed to the adoption of a number of legislative and by-laws, in which preferences were given to socially significant public associations. A

special status was guaranteed to public organizations of the disabled, which were created for the purpose of implementing measures for social protection, social, labor and medical rehabilitation of the disabled and involving them in socially beneficial activities. The governing bodies of all-Ukrainian associations of the disabled, in accordance with the Law "On the Basics of Social Protection of the Disabled in the Ukrainian SSR" of March 21, 1991, acquired the right of legislative initiative in the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR, and all products of enterprises, institutions and public organizations of the disabled were included in the state order with full provision of material and technical resources [8, p. 99].

With the transition of the economy to market conditions of management, enterprises, organizations, cultural and educational and rehabilitation institutions, which were created in the structure of all-Ukrainian associations of the disabled during the Soviet era, needed legally established preferences. Enterprises of disabled people's organizations could not compete on an equal footing with enterprises where a healthy workforce worked. This led to bankruptcies, loss of social guarantees, destruction of the structure of public organizations. Thus, the Ukrainian Society of the Blind (USB) was created in 1933. In the first half of the 90s of the XX century. it united more than 60,000 blind citizens of Ukraine. In the structure of USB there were 45 educational and publishing associations and enterprises, libraries, hostels, cultural centers, recreation centers, a sanatorium, a magazine and a newspaper for the blind were published. Since 1947, the society has carried out all statutory activities at the expense of income from educational and industrial associations and enterprises [9, p. 8].

In the autumn of 1993, during the drafting of the Law of Ukraine "On the State Budget of Ukraine for 1994", the Verkhovna Rada received comments and appeals from two influential organizations of disabled people in Ukraine - USB and the Ukrainian Society of the Deaf (USD), in which they expressed a desire to take into account their special status and release from paying taxes of enterprises, cultural and educational institutions and institutions of USD, USB, Union of Organizations of Disabled People of Ukraine. All-Ukrainian organizations expressed concern about the possibility of the emergence of associations of disabled people with a small number of

members, which can use benefits to establish industrial activities, and at the same time will not engage in social protection of all disabled people [9, p. 6-7].

Important benefits for the employment of the disabled were guaranteed by Articles 19 and 20 of the Law "On the Basics of Social Protection of the Disabled". The norms of workplaces reserved in production for the disabled were determined by local councils, but could not be less than five percent of the total number of employees. Enterprises, institutions and organizations that did not ensure the implementation of regulations deducted funds for the creation of such jobs from the social protection fund for the disabled [8, p.100].

In the conditions of reforming the economy, changing the ownership of enterprises, it became more and more difficult for the Ukrainian state to guarantee preferences for the disabled. On September 7, 1994, the Cabinet of Ministers sent to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine an explanatory note to the draft Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of the Ukrainian SSR "On the Basics of Social Protection of the Disabled in the Ukrainian SSR." In particular, it was noted that the practice of proving to all enterprises, institutions and organizations the standard of workplaces intended for the employment of disabled people, no lower than five percent, revealed a lack of economic justification of the value of this standard. For example, in the absence of the required number of disabled persons to fill vacant jobs, the Marganets Mining and Processing Plant had to pay 10.4 billion rubles in 1994, which caused acute dissatisfaction among the workforce. According to the representatives of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the norm of job reservation should not exceed two percent. That is how many disabled people, according to the Cabinet's calculations, have the desire and opportunity to work in production (456.3 thousand people). Enterprises should not be responsible, let alone pay fines, for the fact that they employ fewer disabled people than they are defined by regulations [10, p.5-6].

The Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on social policy and labor at its meeting on September 14, 1994 decided to finalize the draft law. The working group, in addition to experts from the Cabinet of Ministers and members of the Commission, included V. Ryabchenko – executive director of the Union of

Organizations of the Disabled of Ukraine, V. Bilchych – head of the central board of the Ukrainian Society of the Blind, Yu. Maksimenko – head of the central board of the Ukrainian Society of the Deaf [10 , p. 28]. On October 5, at an extended meeting of the Commission, a decision was announced, which, in particular, stated: "The Verkhovna Rada Commission on Social Policy and Labor, having previously considered the Law "On Amendments to the Law of the Ukrainian SSR "On the Basics of Social Protection of the Disabled in the Ukrainian SSR" prepared by the Cabinet of Ministers ", does not object to the reduction of the quota for employment of citizens in need of social protection by enterprises and organizations conducting reductions in the number or staff of employees... At the same time, the Commission cannot agree with the draft Law as drafted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, as it is discriminatory against vital interests of the disabled, in addition, the drafters of the draft law did not take into account the opinions of public organizations of the disabled. The said bill was revised with the involvement of specialists of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Fund of Ukraine for Social Protection of the Disabled, the Union of Organizations of the Disabled of Ukraine, USB and USD, as a result of which an alternative version of the bill was developed, which is presented by the Commission for discussion [10, pp. 65-67]. "

On October 14, 1994, at a meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Chairman of the Commission on Social Policy and Labor, Yu. Buzdugan, in his speech in defense of the alternative draft law prepared by the Commission and representatives of public organizations, singled out three aspects that should contribute to its support. In particular, the legal aspect was based on the decision of the 48th Session of the UN General Assembly, which in 1993 adopted standard rules for ensuring equal opportunities for the disabled. According to international norms, without the participation of disabled people's organizations, changes in the legislation regulating the life activities of disabled people cannot be considered. The economic aspect was based on statistical data. If in Ukraine in 1991 one third of disabled people worked, then in 1994 only one out of twelve worked. If in 1991 500,000 disabled people wanted to work, three years later two and a half times more wanted to work. According to Yu.

Buzdugan, the moral and ethical position of the critics of the social legislation was also far from perfect: "Here they spoke and made such an argument, for example, that disabled people cannot be placed near the marten or lowered into the mine to extract coal. It's true. But it is precisely at these enterprises that most disabled people are produced. If they cannot provide them with work, then let them pay so that these disabled people at least work at home [10, p. 99]." The Law "On Amendments to the Law of the Ukrainian SSR "On the Basics of Social Protection of the Disabled in the Ukrainian SSR", prepared by the Commission, was supported by 276 deputies. Standards for workplaces intended for the employment of disabled people for all enterprises and organizations were determined in the amount of at least four percent of the total number of employees [10, p. 1].

Veterans' organizations have been very active in protecting state-guaranteed benefits for the elderly. If in Soviet times they focused on cooperation with the CPSU-CPU and sought to legislate preferences for veterans, then in the conditions of sovereign Ukraine they acquired legal status. On November 19, 1991, the first congress of the Organization of Veterans of Ukraine (OVU) approved the Statute and elected army general I. Gerasimov as the head of the OVU Council. The main goal of the organization's activities was declared to be comprehensive protection of the legal, social, economic, age-related and other interests of its members. To fulfill the set goal, the OVU had to provide assistance to veterans in improving living conditions, medical, trade, and household support; to submit proposals to authorities and management on issues related to veterans; to promote the involvement of pensioners in secondary labor activities; establishing communication between veterans and maintaining their morale; to participate in patriotic education of youth. The definition of membership in the organization was too detailed and at the same time vague. Members of the OVU could be: veterans of the Great Patriotic War, former partisans, underground fighters, militiamen, fighters of anti-fascist resistance, participants in local wars, workers of the military front, pensioners of labor, the Armed Forces and law enforcement agencies, widows of fallen soldiers, rehabilitated, other senior citizens who live in Ukraine. At the same time, registration of individual membership could be carried out on the basis

of oral statements of those willing [11, p. 4]. The absence of a requirement of mandatory fixed membership in the Statute actually classified the OVO as a mass social movement.

On January 24, 1992, the OVU Council addressed the President of Ukraine with a letter, which concentrated the demands on the executive power regarding guarantees of the rights of pensioners in connection with the liberalization of prices and the beginning of market reforms. In particular, the letter emphasized the need to transition to a standardized system of distribution of essential goods as one of the conditions for the survival of low-income sections of the population of Ukraine; the accelerated adoption of the law on social protection of veterans was demanded; bringing the size of the minimum pension to the size of the minimum salary established in Ukraine; establishing a moratorium on the increase in payment for communal services; identification of stores where veterans could purchase products at the most affordable prices; organization of free hospitals for the needy; exemption of veteran cooperatives from taxes [12, p. 25].

Veterans' organizations paid special attention to the development of legislation that would guarantee veterans and their family members, at least, the preservation of the preferential status acquired during the Soviet era. Until 1987, only the disabled people of the Patriotic War had significant state support: they received increased pensions, were treated and rehabilitated at state expense, received the necessary medicines according to prescriptions, had special shops with discounted prices, hospitals, health facilities, prosthetic factories. Since 1988, all veterans of the Patriotic War have received similar preferences [5, p.10]. In 1990, a number of benefits were extended to participants in the Afghan war and their families. In particular, the families of the deceased "Afghans" were treated with scarce products and goods on a par with disabled people of the Great Patriotic War, and their children of preschool and school age were provided with preferential service in the Children's World chain of stores [12, p. 128].

In connection with the development of the draft law on the social status of veterans, during 1991-1992 the Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for

veterans, pensioners, disabled, repressed, low-income and internationalist soldiers received letters from local organizations of veterans with the demand to take into account their status as participants in hostilities (which would be provided with the greatest benefits). The all-Ukrainian veterans' organization "Ostanniy voizovii privoz", which united military personnel who were drafted in the last months of the Great Patriotic War and served in the deep rear, was particularly active. For example, members of the Dnipropetrovsk city organization wrote in a letter: "In 1988, when benefits were introduced for participants in the Great Patriotic War, we lost the right to be called participants in the war and were "equalized", with reduced benefits and without recalculation of pensions [12, pp. 3-7]. The Ukrainian Union of Former Minor Prisoners of Fascist Concentration Camps requested in the new Law to provide its members with the same benefits as those for war invalids, as well as for the Verkhovna Rada to demand financial compensation from Germany for the suffering of minors in concentration camps [12, p. 37- 54]. No less radical was the proposal of the Republican Society of Germans of Crimea "Widergeburt" and the Crimean Fund for Aid to Germans - Victims of Stalinist Repressions, demanding to recognize as participants in the Great Patriotic War persons of German nationality who were deported from Ukraine to NKVD concentration camps in 1941, where the entire war worked in forestry, in mines, and in the construction of defense factories, which contributed to the fight against fascism [13, pp. 43-44].

But the most consistent in protecting the benefits of war participants was the draft law entitled "Status of participants in wars and families of deceased participants in these wars", prepared on behalf of the Committee of Veterans of the War in Afghanistan and Military Conflicts in Other Foreign Countries, which was created under the President of Ukraine in 1992. The draft law, in particular, stated that the state should guarantee every war participant and family members of fallen participants opportunities in the economic, social, and political spheres, including: provision of pensions under favorable conditions, provision of benefits in the provision of housing, provision of benefits and benefits in employment , professional training, education, creation of proper conditions for maintaining health and active longevity. The

participants in the wars and the families of the dead had the right to receive free medicine and, if necessary, use specialized polyclinics, they were to be guaranteed free dental prosthetics and extraordinary provision of sanatorium-resort treatment, the right to priority living space, an interest-free loan for individual housing construction, etc. [12, C 101-107]. The globality of benefits, inadequate to the state's economic condition, turned the bill into a wishful thinking.

In the autumn of 1992, two draft laws were proposed for public discussion: "On the status of war veterans, guarantees of their social protection", prepared by specialists of the Cabinet of Ministers with the wide participation of veteran organizations, and an alternative one, prepared by the Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Veterans, Pensioners, Disabled, Repressed, the poor and internationalist warriors. The draft law of the Cabinet of Ministers proposed the traditional form of providing benefits: separate articles determined that a certain benefit is provided for free, or for half the cost, first of all, or out of turn. Whereas in the draft of the Law prepared by the Commission, it was proposed to credit war veterans with a certain amount of money, which the veterans will use to buy medicine, tickets, etc. - "monetization" of benefits. Considering the hyperinflation that began in the Ukrainian economy, "monetization" practically destroyed the minimum social guarantees of veterans [12, p. 124].

On December 12, 1992, at the session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the position of veteran organizations regarding draft laws was voiced by the representative of the Council of the OVU, F. Ishchenko. The veteran public, rejecting the project of the Commission for the Affairs of Veterans, Pensioners, Disabled, Repressed, Poor and Internationalist Soldiers, proposed a number of additions to the draft law prepared by the Cabinet of Ministers. In particular, take into account the numerous complaints of the last military conscription born in 1927 and determine their legal status; clearly define the rights of labor veterans and veterans of the Armed Forces; extend the right to a 50 percent discount on utility bills for veterans of labor and the Armed Forces. The speech emphasized the fact that it is necessary to recognize not only the benefits and advantages of veterans, but also the organizations in which they united to defend their rights. The protection of the rights and interests of veterans, along with state bodies, is

carried out by veterans' organizations, which are united by the board of the Organization of Veterans of Ukraine, acting according to the statute of the OVU. Public organizations of veterans have the right to participate in the development and decision-making of state bodies, to defend the interests of their members. State structures can provide veteran organizations with financial support, provide premises, equipment and other property free of charge [12, pp. 134-138].

Thus, for the first time, the Organization of Veterans of Ukraine openly emphasized the need to unify the veteran movement under the statute of the OVU, which threatened the bureaucratization and formalization of public initiatives, a return to the large privatized public organizations of the Soviet era, but, on the other hand, allowed to concentrate the efforts of scattered veteran organizations associations in opposition to state structures that tried to limit benefits to veterans. It should be noted that the speech focused on solving the problems of veterans of the Great Patriotic War, while the issue of the unity of the entire veteran movement of Ukraine in defending their rights was not highlighted. If the veterans of the Afghan war, united in the UUVA, obtained benefits and a special status in society without opposition from veteran organizations of the older generation, then the status of Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UIA) soldiers became a stumbling block for the veteran movement of Ukraine. Thus, in March 1992, deputies of the Rivne Regional Council of People's Deputies made an appeal to the Verkhovna Rada regarding the participants of the national liberation movement in Ukraine. In the appeal, the deputies demanded to recognize the national liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people of 1930-1950 as a legal and just struggle for the independence of Ukraine, and the UPA as an opposing party. It was proposed to instruct the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to consider the issue of assigning former UIA soldiers to the category of disabled and World War II participants [12, p. 35]. In the summer of 1992, the legal affairs management department of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, analyzing the draft Law on the Social Status of Veterans, noted that "the important issue of resolving the status of persons from the UIA and other similar military formations [12, p. 98] was bypassed."

In response to the attempts to rehabilitate the UIA veterans, the structures of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, both at the local and all-Ukrainian levels, categorically opposed it. In July 1992, in a letter addressed to the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the heads of the OVU of Donetsk Oblast demanded not only to record in the Law on the Social Status of Veterans the rights of veterans' councils, in accordance with the statute of the OVU, but "demanded to protect the honor and dignity of the participants of the Great Patriotic War and not allow the rehabilitation of traitors to the Ukrainian people who were in the UIA [12, p. 76]. Despite the opposition of the OVU and other veteran organizations, in the Law of Ukraine "On the Status of War Veterans, Guarantees of Their Social Protection" the status of a participant in hostilities was acquired by the soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army who participated in battles against the German-fascist invaders in the temporarily occupied territory in 1941-1944, who did not commit crimes against peace and humanity and were rehabilitated in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Rehabilitation of Victims of Political Repression in Ukraine [14, p. 11]." The All-Ukrainian Association of Veterans, which was established on October 13-14, 1996 in Kyiv at the All-Ukrainian Congress of Veterans, provides support to former UIA soldiers. People's deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine I. Yukhnovskyi was elected the head of the new public association. P. Dorozhynskyi, who was a soldier of the UPA in the past, noted in his congratulatory speech: "In conditions when the vast majority of Ukrainian veteran organizations created under the communist regime actually take anti-state, anti-Ukrainian positions, openly showing nostalgia for the past thrown into the dustbin of history and seeking to restore the Soviet of the Moscow Empire, the unification of all healthy constructive forces in the veteran movement, which stand for Ukrainian statehood and independence of Ukraine [15], is of particular importance.

The creation of the All-Ukrainian Association of Veterans, whose members called for the rehabilitation of the UIA soldiers, caused the rejection of a number of local organizations of the Ukrainian Armed Forces. For example, in December 1996, the Kyiv City Organization of the Armed Forces of Ukraine distributed a leaflet with calls not to recognize the UIA as an opposing party in World War II, [16, p. 18], and

the Vinnytsia Council of Veterans' Organizations condemned the "nationalist positions" of the founders of the All-Ukrainian Association of Veterans. In an open letter to the first persons of the state, a request was made not to allow the registration of a new veteran association, as its name almost repeats the name of the OVU [16, pp. 13-14].

The second reading of the Law of Ukraine "On the status of war veterans, guarantees of their social protection" took place in July 1993. When finalizing it, more than a thousand proposals received by the Committees of the Verkhovna Rada from people's deputies, ministries and departments, veterans' and other public organizations were studied [17, p. 81]. While generally agreeing with the draft law, which was discussed in the second reading, the Council of the OVU expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that certain articles defining the status and benefits of labor veterans were removed without the consent of veterans' organizations [13, p. 42].

On October 23, 1993, the Law of Ukraine "On the Status of War Veterans, Guarantees of Their Social Protection" was enacted by a Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada. Article 20 of the Law granted certain rights to public organizations and other associations of war veterans, which within their powers contribute to the development of decisions by legislative and executive authorities, represent and protect the legitimate interests of their members in state bodies. Bodies of the state executive power, local bodies of the state executive power and self-government, the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, within the limits of their competence, provide veteran organizations with financial support, loans from the funds of the relevant budgets, and also provide free of charge houses, premises, equipment and other property necessary for their implementation statutory tasks [14, p. 16]. On November 22, 1995, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine introduced changes and additions to the Law of Ukraine "On the Status of War Veterans, Guarantees of Their Social Protection." Tax benefits for enterprises created by veterans' associations and benefits for trade organizations serving veterans were canceled [18, p. 69]. The strengthening of tax discipline was caused by a significant number of abuses in the activities of enterprises created under the auspices of veteran and Chernobyl organizations.

In order to implement the state social policy in relation to war veterans and other persons subject to the Law of Ukraine "On the Status of War Veterans, Guarantees of Their Social Protection", in January 1997 the Committee on Veterans of War and Military Conflicts in Foreign Countries was established under the Cabinet of Ministers . In accordance with the Regulations governing its activities, the Committee coordinated the efforts of executive authorities, local self-government bodies, and public organizations in the implementation of state social policy regarding war veterans [19, p. 3].

Despite the decree of the Law of Ukraine "On the status of war veterans, guarantees of their social protection", the standard of living of veterans in the conditions of the socio-economic crisis continued to decrease. Veteran organizations were forced to use methods of street pressure: demonstrations, picketing, meetings to get officials to pay attention to their demands. On September 19, 1995, a representative of veterans, a member of the presidium of the Council of the OVU H. Kalynychenko voiced the demands of the protesters from the rostrum of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. He noted that "today, at the end of life, we have witnessed the collapse of the economy, the impoverishment of the people, which, according to the general opinion of veterans, is being carried out on the advice of foreign advisers and experts with the aim of turning Ukraine into a commodity appendage of foreign capital" [20, p. 3].

The main demands of veterans were outlined in the following points:

1. Firmly and consistently implement the Laws of Ukraine, which guarantee the social protection of veterans;

2. Establish a minimum pension not lower than the actual subsistence minimum;

3. To eliminate the "equalizing system" and to remove restrictions on the upper limit of pensions by age;

4. To index pensions by the percentage of salary growth;

5. In the near future, provide apartments for those veterans who, for valid reasons, are left without their own housing or who need to improve housing conditions;

6. Save the required number of state stores to serve war and labor veterans;

7. Establish legal liability for refusal to provide medical assistance;

8. To ensure free receipt of medicines for treatment;

9. To perform ritual services at the expense of the state [20, pp. 4-6].

In the resolution adopted by the Verkhovna Rada, the Cabinet of Ministers was instructed to consider the proposals expressed in the appeal of pensioners, war and labor veterans. When preparing the State Budget for 1996, foresee an increase in social sector allocations in accordance with the growth of inflation, the level of prices and tariffs for essential goods and services [20, p. 1]. In response, the Ministry of Social Protection of the Population of Ukraine informed the Commission on Social Policy and Labor that the level of pension provision of citizens does not correspond to the subsistence level, which is due to the difficult economic situation in the state. And "proposals of the councils of Kyiv city and regional organizations of veterans of Ukraine will be taken into account in the further improvement of the current legislation and as the socio-economic situation in Ukraine stabilizes [20, p. 9-10]."

During the first half of the 90s of the 20th century. the number of all-Ukrainian and international organizations of veterans has increased in Ukraine. Thus, in 1997, 11 associations of war veterans with all-Ukrainian status operated in Ukraine. The existence of a significant number of public organizations, which declared social protection of war veterans as the main statutory task, is caused by a number of factors. First, the absence of fixed membership requirements for public organizations at the legislative level, which "allows having "generals without an army", that is, creating "top" organizations that, apart from the management apparatus, do not have real members, but have claims to make statements from broad circles, veterans to receive material state charitable assistance, or to perform representative functions [21].” Secondly, the increase in the number of veteran organizations and the lack of unity in the veteran movement is caused by the fact of political confrontation regarding the status of participants in the UIA formations. According to V. Ablazov, who in 1998 held the position of deputy chairman of the Committee for Veterans of War and Military Conflicts in Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, only two public organizations - the Organization of Veterans of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Union of Veterans of Afghanistan (UUVA) had regional organizations as branches of

organizations with all-Ukrainian status in all regions of Ukraine. They are absent in other veteran organizations, and the justice departments of regional state administrations do not have information about the legalization of their branches in most regions of Ukraine, as required by the current legislation [4, p. 6-7].

The participants of the war in Afghanistan, united in the UUVA, became an integral part of the veteran movement of Ukraine. The resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated April 2, 1993 "On promoting the activities of the Ukrainian Union of Veterans of Afghanistan" played an important role in promoting the charitable and humanitarian activities of the Ukrainian Association of Veterans of Afghanistan. The resolution obliged ministries and departments, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, local state administrations, executive committees of local councils of people's deputies, heads of state enterprises, organizations and institutions to provide permanent assistance to the UUVA in solving the tasks of social rehabilitation of veterans of the war in Afghanistan and military conflicts in other foreign countries, to promote the development of the production base and the social sphere of enterprises and organizations founded with the participation of the Union. The need to provide the Union and its branches with the necessary administrative premises, furniture, motor vehicles, means of communication and office equipment was indicated. In accordance with the Resolution, the Committee of Veterans of the War in Afghanistan and Military Conflicts in Other Foreign Countries was transferred to the management of the Yevpatoriya Military Sanatorium, the "Oster" Rest House, and the 800th Military Hospital with 200 beds. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the Ministry of Defense, and local state administrations were instructed to provide material and methodological assistance to military-patriotic clubs and associations created with the participation of the UUVA [22].

In the years 1990-1993, more than 100 enterprises were created in the structure of UUVA, which were supposed to contribute to the financing of social projects and the development of local branches of the Union. Having received tax benefits from the state - exemption from income tax on the condition that the released funds are transferred to the accounts of regional organizations of the Union and to the UUVA

fund for use for charitable purposes, most enterprises ignored the authority of the Union, keeping the funds with themselves, [23] which led to cancellation of the preference by the state in 1994. A few years later, the assessment of the economic condition of the organization was corrected and it was the fact that the Union deliberately refused state benefits in economic and commercial activities. Enterprises created by "Afghans" were engaged in the construction of housing for veterans, trade and brokerage activities, but payments to the budget were made in full. "Having agreed to the practically unprivileged status quo of the organized Afghan movement, we did not allow criminal, dirty elements of various plans to smear it and preserved the main thing - the unity of the organization, our authority in society", - stated the head of UUVA S. Chervonopyskyi [24].

The priority direction of UUVA activity during the 90s of the 20th century. there was still work to perpetuate the memory of fallen soldiers, help their families. More than 120 monuments and memorial plaques were opened. The Church of the Resurrection of Christ in Kyiv was built with funds from the Union as a memorial to the victims of the Afghan war. A general reconstruction and renewal of the exposition "Your Motherland, sons" was carried out. Duty. Feat. Tragedy." National Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945. This exhibition was opened in 1992. By the end of the 90s, 600,000 visitors passed through its halls. The first "Afghan" exhibit came to the museum's funds back in 1982, while in 1999 there were about 12,000 of them [25].

During the entire period of its existence, military-patriotic education of youth remained an important area of activity of UUVA. A number of clubs for teenagers have been created at regional, city, and district organizations. In particular, in Svitlovodsk, Kirovohrad region (military-patriotic club "Pereval", 100 teenagers), in Cherkasy ("Vulkan" club, 500 teenagers), in Kyiv (club "School of Courage", 200 teenagers). On the initiative of the Union, the youth search associations "Search" (Zhytomyr) and "Pamyat" (Simferopol) were created and actively operate, which restore the names of the dead and missing, and respectfully rebury the remains of the fallen soldiers of the Great Patriotic War. In order to coordinate the patriotic education of youth, the All-

Ukrainian youth association "Future of Ukraine" was created at the initiative of UUVA [26, p. 9].

Considerable attention was paid to the preservation and development of business and humanitarian relations with organizations of war veterans of foreign countries. UUVA representatives took an active part in the work of the Coordinating Council of the Committee on the Affairs of Internationalist Soldiers under the Council of Heads of Government of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The union initiated the creation of the International Organization of Veterans of Foreign Wars and Local Conflicts "Fighting Brotherhood without Borders". Agreements on cooperation in the humanitarian sphere were signed with the organizations of veterans of the Afghan war in Moldova, Azerbaijan, as well as with the Cuban veterans' organization. The union cooperated with the international and National Committees of the Red Cross of Ukraine in propagandizing and spreading the ideals and norms of International Humanitarian Law, supported actions initiated by the Canadian government aimed at banning anti-personnel mines [26, p. 10].

The families of the fallen servicemen belong to the categories of the population of Ukraine most affected by the Afghan war. Most of the family members of the victims, primarily the parents, have not been able to overcome the psychological trauma they received. The financial support of the majority of the families of the victims remained at a level lower than the determined low-income limit. The Law of Ukraine "On the Status of War Veterans, Guarantees of Their Social Protection" approved the lowest level of benefits for the families of the victims. Thanks to the lobbying of the UUVA, additions and amendments were adopted, which provided a solution to the housing issue for the families of the deceased at the level of war veterans, and pension supplements were raised to the level of a participant in hostilities. In the Odesa region, the cities of Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Lutsk, Vinnytsia, and Cherkassy, thanks to the active actions of local organizations of the Union, the families of the deceased were exempted from paying for communal services and received pension supplements [25].

It should be noted that in the development of the Union there are not only achievements, but also certain problems. First of all, it is the UUVA's desire for complete dominance in the Afghan movement, the appearance among the leadership of the organization of a kind of "nomenclature", which during the 90s invariably held positions in the UUVA Presidium, property conflicts and the uncertainty of the status of a number of regional "Afghan" organizations. Thus, in the Lviv region, until 1999, UUVA operated only on the basis of one district and two departmental associations. During the 1990s, the Donetsk organization remained in opposition to the central leadership, which, according to the head of the USVA S. Chervonopyskyi, weakened the unity of the "Afghan" movement [26, p. 12].

1.3 Public organizations of victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant

Veterans of the "peaceful atom" are liquidators and victims of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident. Their organizations, since their inception, despite a certain interest in environmental issues, were mostly focused on the social, legal, and psychological protection of victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. "Chernobyl" organizations acted as a kind of trade union, trying to contribute to the solution of economic and medical problems not only through consultations with the government about the status of the liquidator and active participation in law-making activities, but also by holding mass protests against the restriction of Chernobyl legislation, against the reduction of expenses for overcoming the consequences of the accident .

On February 28, 1991, the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR adopted the Law "On the Status and Social Protection of Citizens Affected by the Chernobyl Disaster." The Law defines the status of persons injured as a result of an accident, defines the amount of social protection for victims, the amount of compensation and benefits. Article 61 of the Law guaranteed preferences to public associations of "Chernobyl residents", which are exempt from taxation, and their enterprises and organizations - from income tax for the amount sent to these public associations for the

implementation of their statutory activities. Public organizations of victims of the Chernobyl disaster, their branches and enterprises were exempted from tax on import, export and customs duties for goods imported and exported in accordance with statutory activities [27]. Thus, public organizations of "Chernobyl residents" received unprecedented benefits that could contribute to the improvement of social protection for victims of the Chernobyl disaster. But the economic situation in Ukraine, which developed in the first years of independence, required Chernobyl organizations to intensify their activities to protect the rights of victims. In particular, on October 8, 1991, representatives of public organizations: the Inter-Republican Committee for the Social Protection of the Disabled, the Committee "Disabled of Chernobyl", the organizations "Veterans of Chornobyl", "Soyuz Chornobyl" and "Echoes of Chornobyl" created the strike committee "Chornobyl", whose representatives demanded from the Cabinet Ministers of Ukraine to fully implement the articles of the "Chernobyl" legislation. On November 25, 1991, the text of the demands of the participants of the founding conference "Soyuz Chornobyl Ukraine" (SChU) in connection with the transition to a market economy was sent to the Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the Chernobyl disaster. The transition to a market economy in 1991, price increases, and the introduction of a coupon system effectively eliminated benefits for accident victims. The conference participants unanimously supported the following demands to the executive power: differentially increase the level of pensions for disabled liquidators of the accident at the ChNPP, as well as disabled people who were evacuated from the evacuation zone and who fell ill as a result of the accident; cancel the coupon system for all victims; find funds to compensate the cost of food products for patients with radiation sickness; issue interest-free loans to liquidators for the construction of individual houses, arrangement of garden plots, purchase of furniture [28, p. 37]. Yu. Andreev, the former liquidator of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, headed the "Soyuz Chornobyl of Ukraine".

During the years 1991-1994, the socio-economic situation and the state of health of the victims of the Chernobyl disaster continued to deteriorate, about which the

Ukrainian Charitable Union of Unions of Social Protection of the Disabled of Chernobyl informed the President, the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, and the Prime Minister of Ukraine on September 1, 1994. According to the data of the public organization, since 1987, the death rate among liquidators of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant has increased by 6.8 times, among other categories of "Chernobyl residents" by 2.7-2.9 times. The reasons were named: rising prices and falling living standards; disappearance of free medicines from hospitals; the destruction of the health care system - the closure of rehabilitation centers for "Chernobyl residents" due to a lack of funding, the reduction of pensions for disabled people of Chernobyl; delay in payment of compensations and benefits. Thus, in January 1994, compared to 1990, the prices of goods and services increased by 11,807 times, and the pension of disabled liquidators by 1,424-2,746 times, as a result of which their purchasing power decreased by 4.3-8.3 times. At that time, the nominal salary of officials increased 3073 times [29, pp. 29-30].

Public organizations of "Chernobyl residents" performed an important function of public control, ensuring that the funds allocated for the implementation of Chernobyl programs were used as intended. At rallies, in statements and appeals to high-ranking state officials, representatives of public organizations pointed to the state's systematic non-fulfillment of Chernobyl legislation. At the same time, the Chernobyl residents found support from the Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the Chernobyl disaster. Thus, in the statement that was adopted at a rally organized by the SChU on April 26, 1994, it was emphasized that the government should be considered guilty of the destruction of the "Chernobyl" legislation, which by decrees and decrees actually canceled the current Law "On the Status and Social Protection of Citizens Affected by as a result of the Chernobyl disaster". In 1992, a number of articles of the Law were fully or partially suspended. The government did not add 6 trillion krybs to the people of Chernobyl in the last quarter of 1993 - the first quarter of 1994. The authorities stopped paying compensation to the victims of the accident, in the absence of the necessary preferential places in sanatoriums and rest houses, the parents of "Chernobyl" were unable to rehabilitate their children [29, p. 49].

On October 21, 1994, the Minister of Finance P. Hermanchuk received official information from V. Yatsenko, the head of the Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the Chernobyl disaster, which, in particular, stated: a phenomenon when Chernobyl funds are not used as intended, as a result of which Chernobyl residents receive their due payments late and irregularly. Thus, according to the notification of the Dolyna primary organization of the SChU of the Kirovohrad region, the funds for the payment of benefits and compensations are transferred from the region to the regional finance department irregularly. These funds, which the district finance department, according to the reports, transfers to the banks to organizations for the payment of compensation and benefits, go to the general card file, and the banks use the funds at their discretion to repay debts... In August 1994, compensation was paid only for the second half of 1993, and then only for half needs [30, p. 32].” In an appeal to the People's Deputy of Ukraine V. Durdynets on behalf of the residents of Chernobyl, the head of the Valley Organization of the SChU, P. Kolyuzhenko, stated: "We were not sent to the crucible of Chernobyl against our will. Therefore, the state must take care of us and fully compensate for the damage to our health" [30, p. 35].

On December 15, 1994, "Soyuz Chornobyl Ukraine" informed the head of the Commission V. Yatsenko about a gross violation of "Chernobyl legislation". In the Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Rivne, and Volyn regions, housing built at state expense for displaced persons was provided to persons who did not have the status of accident victims. The Commission appealed to the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine with a request to verify the information and take the necessary measures [31, p. 3]. On January 19, 1996, the SChU appealed to the President, the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, and the Prime Minister of Ukraine with a message about the critical situation regarding the implementation of the Chernobyl programs. In the last quarter of 1995, no compensation was issued to the victims; partially paid pensions to the disabled; medical centers lack medicines and food. The cause of this situation, according to the public organization, was the actions of the Cabinet of Ministers, which sent more than 8 trillion. krb from the accounts of the Chernobyl Fund to finance urgent budget needs [32, p. 4]. At the same time, the costs of benefits and compensation for victims of

Chernobyl, provided for by the state budget for 1995, amounted to only 54.7 trillion. krb., while according to the current "Chernobyl" legislation, budget expenditures should reach 158.6 trillion. krb [33, p. 54]. When considering the State Budget for 1996, the Commission on the Chernobyl Disaster proposed to provide for 100 percent financing of Chernobyl programs, but its proposal was not supported and the financing of social protection of the population affected by the Chernobyl disaster did not exceed 39 percent of that provided for by the current legislation [34, p. 33].

Attempts to misuse "Chernobyl" funds were characteristic not only of executive structures. Thus, in July 1996, the Commission on the Chernobyl Disaster appealed to the President of Ukraine with a request to allow the Government to allocate 10 billion KRB from the Chernobyl Fund. for the construction of the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael in Darnytsia. In a letter to Metropolitan Volodymyr of Kyiv and All Ukraine, the head of the Commission, V. Yatsenko, emphasized that the Church's activities to perpetuate the memory of the dead became a consolation for those who suffered as a result of the accident, and the temple complex in Darnytsia became a real shrine of "Chernobyl residents" [34, p. 92].

The state's chronic non-fulfillment of its obligations to "Chernobyl" generated distrust in the executive structures. Thus, in January 1996, V. Legkiy - the head of the International Charitable Fund for Assistance to the Disabled of Chornobyl and I. Antoshchenko - the head of the Ukrainian Charitable Fund for the Social Protection of the Disabled of Chornobyl and their equals sent a letter to the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine O. Moroz, in which The Ministry for the Protection of the Population from the Chernobyl Disaster was recognized as unable to fulfill its duties, as it uses the limited budget funds for the wrong purpose. The heads of public organizations believed that it was necessary to create the State Council of Ukraine for social protection of the population affected by the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. The newly created structure was supposed to determine the priority in the financing of Chernobyl programs, which of the ministries and departments would implement them. Funding decisions are made collegially by all interested parties - the chairman of the Council, representatives of ministries, trade unions and "Chernobyl"

organizations. In response, the head of the Commission on the Chernobyl Disaster V. Yatsenko noted that the global nature of the problems of liquidation of the consequences of the accident logically led to the emergence of a body in the structure of the Government that would ensure coordination, organization and control over the implementation of the entire complex of problems and measures to overcome the Chernobyl disaster. "You propose to return the situation to 1990 in order to spread the Chernobyl funds across ministries and departments," noted V. Yatsenko [34, pp. 1-3].

Therefore, the complex socio-economic situation that developed in the context of the crisis of the Ukrainian economy, the inflated nature of benefits and compensations, which could only be fulfilled by a state with a prosperous economy, contributed to the strengthening of the attention of public organizations of "Chernobyl residents" to the preferences guaranteed by Article 61 of the Law "On status and social protection of citizens affected by the Chernobyl disaster". In turn, the Ukrainian Government and the Verkhovna Rada, in the face of a chronic shortage of funds in the budget, sought to limit the number of benefits as much as possible, which, thanks to imperfect legislation, could cause economic damage to the state. Thus, on January 1, 1995, the Law of Ukraine "On Taxation of Enterprise Profits" came into effect. Article 10 of the Law did not provide for the exemption from taxation, payment of duties and deductions to the budget of public associations specified in Article 61 of the Law "On the Status and Social Protection of Citizens Affected by the Chernobyl Disaster". Regarding the excise tax, it was taxed on goods imported into the territory of Ukraine, which were included in the list of excise goods. The legal department of the Secretariat of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine noted that the legislation does not provide for the exemption of any subjects of entrepreneurial activity from paying it [33, p. 110].

The resolution of the Law "On Taxation of Enterprise Profits" enabled the State Tax Inspectorate (STI) to strengthen control over the economic side of the activities of "Chernobyl" organizations. Thus, the STI for the city of Kyiv informed the Commission on the Chernobyl disaster that during 1994 - the first half of 1995, the public association "Chernobyl-Nadia" did not create an enterprise with the status of a legal entity. At the same time, the public organization was engaged in commercial

activities without paying excise duty and value added tax. "Chernobyl-Nadia" received more than 2 trillion krb for the operations carried out. Of them, more than 1.5 trillion. krb was transferred to commercial structures without returning the proceeds to the account of the association for further use of these funds for charitable purposes. In fact, the public organization facilitated the customs clearance of goods for commercial structures, abusing its status, which provided for charitable activities for citizens affected by the accident at the Chernobyl NPP [31, pp. 59-60].

The head of the State Customs Committee of Ukraine, L. Derkach, informed the Prime Minister of Ukraine Ye. Marchuk in a memo that in 1995, tax-free cargo worth more than 140 trillion passed through Kyiv customs alone. krb., which belonged to enterprises and organizations created by associations of "Chernobyl residents", which almost tripled the expenses of the state Chernobyl fund for the same year. The scheme of illegal enrichment was as follows. The company "joins" the newly created "Chernobyl" organization and transfers funds to the fund created during the organization. The fund holds general meetings, in which several people - founders of the fund, including a representative of the benefactor company - participate. Funds that increased due to the import and sale of tax-free excise goods in Ukraine were sent as "charitable" aid to the founders of the fund, who shared them among themselves [32, p. 2].

The situation with benefits for charitable "Chernobyl" associations did not suit one of the most massive organizations of victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant - "Soyuz Chornobyl of Ukraine". In his address to L. Derkach, the head of the SChU Yu. Andreev noted that out of 140 trillion. Krb., which did not reach the country's budget in 1995 due to the use of customs benefits by "Chernobyl" associations, the fate of the SChU is only 2 trillion. krb At the same time, the majority of public organizations (269 out of 375), created by "Chernobyl" at the beginning of 1996, are collective members of the SChU. The reasons for the criminalization of the Chernobyl movement, according to Yu. Andreev, lie in imperfect Ukrainian legislation, in particular, in the hasty resolution of the Law of Ukraine "On Unification of Citizens". "The populism of this Law was based on political calculations - to fill the

political and social vacuum faster with new parties and public organizations. That is, regardless of the number of members, all associations received equal rights". [33, p. 143] Pseudo-Chernobyl organizations, which included 3-10 people, obtained equal privileges with authoritative, mass structures. "The organization is obliged to have branches in all regions, cities, and districts of the country. It should be able to identify the needy and, after assessing their financial situation, provide assistance. Only in this case, in conditions of reduced funding of state social programs, their effectiveness will be preserved and increased thanks to the addition of state programs with charity" - believed Yu. Andreev [33, p. 144]. Therefore, the SChU believed that the state structures brought the use of benefits to the point of absurdity, and on the other hand, made them unattainable for mass organizations. In order to restore state control over the use of benefits and ease the situation of the majority of victims, it is necessary to give preference to massive all-Ukrainian and international organizations [32, p. 1]. In addition, during 1993-1995, the SChU repeatedly advocated the reduction of unreasonably high pensions (40-80 million krb) for a limited number of disabled people from Chernobyl, which caused further confrontation with a number of regional organizations. Thus, the Kherson Regional Foundation for the Disabled People of Chernobyl accused the SChU of seeking to monopolize the Chernobyl movement, which created "conditions for new abuses [32, p. 16]."

The conflict between the all-Ukrainian organization "Soyuz Chornobyl Ukrainy" and local associations of "Chernobyl residents" did not contribute to the development of a consolidated position at the time of the adoption of amendments and additions to the Law "On the Status and Social Protection of Citizens Affected by the Chernobyl Disaster". It should be noted that the position of the SChU was supported by the Commission on the Chernobyl Disaster, which expressed concern about the situation with non-implementation of the "Chernobyl" legislation. In an appeal to the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, it was noted that "the analysis of the application of Article 61 shows that the customs and tax authorities ignore the application of the fourth part of this Article, which stipulates that all funds generated at the expense of the specified tax benefits are used by the specified public organizations and their funds

exclusively for the organization and provision of social, material, medical assistance to citizens who suffered as a result of the Chernobyl disaster". The Commission proposed a new wording of Article 61, according to which all-Ukrainian and international associations of citizens affected by the Chernobyl disaster, which have branches in most regions, whose statutory activities provide for the provision of assistance to victims, are exempt from all types of taxation, payment of duties and deductions up to budget, and their enterprises and organizations - from income tax in the amount of the amount sent to carry out their statutory activities. Provided that at least 75 percent of the victims are members of these associations, enterprises and organizations [33, p. 114].

On April 24, 1996, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the Law "On Amendments and Supplements to the Law of Ukraine "On the Status and Social Protection of Citizens Affected by the Chernobyl Disaster." Article 61 was published by the Commission on the Chernobyl Disaster. On May 21, 1996, the Prime Minister of Ukraine Ye. Marchuk, in a letter addressed to President L. Kuchma, requested to use the right of veto and not to sign the Law, returning it for revision. According to E. Marchuk, the new wording of Article 61 leads to the loss of state budget funds due to non-payment of taxes; the appearance on the domestic market of cheap and high-quality foreign products, which undermined the position of the domestic producer; almost all excise goods will be imported by enterprises and firms created by "Chernobyl" organizations. A new version of Article 61 was proposed in the following version: "Taxation benefits for associations of citizens who suffered as a result of the Chernobyl disaster are established by laws on taxation" [33, pp. 125-126].

On May 24, the President returned the Law "On Amendments and Supplements to the Law of Ukraine "On the Status and Social Protection of Citizens Affected by the Chernobyl Disaster" with comments for re-consideration by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Despite V. Yatsenko's attempts to justify the position of the Commission on the Chernobyl Disaster, the fact that the number of all-Ukrainian and international "Chernobyl" organizations is limited to only two - "Soyuz Chornobyl Ukraine" and "Soyuz Chornobyl", and "to establish effective control over the activities of these

public organizations "unions are not a difficult matter", [33, p. 131] the new version of the Law and Article 61 was adopted on June 6, 1996. However, the wishes of the Commission were taken into account by Resolution No. 1279 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 22, 1996, which singled out two public organizations of victims of the Chernobyl disaster: the international organization "Soyuz Chornobyl" and the All-Ukrainian Union of Chornobyl Ukraine, which acquired the right to tax and customs benefits for their activities enterprises and organizations whose founders were these associations and in which the victims of the Chernobyl disaster make up 75 percent of the total number of members of the associations who work at these enterprises [35]. The reason for this decision was that the above-mentioned associations had an extensive regional structure, united in their ranks hundreds of thousands of Chernobyl residents, actively cooperated with the Parliament of Ukraine in resolving the legal status of the liquidators and victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, received significant amounts of humanitarian aid from international charitable organizations.

At the same time, each of the organizations focuses on certain types and forms of assistance in solving Chernobyl issues. The international organization "Soyuz Chornobyl" with its center in Kyiv united more than a million people from 8 republics of the former USSR, with branches in Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Australia, Cyprus and the USA. All associations have a common goal - social protection of victims from the consequences of the Chernobyl accident. Organizations of the former Soviet republics consist primarily of liquidators, evacuees and those who still live in contaminated territories. Branches of "Soyuz Chornobyl", which are located outside the former USSR, are organizations that use the help of international charitable funds to provide humanitarian, social, economic and medical assistance to victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant [36, p. 233]. The leaders of the organization share the opinion that solving the problems that arose after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is possible only through the combined efforts of all mankind, since the radioactive trace of the accident was found thousands of kilometers from the epicenter. As doctor D. Tognoni noted at public hearings in Vienna, timed to

the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl accident, "No one lives far enough from a nuclear power plant [36, p. 14]."

In accordance with the charter, in February 1990, a children's fund was created within the structure of the "Soyuz Chornobyl", which, according to the adopted provision, aimed to ensure the implementation of the program for rescuing children who suffered as a result of exposure to ionizing radiation.[37, p. 19 -20] With the support of the fund, thousands of children of liquidators and those living in radiation-contaminated areas of Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia had the opportunity to recover in Italy, Austria, France, Ireland, and other countries.

"Soyuz Chernobyl of Ukraine" was a mass public organization of Chernobyl residents of Ukraine, to which in the late 90s of the 20th century. included about 420,000 victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and which had 518 branches in all regions. Defending the right of victims to receive benefits and preferences in accordance with current legislation, primarily the Law "On the Status and Social Protection of Citizens Victims of the Chernobyl Disaster", the association used both methods of cooperation and direct pressure on the Government of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada . For example, in February 1992, the government of V. Fokin prepared a draft law on a moratorium on all articles of "Chernobyl" legislation, motivating the decision by the difficult economic situation in Ukraine, which led to the first all-Ukrainian action to protect the rights of Chernobyl residents, in which about 4 thousand activists of the organization took part . The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by a majority of votes, in the presence of a delegation from Chernobyl, adopted a resolution on the inadmissibility of the moratorium. During the years 1992-2000, the "Soyuz Chernobyl of Ukraine" held 75 protest actions, including eight mass demonstrations on Khreshchatyk, demanding compliance with the current legislation in providing assistance to the victims [38].

The rallying into public organizations of the most vulnerable segments of the population during the economic crisis (war and labor veterans, war invalids, victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant) was aimed at the realization of a twofold task: to use the authority of public organizations in society for constructive

cooperation with institutions of legislative and executive power (including with local self-government bodies) and, if necessary, to introduce pressure methods (meetings, pickets, hunger strikes, etc.) to protect the interests of organization members. In order to coordinate actions and participate in the political life of the country, these organizations declared their support for the Ukrainian Justice Party (UPS), which was created in December 1992. The main goal of its activities was the effective and concrete protection of the interests of, first of all, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, participants in the war in Afghanistan and military conflicts in other foreign countries, veterans of the Armed Forces and labor, liquidators of the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, the disabled, and other least socially protected citizens of Ukraine [39, p. 1].

The lack of broad electoral support for the Ukrainian Justice Party during the elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in 1994 led to the search for new forms of cooperation between veteran and "Chernobyl" associations. On October 4, 1996, USVA, SCU and OVU organized a joint picketing of the Verkhovna Rada with the demand to fully ensure the social rights of veterans and liquidators of the accident at the Chornobyl NPP [40, p. 3]. In December 1996, the presidium of the OVU Council accepted the proposal of UUVA and SChU to create a single block of organizations for the purpose of joint actions to solve social problems, to establish justice for veterans of all categories and victims of the Chernobyl disaster [40, p. 16]. In January 1997, the charter of the new association was adopted at the constituent conference. The purpose of the union was to consolidate the efforts of the SChU, UUVA and OVU for a wide, more active use of existing potential opportunities in ensuring full social and fair protection of disabled people, veterans of labor and military service, people who suffered as a result of the Chernobyl disaster, families of people who died and died from wounds and illnesses received while performing official duties, other elderly people, pensioners. The main task of the union was to promote the most complete implementation of the principle of social justice in the implementation of the social policy of the state. To fulfill the task, the members of the union had the right to

participate in political activities and hold mass protest events against the restriction of the interests of all low-income citizens of Ukraine [40, pp. 19-20].

1.4 Activities of the Red Cross Society of Ukraine

The Red Cross Society of Ukraine remained the largest humanitarian organization in Ukraine. On December 10, 1991, the Ukrainian Red Cross left the Union of Red Cross and Crescent Societies of the former USSR. On January 19, 1992, at the second Plenum of the Union's Executive Committee, the resolution "On the reorganization of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR" was adopted. It was decided that the basis for the existence of the Union of Societies, as a single national organization, does not exist. All means and material property of the Union of Societies were recognized as the collective property of the national societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent [41, pp. 46-47].

The declaration of independence of the Red Cross Society of Ukraine (RCSU) made it possible to make additions to the Statute and fully implement the fundamental principles on which this international movement is based, namely: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntariness, unity and universality. Protection of human life and dignity was declared the main mission of the Society. By the decree of the President of Ukraine dated October 28, 1992, the TCH of Ukraine was recognized as the only Red Cross Society in Ukraine, operating throughout Ukraine, the main task of which is to assist the state authorities of Ukraine in their activities in the humanitarian sphere [42, p. 2].

The gaining of independence by Ukraine contributed to the liberation of the Society from ideological pressure and the guardianship of Communist Party centralism, which made it possible to restore the independent status of the organization, which, recognizing the laws of its country and helping the government in its humanitarian activities, remains faithful to the principles of the international Red Cross movement. On September 29, 1993, the International Committee of the Red Cross officially recognized the Red Cross Society of Ukraine as a full member of the international Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement [43, p. 32]. The difficult

economic situation in Ukraine in the first years of independence complicated the activities of local Red Cross organizations, led to a significant decrease in a number of quantitative indicators of activity compared to the 80s of the 20th century. If at the beginning of 1987 the number of members of the Red Cross was almost 26.5 million people, then at the beginning of 1994 it was only 12.5 million. The number of primary centers decreased - from more than 69 thousand to 45 thousand [44, pp. 1-2].

The main reason for the decrease in the social activity of the population of Ukraine and the decrease in the volume of activities of primary organizations was the sharp decline in production and the reduction of jobs. Commercial structures created at that time did not seek to financially and materially support charitable organizations. During 1992-1994, most of the heads of regional committees of the RCS of Ukraine worked on public grounds [45, p. 2]. Despite the unstable financial situation of the organization, the decrease in the number of primary centers and the numerical composition of the organization, the RCS of Ukraine managed to preserve personnel potential and infrastructure, establish constructive cooperation with executive and legislative authorities, and initiate a number of new projects.

Starting from 1992, the government of Ukraine began to provide funds for the maintenance of the patronage sisters of charity of the Red Cross. But in connection with the rapid growth of prices and wages, these funds turned out to be insufficient. Therefore, during the first half of the 90s of the 20th century. a significant part of the funding of the charity program was taken over by the International Federation of the Red Cross, the national Red Cross Societies of Germany, Great Britain, Canada, and the Netherlands. This made it possible to generally preserve the staff of the Sisters of Mercy, whose help was so needed for the infirm, the elderly, and the disabled. The Sisters of Mercy cared for lonely elderly patients, organized the delivery of medicines and food products, prepared food for the infirm and sick, and helped place pensioners in boarding houses [46, p. 1]. In October 1995, at a joint panel of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Protection of the Population of Ukraine, and the Presidium of the RCSof Ukraine, it was emphasized that "problems of medical care and social assistance to single disabled elderly citizens will be successfully solved under the

condition of combining the efforts of employees of health care, social protection and the Red Cross in a single complex [47, p. 44]."

Changes in the organization's income structure required rational use of available resources. If in the second half of the 80s, the activities of local organizations of the Red Cross were provided mainly thanks to membership fees, then in 1995, the expenses of the average regional TCH organization were financed thanks to revenues from the state budget of Ukraine by 57 percent; aid of the International RCS Federation - by 23 percent; at the expense of membership fees - by 20 percent [48, p. 4]. The creation of medical and social assistance rooms and medical and social centers became a new form of assistance to the disadvantaged. If in 1993 the patronage service of the Red Cross included 149 medical and social assistance rooms [49, p. 4], then in 1996 there were 24 medical and social centers and 223 rooms [46, p. 42-43].

With the assistance of the International Federation of the Red Cross and the financial support of the national Societies of foreign countries, the patronage service during 1996-2000. received 4,809 medical kits and 104 kits for medical and social centers for the total amount of almost 8 million hryvnias [50, pp. 1-2].

With the aim of reviving past traditions, the organization of the Society, together with local authorities, institutions of social protection of the population and health care, organized the work of hospitals, branches and wards of the Red Cross. As of August 2000, the hospital for cancer patients in the city of Korosten, Zhytomyr Region, and the hospital for the treatment of lonely elderly people in the village of Saint of Khmelnytskyi region, humanitarian department "Nadia", for the treatment of lonely people in Kyiv, geriatric department of medical and social care in Mukacheve. Wards of the Red Cross are open in the central district hospitals of the towns of Bobrynets and Novgorodka, Kirovohrad Region, and Kiveriv, Volyn Region. In this way, inpatient medical care was provided to residents of remote areas from medical centers [51, pp. 9-10].

From the moment of official recognition as a full member of the world Red Cross movement, the international activity of the RCS of Ukraine intensified. The most actively developed international programs of the Society, the implementation of which

made it possible to use the financial and technical assistance of international donors. Special dynamism in the implementation of international programs was achieved in the second half of the 90s of the 20th century, when the RCS of Ukraine participated in the implementation of about 80 targeted complex programs, the total cost of which was more than 30 million hryvnias. The main ones were medical and social assistance to the most socially vulnerable citizens, prevention and provision of educational, material and social support to patients with tuberculosis, AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, assistance to victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and natural disasters, assistance to migrants and to the deported peoples of Crimea, dissemination of knowledge on international humanitarian law and assistance to state bodies in its implementation in the country [47, p. 3].

During the first half of the 90s of the 20th century. the committees and organizations of the RCS of Ukraine took a direct part in the reception and distribution of humanitarian aid that came to Ukraine from abroad. Missions of the national Red Cross Societies of France, Germany, Great Britain, Canada, and Italy worked in the National Committee of RCS of Ukraine to promptly resolve issues related to the coordination of aid and its fair distribution. On February 6, 1992, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the composition of the commission on issues of coordination, reception, transportation, protection and distribution of humanitarian aid, which included a representative of the RCS of Ukraine. In 1992-1993, RCS of Ukraine accepted and distributed more than 6,650 tons of food products, medicines and medical equipment worth 26.3 million US dollars [52, pp. 6-7].

In July 1992, the Search Service of the RCS of Ukraine started working on the territory of Ukraine and abroad for compatriots, as well as foreign citizens who lost contact as a result of armed conflicts and other extreme situations in the world. The priority direction of search work has become assistance to citizens in the search for documents confirming their stay in forced labor, concentration camps, ghettos, and captivity during the Second World War. During 1993, a special order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine recognized the program of the service and approved its allocation from the state budget. In 1993 alone, service employees considered 6,773 appeals from

citizens and institutions. As a result of search activities, the fate of 189 people was determined. With the assistance of the Red Cross, in March 1993, V. Nazarov returned to his homeland (Donetsk region), who had been a prisoner of the Afghan Mujahideen for almost 9 years [50, p. 13]. In total, during 1992-1996, 33,000 appeals from citizens of Ukraine and more than 5,000 from abroad were considered [46, p. 17].

Despite the financing problems, the Republican program "Chernobyl" continued to be implemented. Thus, in 1993, in Zhytomyr region, mobile laboratories of the Red Cross examined 1,309 settlements and 23,106 objects, on which 63,035 measurements were made [53, p. 29]. When the permissible levels of accumulation of radionuclides were exaggerated, adults and children were sent to the regional endocrinological center, for rehabilitation in children's camps and sanatoriums.

During 1991-1996, the society's activities were aimed at ensuring organizational development and strengthening potential, preserving and improving the system of providing targeted assistance to socially vulnerable segments of the population, preparing for assistance in emergency situations, strengthening the role of local Red Cross organizations in the further humanization of society. RCS of Ukraine took care of the disabled, lonely elderly patients, orphans, helped alleviate the suffering of victims of natural disasters, disasters, and armed conflicts not only in Ukraine, but also abroad.

The society cooperated with social protection departments in the regions, organizations of war veterans, the Ukrainian Union of Veterans of Afghanistan, "Soyuz Chornobyl", which contributed to the improvement of medical and social assistance to the most vulnerable sections of the population of Ukraine in the conditions of the socio-economic crisis. During the 90s of the XX century. medical and social assistance was provided annually to 49,000 war and labor disabled people, 1.2 thousand disabled Afghans and widows of fallen soldiers [54, p. 13].

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DOI: 10.46299/979-8-89238-624-1.2

2. Heavy pages of history: to the 90th anniversary of the Holodomor of 1932-1933

Abstract

The scientific study examines the period of collectivization of the Ukrainian village in 1932-1933, which became one of the most terrible pages of our history. Many scientific works are devoted to the study of this problem.

It was noted that the Holodomor of 1932-1933 became part of the struggle of the ruling authorities against Ukrainian culture, language, and traditions in the areas where Ukrainians lived.

At the beginning of the 30s of the XX century. mass collectivization was carried out by the authorities, so any food difficulties were characterized as a stage of this policy, and the main cause of the famine was previously considered to be the drought of 1932.

It was analyzed that the greatest losses during the Famine period of 1932-1933 were observed among the rural population of Ukraine, although there were also large losses among the urban population, and physical losses among children are a direct consequence of the famine. The authorities hushed up and denied the fact of famine in Ukraine.

Even today, scientists are working on new evidence regarding the number of victims of the Holodomor.

The European Parliament recognized the Holodomor as a terrible crime against the people of Ukraine and humanity, and condemned the actions of the Soviet authorities against the Ukrainian peasantry.

32 countries of the world officially recognized the Holodomor as genocide of the Ukrainian people.

Introduction

According to scientific and archival sources, statistical data, the scientific article examines the demographic losses of the Ukrainian people during the Holodomor

of 1932-1933 as a purposeful policy of the ruling authorities on the territory of Ukraine during collectivization.

Characterizing the state of scientific development, we note that the research of this topic is devoted to the work of scientists S.V. Kulchytskyi. [1,2], V. Marochko [3], B. Rozhenka [4], S. Maksudova [5], etc. A team of scientists from the Institute of Demography and Social Research named after M.I. plays a major role in researching this topic. Birds of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, separate works of Levchuk N. [6]. Also, it is necessary to single out the American historian James Mace, who diligently researched the topic of the Holodomor of 1932-33 in Ukraine [7]. Historian, man of letters, writer R. Conquest, who wrote the book "Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and Holodomor" in 1986, reveals the truth about the genocide of the anti-Ukrainian people, its artificiality and planning by the Soviet totalitarian regime [8].

The American historian T. Snyder in his monograph "Bloody lands: Europe between Hitler and Stalin" talks about the mass destruction of Ukrainians by the Holodomor, including the memories of witnesses [9].

In the second edition of the scientific collection "Genocide of Ukrainians 1932-1933 based on the materials of pre-trial investigations" (edited by O. Petryshyn, M. Gerasymenko, O. Stasyuk) the decrees and orders of the Presidents of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine regarding commemoration of the Ukrainians exterminated in Holodomor-genocide, and condemnation and prohibition of the totalitarian regime. The basis of the publication's source base is a selection from the materials of archival criminal case No. 475, which consists of 331 volumes and is kept in the archives of the Kyiv Court of Appeals [10].

"Mass artificial famines: we remember, we honor": materials of the International forum (Kyiv, September 7, 2021) are dedicated to the memory of the victims of the Holodomor-genocide of Ukrainians in 1932-1933, to the 100th anniversary of the massive artificial famine of 1921-1923, and to the 75th anniversary of the massive artificial famine of 1946 -1947 [11].

In the collection "Genocide of the Ukrainian Nation 1932-1933/2022: Testimonies" (edited by: O. Stasyuk. Ya.M. Dombrovska) for the first time the testimonies of eyewitnesses of the Holodomor-genocide of 1932-1933, committed by the totalitarian regime, from the materials of criminal case № 475 have been published. (2009); materials of criminal proceedings № 22019000000000309 (2019-2022) and eyewitness testimony of the genocide of Ukrainians committed by the racist regime in 2022. Documents confirming the crimes of the Russian regime against the Ukrainian nation and the Ukrainian state are also published [12].

The Institute of the History of Ukraine published the work "1933: Why are you still alive?" (2016). Using the examples of evidence collected in different countries and years, the compiler gives the reader a picture of the total coverage of Ukraine by seizing anything that could be used for food: from potatoes and sourdough to a handful of beans and dry beans.

An analysis of the policy of the ruling authorities on the eve and during the Holodomor, from the point of view of preparing for the confiscation of food, in other words, depriving the Ukrainian village of its means of livelihood, is presented. Since the documents are oral history, this type of historical source was analyzed - in general and in particular regarding the Holodomor [13].

Setting objectives. The attention of researchers remains relevant to the issues of the Holodomor-genocide of the Ukrainian people in 1932-1933, the conduct of complete collectivization, which allowed the authorities to use violent methods to create collective farms in the countryside, as well as the huge losses of the Ukrainian people during this period.

The purpose of the scientific research is to highlight the results of the policy of the Soviet government on the territory of Ukraine during the collectivization of agriculture, the creation of collective farms, the Holodomor-genocide of Ukrainians in 1932-1933, namely the massive demographic losses of the Ukrainian population during this period.

2.1 Recognition of the Holodomor as a genocide of the Ukrainian people by the world community

90 years have passed since this most terrible page in the history of the Ukrainian people - the Holodomor of 1932-1933. At the end of November, we commemorate the victims of this Ukrainian tragedy.

It was not allowed to mention the Holodomor for 55 years. For many years, the events of 1932-33 were hushed up not only by mass media, but also by official state institutions. According to the decision of the authorities, there was simply no such famine in Ukraine. When foreign journalists and statesmen raised the issue of famine in Ukraine in 1932-33, this information was denied, and their data were considered simply unverified.

In the USSR at the beginning of the 1930s, the authorities introduced mass collectivization in the countryside, therefore any food difficulties were characterized as a stage of this policy, and the main cause of the famine was considered to be the drought of 1932.

For the first time, we learned about the famine in the Ukrainian village through the report of the English journalist Malcolm Muggeridge, who in the last decade of March shared with the readers of the Manchester Guardian newspaper his impressions of a trip to Ukraine and the North Caucasus in 1932. Three of his articles were published, describing the terrible scenes of starvation of the rural population. A few more foreign journalists tried to visit the famine areas.

Foreign journalists were forbidden to travel to regions where the population suffered from famine [2, p. 23].

The fact of the famine has been confirmed by numerous documents and publications of scientists from Great Britain, the USA, Switzerland and other countries.

The concept and term "genocide" first appeared in the legal and scientific vocabulary after the Second World War. It was introduced by Raphael Lemkin in November 1943 (it appeared in print in 1944). The very fact of genocide determines

not only the number of victims, but also the methods, means, forms and deliberate extermination of large population groups of one or another nationality [8, p. 39].

The General Assembly of the United Nations, in resolution 96 (1) of December 11, 1946, declared that genocide is a crime that violates the norms of international law, contrary to the spirit and purposes of the United Nations; the civilized world condemns it, recognizing that throughout history genocide has caused great loss to mankind.

The Ukrainian famine of 1932–1933 was first recognized as genocide on a national basis by the American scientist James Mace [7, p. 28]. He referred to the results of the US Holodomor Commission in Ukraine, which in 1988 made 19 conclusions that what happened to Ukrainians in 1932-1933 was nothing but genocide, and that the authorities at that time were guilty of this crime . This was the most important point among the conclusions of the Commission [6, p. 28].

In 1988, a commission of prominent lawyers from Switzerland, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Argentina, the United States, and Canada was created in America, which began to investigate the famine in Ukraine [15, p. 27].

The conclusions of the special commission of the US Congress on the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine note:

1. There is no doubt that a large number of the population of the Ukrainian SSR and the Northern Territory of the Caucasus lost to hunger during 1932-1933 due to the man-made famine caused by the confiscation of the harvest of 1932 by the Soviet authorities.

2. Losses of the Ukrainian Holodomor amount to millions of people.

3. The official statement of the Soviet authorities about the "sabotage of the kulaks", which was the cause of all the "difficulties" during the Holodomor, has no basis.

4. Holodomor was not, as often claimed, connected with drought.

5. In 1931 — 1932, the official reaction of the ruling authorities to the lack of grain due to drought outside Ukraine was to provide assistance to the affected territories and to provide some benefits to the peasants.

6. In the middle of 1932, excessive supplies of grain caused the emergence of localized centers of famine, the authorities canceled the previous course and took a tougher position towards the peasants [16, p. 36].

On November 1, 2007, the 34th session of the UNESCO General Conference, which includes 193 countries, unanimously adopted the Resolution on commemorating the victims of the Holodomor in Ukraine. This event again drew the attention of the world mass media to the Ukrainian tragedy of 1932-1933.

Pope John Paul II and Pope Benedict XVI expressed their respect to the victims of the Holodomor.

On July 3, 2008, at the 17th annual session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the resolution "On the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine" was adopted.

On October 23, 2008, the European Parliament adopted a Resolution recognizing the Holodomor of 1932-33 as a terrible crime against the people of Ukraine and humanity, strongly condemning the actions characterized by mass destruction and violation of human rights and freedoms, expressing sympathy for the Ukrainian people who suffered from this tragedy , and honored those we lost as a result of the artificial famine of 1932-1933; called for the archives to be opened for comprehensive study in order to fully reveal and investigate the causes and consequences of the tragedy.

On November 21-22, 2013, the international scientific symposium "Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine: history and memory" was held in Kyiv, which was held as part of the International Forum for the 80th Anniversary of the Holodomor "My People Are!" My people will always be there!", organized by the Public Committee to Commemorate the Victims of the Holodomor Genocide of 1932-33 in Ukraine together with the Ukrainian Holodomor Research Center of the NaUKMA. More than 100 scientists from Ukraine and more than 40 countries of the world took part in it.

The following took part in the symposium: Stéphane Courtois, a famous French historian, the author of the modern scientific bestseller "The Black Book of Communism" (published in 26 countries), Nicolas Vert, a French historian-Sovietologist, professor of history at the National Center for Scientific Research of

France, Edvins Shnore from the University of Latvia, author and director of the documentary film "Soviet History", Genady Poberezhny from Harvard (USA), Agnieszka Matusiak from the University of Wroclaw (Poland), Wolf Moskovich (Jerusalem University, Israel), Olga Andrievska (Trent University, Canada), Myroslav Popovych, Ludmila Hrynevych , Stanislav Kulchytskyi and others.

Researchers have released new data on the number of victims of the Holodomor, its causes and consequences for the Ukrainian nation.

A lot of discussions and opinions have caused scientists to question why the totalitarian regime dealt with Ukrainians so cruelly. According to public figure and publicist Yevhen Sverstyuk, the ruling government tried to take revenge on Ukraine, its peasantry [16, p. 32].

Today, the entire world community commemorates the victims of the Holodomor in Ukraine.

At the beginning of December 2018, to the 85th anniversary of the Holodomor of 1932-1933, a Declaration was signed, co-authored by 38 UN member states, in which "For the first time, the policy of the totalitarian regime, in particular, violent collectivization and confiscation of food, which led to significant losses of the Ukrainian people. The need to open the archives to establish the historical truth and raise awareness of the causes and consequences of the tragedy is also emphasized," said the spokesman of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the UN, Oleg Nikolenko. The draft Declaration was prepared at the initiative of Ukraine. Compared to the previous declarations for the anniversary of the Holodomor, the number of states that became co-authors of this document increased. The declaration was first signed by such states as Chile, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Montenegro, Switzerland, Portugal and the Netherlands [17, p. 8].

According to the results of a poll by the sociological group "Rating", which was conducted in October and published on November 20, 2018, 79% of Ukrainian citizens believe that the Holodomor of 1932-1933 was a genocide of the Ukrainian people. 47% of surveyed Ukrainians believe that the state leadership was personally responsible for the organization of the Holodomor of 1932-33 [18].

Vasyl Marochko, the head of the Genocide Research Center of the Ukrainian People, wrote that the Famine of the 33rd is not a thing of the past... People were not buried according to proper Christian rites, their pain and curse haunt us, their souls wander over the Ukrainian black earth, not finding an earthly or heavenly refuge. There are too many losses in Ukraine. The archives contain tens of thousands of letters from peasants to the state leadership, unique documents about the forcible relocation of 113 thousand Russian peasants to Ukrainian villages in the fall of 1933. More than 20 thousand peasant houses were waiting for them [3, p. 30].

More and more countries recognize the Holodomor as a genocide of the Ukrainian nation (as of February 10, 2023): Estonia, Canada, Australia, Hungary, the Vatican, Lithuania, Georgia, Ukraine, Poland, Peru, Paraguay, Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, Latvia, Portugal and USA. In 2022, the parliaments of the Czech Republic, Brazil, Ireland, Moldova, Romania (a crime), Germany and Austria (a crime) were recognized. On February 1, 2023, the 25th state of the world - Bulgaria - recognized the Holodomor as genocide.

Also, 23 US states joined the recognition of the Holodomor as genocide by the parliaments of different countries: As of June 1, 2018, 11 American states recognized the Holodomor as genocide: Washington, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and Pennsylvania [9, p. 12-13]. On May 26, the state of Texas (USA) at the local legislative level recognized the Holodomor of 1932-33 as a genocide of the Ukrainian people and designated November 2021 as the month of commemoration of the losses of this tragedy.

Thus, Texas became the 23rd American state that recognized the Holodomor of 1932-33 in Ukraine as genocide [20].

As of June 2023, the Holodomor was officially recognized as a genocide of the Ukrainian people by 32 countries of the world, the European Parliament, and the government of the partially recognized Chechen Republic of Ichkeria [21].

2.2 As if Satan descended on earth (Oles Volya)

What is the cause of the suffering of the Ukrainian people?

The state that started industrialization could not ensure its accelerated pace. There were not enough funds, so it was decided to take them from agricultural producers.

In 1927, a course of collectivization was adopted, it was decided to create collective farms - collective farms that would be completely dependent on the state.

Thus, in 1928, only 4% of peasant farms were collectivized. The peasants were promised collectivization based on humane principles - voluntary, gradual. So they were in no hurry to join the collective farm.

At the same time, the underestimation of prices for agricultural products led to the fact that procurement prices barely covered the cost of grain. The peasants protested and began to hide grain. Interruptions in the supply of bread to the urban population and raw materials to industry began to be observed.

In January 1928, a decision was made to forcibly remove surplus grain from the peasants. And in November, the course for "complete collectivization" was officially adopted.

In January 1930, the grain districts of the USSR were divided into three regions by the Decree "On the rates of collectivization and state assistance measures for collective farm construction." Ukraine was included in the second group of districts, where collectivization was planned to be completed in the fall of 1932 or spring of 1933.

Peasants began to be herded into collective farms. At the same time, a resolution dated January 30, 1930 was adopted. "Measures for the liquidation of Kurkul farms in the field of continuous collectivization", which determined the basis of the new policy for Kurkul peasants. At that time, the line for the elimination of kulkism became the main one. The means of production, livestock, household and residential buildings were confiscated from the "Kurkuls". There were about 800 such farms in Ukraine, if they: used hired labor or had mills, an oil mill, rented premises, were engaged in trade [22, p. 28].

The represented peasants were divided into three categories. Before the first, they kept a counter-revolutionary asset, which was subject to immediate liquidation by imprisonment in a concentration camp or prison. Peasants who were assigned to the second category were deported to distant localities of the CPCP. Those who fell into the third category remained in the place, but had to settle outside the boundaries of collective farms. The share of farms to be liquidated should have been from 3% to 5% of their total number. The campaign to liquidate the Kurkul farms lasted for three to four months - from February to May 1930. [1, p. 122].

Forced collectivization, as well as grain harvesting, was carried out by the method of contrasting the strata of the peasantry with different property status. In order for the owner-peasant to "voluntarily" write an application for joining the collective farm, he had to be intimidated by the example of a dissolute neighbor. Therefore, collectivization was accompanied by the destruction of the most industrious and, therefore, the wealthiest layer of the peasantry and, accordingly, by the significant destruction of the productive forces of agriculture [23, p. 8].

As of March 10, 1930, 61,887 farms had already been dismantled, which was only 2.5% of all peasant farms. By the middle of 1931, 98,500 peasant families were deported from Ukraine and up to 200,000 peasant households were expropriated [16, p. 37].

According to the order of the People's Commissar of Agriculture, cows, horses, small livestock and poultry were communalized within three months, which influenced the peasants' decision to slaughter cattle and led to a reduction in their herd by almost 15 million heads. This was organized by the ruling power, one of the main prerequisites for the future famine. In addition, the state raised a plan for the delivery of food by collective farms, it was so high that there was almost nothing to give out on labor days, and collective farm workers survived at the expense of their homesteads. Excessively high taxes forced peasants to sell their property and livestock and leave their villages. During the period from 1928 to 1931, the number of peasant farms in Ukraine decreased by 352 thousand [22, p. 28].

At that time, a wave of peasant uprisings and riots swept through the country (40 thousand). Only in January-March 1930, 2,200 peasant demonstrations took place, in which almost 800,000 people took part. Thus, in Podilly, peasant uprisings against collectivization took place in all districts without exception [24, p. 7].

On March 2, 1930, the article "Dizzy from Success" criticized the role of local bodies in carrying out collectivization itself. Peasants began to leave collective farms, in three months almost 50% of collective farm workers returned to individual farms (1,594 thousand farms). But they did not return their property, livestock, taxes were increased, which caused them to return to the collective farms.

During the years of complete collectivization in Ukraine, about 200,000 peasant farms were expropriated. In Podillya, the largest number of peasants were dispossessed in Vinnytsia district - 2,585 households, in Proskurivsky district - 1,281 [24, p. 54].

At the beginning of 1932, the leadership of Ukraine repeatedly appealed to Moscow to ease the pressure on Ukraine. It warned that Ukrainian agriculture was in a critical situation. But the management ignored this request [25, p. 14].

One of the statements regarding the situation in Ukraine: "...The most important thing is now Ukraine.Things are getting out of hand in Ukraine. Bad along the party line. They say that in two regions of Ukraine (say, in Kyiv and Dnipropetrovsk), about 50 district committees have spoken out against the bread procurement plan, deeming it unrealistic. In other district committees, the situation is not better, as they say. What does it look like? This is not a party, but a parliament, a caricature of the parliament. Instead of leading the districts, Kosyor constantly maneuvered between the directives of the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) and the demands of the district committees, and now he maneuvered to the pen. Lenin correctly said that a person who does not have the courage to go against the flow at the right moment cannot be a real Bolshevik leader. Bad along the lines of the Soviet. Chubar is not a leader. Bad along the GPU line. It is not up to Redens to lead the fight against the counter-revolution in such a large and unique republic as Ukraine" [26].

By the end of 1932, more than 70% of peasant farms were collectivized. But no one canceled the bread procurement plan. During January-November 1930, Ukrainian peasants gave the state 400 million poods. of bread, and for the same period of 1931 – 380 million poods. That is why the peasants hid bread. Starting from 1931, even their seed reserves were taken [22, p. 27].

The discontent of the villagers erupts into a riot, they set fire to the houses and buildings of the village activists who carried out the forcible seizure of food, as evidenced by archival documents: the house of the head of the collective farm was burned. The head of the collective farm himself and his activists beat a collective farm worker [27, sheet. 10].

A general famine begins in 44 districts of Ukraine with numerous human losses. In comparison with 1931, the authorities raised the grain procurement plan in 1932 by 44%. This decision and the brutality with which the withdrawal of food was carried out led to a famine that was essentially artificial. Repression began against collective farm workers who hid the true size of the harvest.

The resolution "On the protection of the property of state enterprises, collective farms and cooperatives and on the strengthening of public (socialist) property", which was adopted on August 7, 1932, freed the hands of the authorities regarding the ways and methods of exterminating Ukrainians. This law was popularly called the "Law of five ears of corn." Peasants and their children who tried to pluck a few ears of wheat or rye that had not yet ripened to bring to their parents or children were sentenced to be shot or imprisoned for 10 years [26].

Witnesses of the 1932-1933 famine noted that girls wove ears of wheat into braids and thus brought some home, but it was very risky, because if they were caught, they would be immediately sent to prison [12, p. 40].

In the fall of 1932, the commission began to seize the last bread from the peasants by cruel methods [1, p. 38].

From November 1 to February 1, 1933, this commission reported on the "procurement" of 104.6 million pounds. grain Everything was taken from the peasants: not only bread, but also breadcrumbs, potatoes, lard, pickles, beans, peas, onions, beets,

that is, all food supplies. There are no stocks left. As a result, the excess of human losses over births began already in the Ukrainian village from October 1932. The apogee of the famine occurred in June 1933, when statistical authorities registered a tenfold greater number of physical losses in the village.

In November 1932, Vsevolod Balitsky was part of a large group in Kharkiv. Before the trip, he was given a task, which he soon announced in operational order № 1 dated December 5. The order began with the statement that in Ukraine there is "organized sabotage of grain harvests and autumn sowing, organized mass thefts in collective farms and state farms, terror against the most stable and resilient communists and activists in the countryside, overturning dozens of Petliur emissaries, distribution of Petliur leaflets."

Hence the conclusion about "the unconditional existence of an organized counter-revolutionary insurgent underground in Ukraine, which is connected with foreign countries and foreign intelligence, mainly the Polish General Staff." The version about foreign intelligence was presented to intimidate the party-Soviet nomenclature, which was supposed to assist the center in the execution of the future action. On February 13, 1933, when the campaign to confiscate everything edible in Ukrainian villages had already ended, V. Balitsky in order № 2 reported on the exposure of the counter-revolutionary underground in 200 districts [13, p. 13-14].

A letter was sent to the secret department of the Kozyatyn district committee, which was found near the door of the village council. And there is a poem in it: "Ukraine cried small tears when our bread was taken away from Muscovite by trains. Oh, who will feed us gray-haired, poor, hungry, working, tireless. Speculators - good people in Moscow buy bread, and peasants in Sov do it every day, starve. The peasant party loves us, rages day and night. Do faster, do more. Moscow is starving. Who does not want to do it here, we will judge. Let him know and remember how to live in the Union.

Those who do not want to work, we will pay them. We will not let the bourgeois in Moscow disappear. Eh, if it was Moscow alone, then we would finish it, and that Leningrad would also be driven to the grave" [27, sheet. 22].

Ukrainian villages found themselves in military-administrative isolation, which proves an act of genocide, because the villagers were deprived of the possibility of survival, migration, and finding other sources and means of livelihood outside the village. On December 27, 1932, a unified passport regime was introduced on the territory of the USSR in accordance with the resolution "On the establishment of a unified passport system in the Union of the SSR and mandatory registration of passports", which de facto and legally deprived peasants of the right to obtain passports, and therefore the possibility of movement and employment [3, p. 37].

90 districts that were listed on the "black" board were surrounded by internal troops [22, p. 29]. No one could leave there, and no food was brought there. If it was possible to get out of such a village, then the return was not always joyful. In cities, it was forbidden to sell bread to villagers, they could not buy clothes, shoes, even salt and matches, and peasants were forbidden to hire themselves. So the Chekists dealt with those who managed to get to the city, exchange things for food and return under the wagons, in vestibules.They were thrown out right on the go. There were so many corpses that they did not have time to receive them. It was ordered to throw everyone into the well, and then to fall asleep [22, p. 30].

Autumn of 1932. All the grain was taken away from the collective farm, and people got nothing for their work again. There are almost no single farms left. Who were forced into collective farms, who were taken to Siberia. These are the memories of Oleksiy Reznikov, a resident of the town of Illintsi in Vinnytsia region [13, p. 139].

People began to swell from hunger. But parents and children tried to find buds, twigs, stalks in the fields and in the forest. Then they pounded, brewed and ate. Some parents, in order for their children to survive, gave the last piece of bread to them, while they themselves became bloated from hunger. Detachments in order to implement the bread procurement plan shook out everything - from pantries, bins, pots, mittens. Even what was cooked was taken away. If any of the team members suspected that the owner had buried the grain, they used metal rods to check the yard, vegetable garden, hay, and straw. The so-called "troika" operated in the village. These are the representatives of the authorities who could kill a peasant dissatisfied with the authorities without a

trial or investigation. Everyone was afraid of them and tried not to argue with one or another established order [12, p. 16].

From the recollections of a resident of the Bar district of the Vinnytsia region, "They took not only grain, but also clothes from the chest, linen, home-made cloth, pillows were sold for nothing, and the money seemed to be handed over to the money tax of the district finance department, and even then it went somewhere. I wanted to eat day and night, it seemed that I would never be full" [13, p. 128].

It was in those families where there were babies or small children that the activists took away everything and laughed. The most terrible thing is that there was no stranger among them, all of them were their own.

Maryna Sychenko, born in 1925, from the town of Boyarka, expressed the opinion that "if a soul could be taken away, the communists would have stolen it." She spoke about the fact that the Holodomor is such a terrible thing that those who remain alive will remember it until their death. Everything was taken from people. In 1933, entire villages were left without people. From the villages, people went to the district in the hope of finding at least a potato husk. But nothing was true anymore. People fell on the move [13, p. 306].

The famine began in the fall of 1932, but the spring of 1933 was the hardest [12, p. 41-42].

People in search of a better life and at least some food secretly tried to reach Belarus by train. Most of them could not stand the long journey in cold freight cars and froze before reaching the place of rescue [28, p. 29].

In Ukraine in 1932-1933, the population decreased by 17 people every minute, 1,000 every hour, 25,000 every day. 90% of human losses occurred in 1933 [29, p. 392].

Activists took away all edible food, for the fact that children went to collect ears of corn, village activists beat them severely, they became disabled for life. In order to hide even a little bit of grain, people built a wall in order to pour grain into a niche between the wall and the wall. Officials knocked on the walls. If they found a find,

they took away both the grain and the owner. In the summer, hungry people ate raw mushrooms, and even poisonous ones [32, p. 32-33].

This famine lasted for two years. In terms of its anti-Ukrainian orientation and scale of application, the famine of 1933 turned out to be the most terrible weapon of mass destruction and social enslavement of the peasantry.

At the end of December 1933, the planned resettlement of people from the Horkiv, Bryansk, and Ivanivka regions, the Central Black Earth region, and from Belarus to Odesk, Kharkiv, and Dnipropetrovsk regions was carried out in Ukraine, depopulated by famine: 329 echelons, 21,856 households, 117,149 family members, 14,879 horses, 21,896 cows and 38,702 heads of various livestock [33, p. 112].

Russian and Belarusian collective farm workers did not want to go to the south of Ukraine, because they knew about the famine and the typhus epidemic in Ukrainian villages. The displaced people also suffered because they did not receive the promised "paradise", and the surrounding hungry peasants stole their leftover bread. In the Kuban, where Ukrainian bread growers also lived, 14 thousand demobilized Red Army soldiers were settled to fill the devastated villages [3, p. 39].

Victims of the Holodomor-genocide suffered much more complex physiological and psychological disorders. In 1932-1933, as a result of the criminal actions of the communist totalitarian regime, Ukrainians were constantly in a state of frustration, accompanied by anger, despair, guilt, and loss of self-control. People suffered from mental disorders due to hunger, their consciousness was clouded, their thinking, will, and memory were disturbed. The surrounding reality caused panic fear among some people. The intensity of the psychological crisis grew gradually and reached its peak in the winter of 1932-1933, when Ukrainians understood the insurmountable nature of the current situation and were in a state of complete mental breakdown.

The strength and scale of the suffering of the Ukrainians was beyond the limits of the adaptive resources of the psyche. People quite quickly lost the basic vital functions, experienced psychological and moral destruction, their psychological protection mechanism gradually disappeared, moral constants atrophied, the desire to

save themselves at any cost grew, and the survival instinct dominated. In a crisis situation, the entire system of self-regulation is disrupted, which in other conditions ensures the synchronous operation of the rational and irrational in the human psyche [11, p. 162-163].

It is this in 1932-1933 that explains the rare cases of psychological breakdown, violation of moral standards, which is confirmed by archival documents from many regions of Ukraine, materials of national books of memory. Such cases in liminal states were the highest phase of deformation of human consciousness.

The results of the psychological and physiological consequences of the hunger strike, the memories of witnesses, victims of the 1932-1933 genocide, the stories of their children and grandchildren, recorded by investigators, historians and researchers, enabled experts to comprehensively analyze the distant psychological phenomenon and transgenerational (intergenerational) consequences of the genocide.

The crime of genocide left deep psychological consequences in the memory and consciousness of the descendants of the victims.

According to the researchers, the trauma of genocide is one of the most difficult among other types of collective trauma, which takes the longest to heal. For a long time, Ukrainian society was unable to cope with collective trauma, as mass repressions, executions, deportations continued against Ukrainians, and a mechanism aimed at the complete destruction of the Ukrainian nation was working. Therefore, even today, the transgenerational transfer of collective trauma to the next generations, who experience it as their own, with the corresponding consequences, takes place. Collective trauma is not limited in space and lasted in time.

One of the consequences of the Holodomor of 1932-1933 is the loss of individual and collective memory, and therefore the historical truth about the crime of genocide. For more than half a century, the Ukrainian nation had no right to speak the truth about this crime, which blocked the moral progress of society.

According to the conclusion of the comprehensive forensic psychological examination № 503 dated September 9, 2020, it was established that the crime of genocide of Ukrainians committed by the totalitarian regime in 1932-1933 led to a

breakdown of the psyche, which has far-reaching consequences - psychological trauma for its immediate victims and signs of transgenerational transmission her future generations. The Holodomor-genocide caused the physical, spiritual, moral and psychological destruction of the Ukrainian nation and Ukrainian identity [10, p. 540].

Holodomor researcher J. Mace called modern Ukrainian society post-genocidal. And this means not having memory, feelings and aspirations.

S. Onufriev considers the famine to be a historical trauma experienced by a large number of people in a certain territory, and which does not end within one generation, but lasts at least three generations, or even more. He notes that trauma should be talked about and talked about constantly, because the first generation is silent, the second grows up as if offended, because it seems that it does not receive enough attention, it is unloved. The third generation begins to feel guilty [34, p. 304].

The search for the causes of the famine continues to this day. But the majority of research scientists believe that the Holodomor in Ukraine was organized to stop the implementation of the "Ukrainization" policy.

In the mid-1930s, the Russian language and culture were once again undoubtedly at the top of the unofficial hierarchy. First of all, representatives of the Ukrainian church, culture, science and politics were persecuted, imprisoned and mass-murdered by the Soviet secret police in order to destroy the bearers of cultural identity. Ukrainian national communists were also persecuted. With the policy of forced collectivization, Ukrainian women farmers who resisted violent requisitions were persecuted and brutally oppressed.

Ukraine was important to the Soviet leadership as a territory, and also had an extremely important economic importance - Ukraine, together with the Kuban, produced most of the grain of the Soviet Union - had to be under the strict control of the Soviet center of power in Moscow. So it turns out that the goal of the political crime of the Holodomor was the desire of the Soviet leadership to control and suppress the peasants. All of Ukraine suffered from famine and repression, not only its agricultural regions [12, p. 322].

The Ukrainian population, which was partially destroyed and weakened, obeyed and continued to unconditionally obey the orders of the authorities. This so-called "victory" is marked by the words: "Life has become better, more fun" [5, p. 30].

2.3 Demographic losses of Ukrainians in 1932-1933 as a result of the genocide of the Stalinist regime

The number of Holodomor victims is a debatable issue among researchers and politicians. Demographic losses of the population include: direct demographic losses, which are defined as the difference between the real number of deaths and their hypothetical number; birth deficit (indirect losses) – the difference between the hypothetical (in the absence of famine) and the actual number of births.

Today it is difficult to name the exact number of victims of the famine. According to the calculations of Doctor of Historical Sciences S. Kulchytskyi, losses as a result of the Holodomor of 1932-33 amount to 3 million people [2, p. 27].

Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Serhiychuk notes that the demographic losses for the period 1932-1934 reached 7 million people [6, p. 181].

According to the results of research conducted by the Institute of Demography and Social Research named after M.I. Birds of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the total number of human losses in 1932-1934 is estimated at 4.5 million people, of which 3.94 million people are losses due to direct demographic losses from the Holodomor, 0.6 million people are unborn, - notes N. Levchuk [6, p. 103].

The Holodomor of the early 1930s of the XX century. led to a demographic catastrophe (population decline).

The population of Ukraine at the beginning of 1932 was 31.4 million people, and in the same period of 1934 - only 27.8 million people. It was possible to restore the number of the population in 32 only after 9.5 years [35, p. 5].

With the analysis of demographic losses during the Holodomor by the scientist S. Maksudov, the most terrible famine was experienced by the majority of the rural population of Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and Kazakhstan [5, p. 28-29]. The criminal nature of the authorities characterizes the huge direct losses of children in 1932-1933,

which were a direct consequence of the famine. Among children aged 0-14, losses amount to almost 1.7 million people, of which 1.6 million are in the countryside. It is calculated that as a result of the Holodomor, every seventh child was prematurely lost, and in the village – every sixth [35, p. 5].

During one year in Ukraine, losses among Ukrainians amounted to the same amount as Jews in all countries that were occupied by fascist Germany [1, p. 11].

Professor Y. Shapoval notes that in recent years the most controversial issues were the demographic and statistical dimension of this period. One group of scientists proves that 10 million people became victims of the Holodomor, others call the number 7 million. Scientific and statistical studies of the Institute of Demography give a figure of more than 4 million. This is a real confirmation of the victims. Research will continue, so this figure may be different, it may even increase [36].

According to statistical data on the number of the population, which were compiled in the second half of the 30s, it is noted that the demographic statistics revealed a threatening trend of depopulation. It is reported that 1933 was the year of an extraordinary decrease in the number of the population in Ukraine. This is reflected in the decrease in population growth. If in 1926-1929 the population growth was 534,000 people, then at the beginning of 1934 it decreased to 88,000 people [3, p. 137].

In the "Holod" report of June 22, 1933, S. Gradenigo indicates that government representatives admitted that human losses in Ukraine alone amounted to 9 million people.

On September 19, 1933, Otto Schiller, the agricultural attaché at the German Embassy in Moscow, reported on the famine in the Soviet Union about the scale of population decline, which reached 25-30%, and the figure of 10 million victims of famine is not an exaggeration [11, with. 184]. According to the results of the calculations made by the scientists of the Institute of Demography, the estimation of direct population losses due to famine in the regions of the USSR is presented in three sections: all population, urban, rural. Losses due to direct demographic losses, according to research by scientists, for the Ukrainian Republic amounted to 3.9 million

people in 1932–1934, namely: 250,000 in 1932; 3529.2 thousand - in 1933; 163.3 thousand - in 1934.

Statistical indicators record that the majority of losses in all regions of Ukraine occurred precisely in 1933. In particular, in Donetsk - 76%, Chernihiv - 81%, Moldavian ASRR - 85% of losses. The highest rate of absolute losses due to direct demographic losses was recorded in the Kyiv region, which reached 1110.8 thousand people. Already in 1934, the relative indicators of losses were lower than in 1932 in almost all regions [35, p. 5].

Speaking about direct losses among the population, it is necessary to note their predominance among men, who account for approximately 2.4 million (61%). Losses due to direct demographic losses in 1933 per 100 people were 153.3 for men and 88.4 for women [35, p. 5]. So, total losses due to direct demographic losses in 1932–1934 amounted to about 13% of the total population of the USSR in 1933. Losses due to direct demographic losses of the urban population amounted to 293 thousand, including 49,000 in 1932 r.; 194.0 thousand - in 1933; 51.0 thousand - in 1934. And among the urban population, a decrease in its number is noted. 66% of losses in cities occurred in 1933. Relative losses due to direct demographic losses among the urban population are 7.0 - in 1932; 26.8 – in 1933; 6.9 – in 1934 and almost 40 – for the period 1932–1934 (per 1,000 population). Of the total number of losses due to direct demographic losses of 3.9 million people, rural residents account for 3.6 million people, 91% of whom - in 1933. Direct annual losses per 1,000 people of the rural population amount to 8.5 - in 1932; 150 – in 1933; 5.6 - in 1934. Cumulative losses for 1932–1934 reach almost 164 per 1,000 people. These data were calculated by the author's team of scientists of the Institute of Demography and Scientific Research named after Birds N.M. Levchuk, T.G. Buryak, O. Volovyna, O.P. Rudnytskyi, A.B. Kovbasiuk [6, p. 100].

Petro Yashchuk, a Ukrainian researcher of the Holodomor-genocide, collected unique materials from the history of the 20th century. about the extermination of the Ukrainian nation. In calculating the losses of Ukrainians during 1932-1933, he relies on the testimony of the People's Commissar of Education of the Ukrainian SSR M. Skrypnyk, who even before the end of the Holodomor spoke about 8 million human

losses due to famine in Ukraine and the North Caucasus. Having made calculations, P. Yaschuk concluded that during 1932-1933, direct demographic losses in Ukraine alone reached more than 9 million Ukrainians [11, p. 185].

The President of Ukraine, L. Kravchuk, stated that the number of Ukrainian casualties in 1932-1933 was up to 10 million, a third of which were children. He claimed that outside the USSR, the Holodomor was organized by the totalitarian regime in the Kuban and mostly in the southern regions of the Kursk and Voronezh regions, that is, in regions where Ukrainians mainly lived.

Along with the catastrophic rise in mortality in 1932-1933, there was a sudden drop in the birth rate in Ukraine. Thus, in 1934, 561.6 thousand children were born, which is 1.8 times less than in 1931 [15, p. 274].

According to research results, indirect losses of the population of the USSR as a result of the famine of 1932-1933 amounted to 586,000 people, including 519,100 people in cities and 66,900 people in villages. And the deficit of births per 1,000 people among the urban population is 9.1, and among the rural - 23.4. The study shows that the shortage of births in cities is significantly lower than in villages, which is noted in the indicators of 1933 and 1934 [6, p. 101-102].

What is the reason for such indicators? Scientists note that the reduction in the contingent of women giving birth occurred as a result of the loss of a significant number of women of childbearing age due to starvation, as well as that in conditions of famine, the number of conceptions decreases and the risk of pregnancy increases, which leads to a sharp drop in the birth rate. Therefore, demographers include such a component as the unborn to indirect costs [35, p. 5].

In their research, most scientists focused more on the losses among the rural population of Ukraine, paying less attention to the city dwellers, who were also starving and, accordingly, suffered losses, although much smaller.

Scientists believe that the famine had both a class and a national character. According to the research of Professor S. Kulchytsky, based on the statistical data of the Registry Office, it is noted that among the registered human losses, the share of Ukrainians is the largest (1552.2 thousand people). Moldovans (16.1%), Poles

(20.7%), Germans (13.2%) and Bulgarians (7.7%) lived almost entirely in villages. Jews (27.04%) mostly settled in cities. The vast majority of Russians (85%) lived in cities [36, p. 509].

The American historian T. Snyder notes that according to the 1937 census, the number decreased by 8 million people. He expresses the opinion that the demographic losses of Ukrainians during this period range from 3.3 to 3.9 million people [9, p. 82].

The decrease in the number of Ukrainians was also recorded based on the analysis of the population censuses of 1926 and 1937. The first All-Russian population census was conducted in 1926. According to this census, the entire population of the USSR was 147 million people, of which 77 million 800 thousand people (52.9%) - Russians and 31 million 200 thousand people (21.2%) - Ukrainians.

The next All-Union population census was conducted in 1937. According to the results of the 1937 census, Russians numbered 93,900,000, and Ukrainians – 26,400,000. The results were so dangerous for the communist totalitarian regime that the census was classified, and the leaders and organizers shot [10, p. 566-567].

Experts analyzed the data of the State Committee of Statistics and came to the conclusion that for 11 years (from 1926 to 1937) the percentage of increase in the number of Russians was 20.8%, and the percentage of Ukrainians decreased by 15.3%, which is noted in Table 1.

Table 1.

National composition of the USSR according to census data

National composition of the USSR	1926, million people	1937, million people	% until 1926.
All population	147027,9 thousand	161753,2 thousand	+10,0
Russians	77791,1 thousand	93933,1 thousand	+20,8
Ukrainians	31195,0 thousand	26421,2 thousand	-15,3

As can be seen from Table 1, experts, using the methods of statistics, historical demography and sociology, determined that from 1926 to 1937 the number of the Ukrainian ethnic group in the USSR should have increased by at least 21%, i.e. reached 37.8 million people. The difference between the two censuses is equal to 11.4 million

people and shows the number of losses of the Ukrainian nation. This is one of the proofs of the genocide of Ukrainians committed by the totalitarian regime.

The American researcher J. Mace believes that since December 1932, the famine was connected with the campaign against Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, as a result of which the Ukrainian elite was practically destroyed.

Professor of Harvard University, doctor of historical sciences, Serhii Plokhiy noted that the attack on the Ukrainian peasantry went hand in hand with the attack on Ukrainian culture and identity. The famine that began in Ukraine after the issuance of the Politburo resolution on grain procurement and Ukrainization was a consequence not only of Stalin's policy towards the peasantry and party cadres, but also of changes in national policy that equated resistance to grain procurement with nationalism [37, p. 328].

It should be noted that in 1986-1987 a special commission was created and worked in Ukraine under the leadership. According to the results of the commission's work, it was established that in 1932-1933, human losses from famine in Ukraine amounted to 13 million [11, p. 58].

The conclusion of the complex judicial historical-linguistic examination of November 10, 2020 № 307/379, conducted by the Institute of the Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the National Museum of the Holodomor-Genocide and the "Holodomor Research Institute" branch of the National Museum of the Holodomor-Genocide established the proper name of the crime of genocide committed in 1932-1933 by a totalitarian regime against the Ukrainian nation.
- Holodomor. The term mass artificial famines is used to describe the famines of 1921-1922, 1932-1933, and 1946-1947 in Ukraine committed by the communist totalitarian regime against Ukrainians;

- the conclusion of the complex judicial statistical and forensic examination № 957 of December 3, 2020, conducted by the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine and the "Holodomor Research Institute" branch of the National Holodomor Genocide Museum, established that during the commission of the crime of genocide in 1932-1933 in the USSR and on historical ethnic lands and places of compact residence

of Ukrainians in the USSR, the population decreased by 10 million 500 thousand Ukrainians;

- the conclusion of the comprehensive judicial statistical and forensic examination № 525 of December 3, 2020, conducted by the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine and the "Holodomor Research Institute" branch of the National Holodomor Genocide Museum, established that the loss of 85-95 percent of Ukrainians in 1932-1933 . is directly related to hunger and the complications or diseases that accompany it (hunger).

On September 7, 2021, the International Forum "Mass artificial famines: we remember, we honor" was held in Kyiv. At the event, materials were presented that fundamentally change the generally accepted ideas about the crimes of the totalitarian regime against the Ukrainian nation.

The event is dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the mass artificial famine of 1921–1923 and the 75th anniversary of the mass artificial famine of 1946–1947 and the genocidal famine of 1932–33. The Forum was attended by representatives of the Verkhovna Rada and the Government of Ukraine, international and non-governmental organizations , scientific community, leaders of public opinion of Ukraine, religious figures. A complex judicial historical and forensic examination established that during the commission of the crime of genocide in 1932–1933 in the USSR and on ethnic lands and places of compact residence in the USSR, the number of Ukrainians decreased by 10 million 500 thousand, of which 4 million were children.

We are for scientists of different schools and approaches to argue ad infinitum, proving their rightness. As a result, the truth should be established, with which most experts will agree. However, stretching arguments for your political thesis to prove that our Holodomor is more terrible than the Holocaust is an extremely harmful approach. And he will harm the world recognition of our tragedy. Sensational conclusions of complex forensic examinations about 10.5 million victims were made public on September 7 in Kyiv at the International Forum "Mass Artificial Famines: We Remember, We Commemorate."

Expert examinations were appointed under a new criminal proceeding regarding the genocide of Ukrainians in 1932–33. A new investigation into this case was initiated by the Holodomor Museum in October 2019. The calculation methodology has not yet been published as a scientific paper (but is planned to be soon).

The Institute of Demography of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine is extremely skeptical about the figure of 10.5 million victims (detailed reviews are still being prepared). Currently, the only printed source of information about the methodology of examinations is the book "Genocide of Ukrainians 1932-33. According to the materials of judicial investigations", published by the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine and the Holodomor Museum.

The results of the analysis of documents from Ukrainian and foreign archives, testimonies of eyewitnesses and victims of the crime of genocide, reports and official letters of foreign diplomats; publications of foreign journalists, statistical sources; research materials of demographers, statisticians of the 1930s, research of modern Ukrainian and foreign scientists testify to the destruction of up to 16 million Ukrainians in 1932-1933 [10, p. 573].

In the course of the complex judicial statistical and forensic examination № 957 of December 3, 2020, which established that during the commission of the crime of genocide in 1932-1933, the number of Ukrainians decreased by 9 million 108 thousand 500 in the USSR and 1 million 391 thousand 500 Ukrainians outside the USSR. A total of 10 million 500 thousand Ukrainians [10, p. 575].

The expert commission agrees with the results of the complex judicial statistical and forensic examination, using forensic, historical and statistical methods, conducted a thorough investigation of scientific works, studies, historical and statistical sources, came to the conclusion that the number of Ukrainians in the USSR decreased by 9 million 108 thousand 500.

The tragedy of the famine of 1932-33 should become the main lesson for us today. We must remember our past and do everything to get the Ukrainian village back on its feet.

Conclusions

In conclusion, it should be noted that history repeats itself.

In 1932-1933, the physical and moral and ethical destruction of the Ukrainian ethnic group took place. Hunger made people submissive, or worse, insane. Hungry people committed serious crimes. It was hunger psychosis - an unprecedented social phenomenon.

The Holodomor-genocide became an integral part of the total struggle against Ukrainianness, Ukrainian culture, Ukrainian language, and traditions not only in Ukraine itself, but also in the entire USSR (Kuban, Volga, Kazakhstan, Caucasus), where Ukrainians lived.

For Ukraine, the Holodomor is a deeply traumatic, cruel and painful page in its history. the Holodomor shaped the national consciousness of a large European country that broke away from the Soviet past. The Holodomor is part of the common history of Europeans. Therefore, we consider it our duty to spread knowledge about this crime against humanity and facilitate its necessary further prosecution.

The crime of genocide left deep psychological consequences in the memory and consciousness of the victims.

The communist regime's repressive policy of concealing the truth about the crime of genocide and destroying historical memory led to further traumatization of the Ukrainian nation. The lack of memory of the crime of genocide among Ukrainians has led to political and moral discomfort and a split in the national consciousness of modern Ukrainian society.

The mass deportations organized by the totalitarian regime of the USSR, the way they were carried out and the living conditions in the new places of resettlement led to a significant increase in mortality among Ukrainians, which, according to international law, is considered a manifestation (component) of genocide.

The issue of losses of Ukrainians in 1932-1933 outside the USSR in historical territories and in places of their compact residence in the USSR requires additional research.

The causes of the famine disaster should not be sought in natural factors, i.e. a bad harvest. Even if, contrary to all official or unofficial estimates, it is assumed that the harvest was very low, it would have been enough, if not for a sufficient supply of food, then at least to avoid a mass extinction, if it had been reasonably distributed. The export of grain, in which peasants often see the cause of famine, is not so significant compared to the total harvest that it can explain the catastrophic food situation. In 1933, exports accounted for 1.3 million tons, while the probable total harvest was 60 million tons. It is unlikely that the reason for the famine could also be the increase in state grain reserves for the needs of the army, if only because the capacity of all state granaries could not be so quickly to increase

It should also not be forgotten that hunger and destitution caused irreparable damage to the health of the population of the affected areas. This especially affected children, many of whom, crippled by hunger, could hardly grow up as normal children.

Although the manifestations of famine are the same throughout the territory covered by it, the extent of the damage in places still varies. The territories of Western Ukraine and many regions of the North Caucasus were particularly badly affected. In these areas most affected by the famine, there was a massive decrease in the number of the population and the decline of the villages, which caused significant damage to agriculture.

Therefore, the Day of Remembrance of the victims of the Holodomor of 1932-1933 became a day of great national sorrow for Ukrainians. Hunger became the main element of the policy of genocide of the Ukrainian people, and therefore we must remember our past and do everything to ensure that this tragedy never happens again. A large number of historians, not only Ukrainian, but also foreign, do not abandon the study of the main causes and demographic consequences of the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine, continuing to research them.

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DOI: 10.46299/979-8-89238-624-1.3

3. Business planning in modern market conditions

The efficiency of the operation of the enterprise is determined by many features. This is the correctness of the definition: "what, how much, of what quality and for what hour to produce products or provide services"; taking into account supply and demand; choosing the optimal technology and organization of production, timely and rational resource provision, the amount of fixed and working capital, forms and methods of product sales, etc.

The optimal combination of these factors requires the use of appropriate forms and methods of their internal consistency. This form is the planning of production and economic activities of the enterprise. In the conditions of the market, with its fierce competition, the planning of economic and production activities is the most important condition for their survival, economic growth and prosperity [1].

Planning as a section of the economy of the enterprise is a system of organized knowledge about the content, methodology and principles of the development of plans, organization of planned work at enterprises.

Planning is one of the functions of enterprise management. In the conditions of a market economy, for entrepreneurs, planning is a way to ensure the formation and development of business, it is necessary to bring the economic activity of the enterprise in line with the market demand.

The importance of planning is that the ways, means and methods of implementing the chosen strategy of the enterprise are determined in advance. Planning a strategy for a short period of time is called operational. It appears in the form of tactical plans, the main purpose of which is to master an effective tool for achieving the company's strategic goals.

The plan is a document in which tasks for the economic and social development of the enterprise are determined for a specific economic period.

The essence of planning is that:

1) it deals with the choice of many possible alternatives for the development of the enterprise in the future;

2) planning is a continuous decision-making process, during which the goals and objectives of the enterprise's development are established and constantly refined over time, the strategy and policy for their achievement are determined, detailed plans are developed, in which the performance of indicators reflecting various aspects of the enterprise's economy is coordinated;

3) the main principle in planning should be the principle according to which the operation of the enterprise should be profitable;

4) due to differences arising from individual directions enterprise activities, planning is divided into strategic, long-term, short-term and current.

Planning, on the one hand, is a process of development and subsequent control over the implementation of the plan for the creation, development and operation of the enterprise, and on the other hand, it is a process of processing information to justify future actions, determining the best ways to achieve strategic goals.

The essence of planning consists in substantiating the goals and methods of their achievement based on the identification of a set of tasks and works, as well as the determination of effective methods and methods, resources of all kinds, necessary for the implementation of these tasks and establishing their interaction.

The main goal of planning is the integration of all employees to solve a complex of tasks and perform work that ensures effective achievement of final results and satisfaction of consumer demand.

The object of planning is an interdependent system of planning and economic indicators characterizing the process of production, distribution and consumption of goods and resources.

Therefore, a market economy is not free from a plan. The market is not anarchy, and you cannot work on it independently without an algorithm of your own activity.

Anyone who wants to survive in difficult market conditions should know that the market "loves" order, organization, and system in work, it quickly destroys the

illusions of unplannedness, spontaneity and brutally deals with those entrepreneurs who do not want to comply with its requirements.

Planning is an important element of production activity, an integral part of the success of any business structure, and the most common reason for bankruptcy is not a lack of money, but the entrepreneur's inability to properly plan his activities.

The need for planning is due to a number of factors, namely:

• striving to minimize the uncertainty of the market environment and its negative consequences;

• scale, complexity and scope;

• the growing importance of time, the complexity of economic tasks solved by the enterprise;

• limited financial, material and technical resources and the need for their effective use;

• the need to find an optimal solution to the assigned tasks, taking into account external conditions;

• creation of control bases.

Planning in an enterprise can be of one or another type depending on the characteristic by which it is classified. Signs of classification of planning types:

According to the degree of uncertainty, plans are divided into:

• deterministic systems, that is, with a predictable result;

• probable (stochastic) systems that do not provide full predictability of the result.

According to the temporal orientation of planning ideas, four types of planning are distinguished:

• reactive (aimed only at the past);

• inactive (adapting only to the present);

• preactive (which prefers the future);

• interactive (oriented to the interaction of all the best planning ideas) [2].

According to the planning time period, plans are divided into three types: long-term (10-15 years); medium-term (3-5 years); short-term (1-2 years).

Strategic planning is a vision of the enterprise in the future, its place and role in the economy, as well as the main ways and means of achieving this state. This is a generalized plan based on various forecasts. The period of such consideration is 10-15 years.

On the basis of strategic planning, long-term planning for the next 3-5 years is carried out. In it, all forecasts receive their economic justification and refinement, taking into account the trends in the development of the economic situation for the near future.

Based on these plans, short-term planning is carried out. Its concrete expression is development plans with a period of 1 to 3 years. their feature is that the indicators of the next year are adjusted quarterly, and the indicators of the second and third years - every six months or annually.

Due to the dynamism of the processes taking place in the economic and political life of the country, current planning should be carried out for a period of up to 1 year. It is based on short-term plans and current trends in supply and demand. In it, indicators are set for the year with a breakdown into quarters.

Planning principles determine the nature and content of planned activities at the enterprise, and their observance creates prerequisites for the effective operation of the enterprise and reduces the possibility of negative planning results [3, p. 52].

This is how the main principles of planning can be identified:

The principle of orientation determines the choice and justification of the goals and results of the enterprise's activity. Clearly and carefully defined final goals are the starting point for planning.

The principle of systematicity assumes that planning at the enterprise should have a systemic nature. The main elements of the system are reflected in planning in the categories "coordination" and "integration". Coordination of the planned activities of individual functional divisions is expressed in the fact that the activities of any part of the enterprise cannot be planned effectively, if such planning is not connected with the planned activities of individual units of a given level and that any changes in the plans of one of the divisions must be reflected in the plans of other divisions . The

integration of planning activities assumes that there is diversity in the enterprise regarding separate planning processes and private plans of divisions, but each of the planning subsystems operates based on the overall strategy of the enterprise, and each individual plan is part of the plan of a higher division [4].

The principle of participation means that every employee of the enterprise becomes a participant in planned activities, regardless of the position and the functions performed by him. And it turns out that the planning process should involve all those who are directly affected by it.

The principle of continuity is that the planning process at enterprises must be carried out continuously within the established cycle; developed plans must be made in such a way that changes can be made to them, adapting them to external and internal conditions that are constantly changing.

The principle of accuracy means that any plan must be drawn up taking into account such a degree of accuracy that ensures acceptable production efficiency.

The principle of optimality of formation and use of applied resources. Formation is the provision of an optimal ratio of individual types of resources. And the use of resources by the enterprise should be oriented to the needs, conditions and market conditions, intensification of production, implementation of NTP achievements, maximum full implementation of available reserves, better use of objects and tools, organization of production, etc.

In order to implement the above planning principles in practice, enterprises use a number of planning methods. Planning methods are a set of methods and techniques used in the process of developing plans.

When choosing planning methods, it is necessary to adhere to certain requirements: adequacy to external economic conditions, features of the historical stage of the economy; full account of the profile of the company's activity and diversity in methods and ways of achieving the main goal of entrepreneurship; differences depending on the content of the development plan.

Planning of economic activity is carried out using various methods:

• balance sheet;

• normative;

• economic and statistical;

• program-targeted [5, p. 154].

The content of the balance method consists in identifying the relationship between plan indicators and resources to ensure their implementation.

The content of the normative method is revealed in the fact that various types of norms are used in its development: prices, tariffs, rates, percentages, coefficients.

The economic-statistical method involves the analysis and use of its data for the planned period using: grouped methods, indices, graphs, average values in the relationship.

The program-target method involves a clear definition of the goals and directions of activity of this enterprise. These goals are divided into separate tasks, the deadlines for achieving the goals are determined. Thus, specific plans acquire a target character, act as a set of measures to achieve the set goals.

Business plans that describe all the main aspects of entrepreneurial activity must be drawn up for newly established enterprises or for the implementation of any commercial projects, obtaining a loan or credit.

The transition of the national economy of Ukraine to the market principles of functioning and development necessitates radical changes in the management system, including in the planning of the enterprise's activities.

In the conditions of the former command-administrative system, one of its cornerstones was strict directive planning. The enterprise received tasks from the state planning and management bodies regarding almost the entire set of performance indicators, economic relations (from whom to receive material and technical resources, what to produce and in what quantities, to whom and at what prices to sell products, etc.).

This prevented him from developing optimal plans, making the best decisions based on real local conditions.

In the new conditions of management and the transition to market regulation, the enterprise independently carries out the entire complex of planned work.

Granting independence to the enterprise means not only the refusal of complete top-down regulation of all its activities and granting the enterprise broad rights in defining and implementing the production program, ways of development of productions, motivation of work and responsibility for the final results of business, but also awareness of the importance of continuous study of the market and readiness to market fluctuations.All this should be reflected in the company's activity plans.

The open system of the enterprise as its new quality in market conditions and direct dependence on the interaction of demand and supply determine the need to create a system of planning and management of the enterprise, capable of quickly and effectively responding to market needs.

Fundamentals of planning The planning process should, to the maximum extent, provide for a comprehensive study of the reality, trends, and patterns of development of the planning object and the environment of its activity. The most general scientific basis of planning is the system of objective economic laws and, first of all, the law of supply and demand. The plans of the enterprise must implement the requirements of these laws and take into account the objective results of macro- and microeconomic analysis of the state and development trends of business conditions.

Along with the general principles of management and planning (since the second is a function of the first), there are also specific planning principles, which include target orientation (goal setting), systematicity, continuity, balance, optimal use of resources, adequacy of the object and subject of planning.

The most important principle of planning is the selection and justification of goals (goal setting), the ultimate goal, the results of the enterprise's activities. Clearly and carefully defined final goals are the starting point for planning. In general, five main goals (or their groups) of the enterprise are distinguished:

• economic and economic, determined by the requirements of ensuring the high efficiency of the production system, the release of socially necessary specific products;

• production and technology, which reflects the main

• functional purpose of the enterprise — production of certain products of appropriate quality;

• scientific and technical, i.e. constant acceleration of scientific and technical progress, which is materialized in constant improvement of products and renewal of the technical base of production;

• social — ensuring as fully as possible the needs of the company's employees in the material and spiritual spheres;

• ecological — ensuring the requirement of reproducibility of resources and production of ecologically safe (clean) products.

The priority of one or another goal may change depending on the economic policy of the state, the historical period, the environmental situation in the region and the world, etc. In the conditions of the command-administrative system with its directive planning, the production-technological goals had supremacy.

When transitioning to a market economy, with the appearance of enterprises of various forms of ownership, the elimination of the system of rigid centralized planning, goal-setting at the enterprise becomes the task of its management. The effectiveness and reality of plans largely depends on the degree of implementation of the Systemic Principle.

This principle requires that planning covers all areas of enterprise activity, all trends, changes and feedbacks in its system. A systematic approach should be used to justify and solve planned tasks at any level of management.

With the help of system analysis, it is possible to answer such important questions as: definition of goals and their subordination, comparison of alternative ways and methods of achieving the defined goals, which differ from each other in complexity, terms of implementation, social consequences, etc.

An important issue and prerequisite for the viability of planning is to ensure its continuity.

The principle of continuity means:

• maintaining a continuous planning perspective, forming and periodically changing the planning horizon, which depends on the general socio-political and economic prerequisites, the pace of scientific and technical progress in the industry,

the duration of the influence of management decisions, the degree of predictability of the future;

• mutual agreement of long-, medium- and short-term plans;

• timely adjustment of perspective and current plans, taking into account initial signals about external (region, economy as a whole) and internal (within the enterprise itself) changes in economic conditions [6].

One of the most important requirements for planning decisions is to ensure optimal use of the applied resources. The use of enterprise resources should be based on needs, conditions and market conditions, intensification of production, implementation of achievements of scientific and technical progress, maximally full implementation of available reserves for better use of objects and tools, organization of production, etc.

An important qualitative characteristic of the plan is its balance, i.e. necessary and sufficient Quantitative correspondence between interconnected sections and indicators of the plan. Balance is a determining condition for the validity of plans, the reality of their implementation. Its main manifestation is the correspondence between resource needs and their availability.

Under market conditions, constant variability of the external and internal environment of the enterprise, it is extremely important to create prerequisites for adequate dynamic balance and mobility of production. Even a perfectly balanced plan in the initial period does not guarantee that. in the process of its implementation, disproportions will not arise due to the influence of various factors. The principle of balance also requires the planning of resource provision, readiness for a quick and adequate response to changes in economic conditions.

The principle of the adequacy of the planning system in relation to the object and the conditions of its activity is based on the fact that since the market environment determines the constant variability of the enterprise's products, its production and organizational structure, technologies and production factors, as much as planning methods, indicators and sections of plans, the organization of the process itself

developments should be constantly reviewed, and if necessary, improved or fundamentally new planning methods and procedures should be developed and applied

System of enterprise plans

When planning the activities of enterprises, they develop plans for: various divisions of the enterprise and the general plan; all types of activities or target plans that involve tasks in one direction of work; of different periods of time - long", medium and short-term. Each type of plan has its own peculiarities in the methods and order of its development, different indicators.

In the conditions of the market, the pre-planning of possible development options, the future action of external and internal factors, i.e. Forecasting, is of increasing importance. As a necessary element of the planning system, a tool that allows you to determine (with a certain probability) the future qualitative and quantitative conditions of the enterprise's activity, forecasting is divided into two areas:

• forecasting of the external environment;

• forecasting of internal conditions of activity. The first direction has priority and should include forecasts: economic, scientific and technical, market conditions, and socio-political. Forecasting internal conditions is consistent development of economic, scientific and technical, social and organizational forecasts.

Depending on the duration of the planning period, planning is divided into perspective and current.

Forward-looking planning at the enterprise covers long-term (strategic) and medium-term. Taking into account the planning horizon, a perspective plan is developed with a different level of detail. The long-term plan mainly expresses the company's development strategy, it presents decisions related to the spheres of activity and the choice of its directions.

It is more conceptual in nature and descriptively presents qualitative solutions, and the necessary digital material is used only to justify these solutions. The most important components of the medium-term plan are a detailed chronology of projects, a complete nomenclature of manufactured products, more specific investment and financial indicators.

The medium-term plan is a more detailed strategic plan for the first S years of the enterprise's activity. The line between long-term and medium-term plans is very blurred and cannot be clearly established. The "length" of the planning period depends on the degree of certainty of the company's operating conditions, its branch affiliation, the general economic situation in the country, the reliability of primary information, the quality of its analytical processing, etc.

When moving from a long-term to a medium-term plan, interval indicators are replaced by absolutely defined ones, and the indicators themselves are used in a less aggregated form.

Current planning consists in the development of plans at all levels of enterprise management and in all areas of activity, as well as plans for shorter periods (a quarter, a month). A variant of current planning is operational-calendar planning, which is a calendar linking of the production process between structural divisions, taking into account the sequence and meters of the technological process.

The core (determining link) of the company's system of plans is its development strategy, in the development of which the results of the analysis of its environment and the implementation of adopted strategic plans are used. These same results, as well as the chosen strategy, serve as the basis for the development of detailed medium and long-term plans.

Since analytical work and monitoring of changes in the market environment are carried out constantly, there may always be a need to make certain adjustments either in the short-term or in the medium-term plans. There is also a possibility of premature development of a new enterprise strategy.

Planning methods at the enterprise. Enterprise planning is carried out using various methods. When choosing planning methods, it is necessary to take into account certain requirements for them:

• planning methods must: first, be adequate to the external conditions of business, features of various stages of the process of formation and development of market relations;

• most fully take into account the activity profile of the planning object and diversity in the means and ways of achieving the main business goal — increasing profit; thirdly, to differ depending on the type of plan being developed. Most of the known planning methods can be classified according to various features [7, p.33].

The resource-based method of planning, selected by the feature "Starting position for the development of the plan", taking into account the market conditions of business and available resources, can be applied in the case of a monopoly position of the enterprise or in the case of weakly developed competition. With the strengthening of competition, market needs and demand for products (services) become the starting point, the starting point of planning. The enterprise independently carries out goal setting, determines the purpose (goals) of the activity and forms appropriate plans for its (their) achievement.

Depending on the strength of the market power of the enterprise, different principles of determining the final and intermediate values of the planned indicators are applied. With a monopoly position and the absence of a threat from competitors, the company is confident that the development in the future will be carried out while preserving the trends that have developed in the past. Intermediate and final (at the end of the plan period) values of plan indicators are determined by the method of extrapolation — based on the dynamics of these indicators in the past, assuming that the rates and proportions achieved at the time of the development of the plan will be preserved in the future.

That is, in contrast to the offensive movement during extrapolation, the interpolative method involves a reverse movement - from the established goal and the corresponding final value of the planned indicators with the calculation of their intermediate values.

To determine the degree of reasonableness of indicators, it is important to distinguish planning methods by the method of calculating planned tasks.

The sample-statistical (average indicators) method involves the use of actual statistical data for previous years, average values when setting planned indicators. The factor-based method of planning is more justified, according to which the planned

values of the indicators are determined on the basis of calculations of the influence of the most important factors that cause changes in these indicators. Calculations based on individual factors are used, first of all, when planning production efficiency (determining possible growth rates of labor productivity, reducing the cost of production, etc.).

The most accurate is the normative method of planning, the essence of which is that planned indicators are calculated on the basis of progressive norms of resource use, taking into account their changes as a result of the implementation of organizational and technical measures in the planning period. It is clear that the application of this method at the enterprise requires the creation of an appropriate regulatory framework.

Consistency in planning needs with the necessary resources for their satisfaction is ensured using the balance method. Its essence boils down to the development of special balance sheets, in one part of which, with varying degrees of detail, all directions of resource consumption are shown in accordance with needs, and in the second - the sources of receipt of these resources.

In the process of developing the balance sheet, the following main task must be solved: to ensure equality between the specified two parts of the balance sheet. Balance sheets at the enterprise are developed for various types of resources (material, labor, financial). The matrix method of planning is a further development of the balance method and represents the construction of models of relationships between production units and indicators [8].

In modern business conditions, enterprises usually develop not one, but several variants of the plan. The indicators of its individual sections (the most important) should be optimized with the help of economic and mathematical modeling.

Instead of the traditional manual method of planning with the use of the simplest computing tools, more modern ones have been started and are becoming more widespread - mechanized and automated with the use of desktop electronic calculators, personal computers and complex electronic computing machines (complexes). The form of presentation of the calculated indicators of the plans (in the form of tables,

drawings, diagrams, network graphs, etc.) reflects the culture and visibility of one or another method of planning the company's activities.

One of the most important characteristics of the current transformational period is the instability of the political situation in Ukraine, in connection with which the solution to the issue of ensuring the sustainable operation of domestic enterprises and protecting their economic interests becomes quite important, especially in the conditions of fierce competition on the world market.

The real market environment in which domestic business entities have to function is characterized by extreme instability and unpredictability of developments, insufficiently effective economic legislation, and the absence of a developed market infrastructure. These, as well as a number of other economic, financial and social factors, make the stable functioning of Ukrainian enterprises extremely difficult and prevent the formation of effective market relations in the country. Underestimating business planning in market conditions, minimizing it, ignoring or incompetent implementation often lead to unjustified economic losses and, as a result, to bankruptcy [9, p.200].

In order to improve the situation and ensure sustainable development, Ukrainian enterprises need to form a more advanced planning system at enterprises, which could better take into account the uncertainty of the external environment, which will ensure that enterprises achieve a certain global the goals of its development, as well as the search for more effective methods of organization and management in the conditions of constantly changing macroeconomic factors.

Planning is a special form of activity aimed at developing and substantiating the program of economic development of the enterprise and its structural divisions for a certain (calendar) period in accordance with the purpose of its operation and resource provision.

Implementation of the planning system at the enterprise creates the following important advantages:

- makes it possible to prepare for the use of future favorable conditions;
- allows maximum use of competitive advantages enterprises;

- monitors new trends in the economy, engineering and technology and uses them in its activities;

- determines the need for capital and cash;

- allows you to take protective measures against various types of risks in a timely manner;

- determines the methods and ways of accomplishing the set goal based on the available resources;

- makes it possible to make fuller use of innovations in one's activities;

- analyzes the results of the work in order to improve the effectiveness of the goal and adjust plans for the next period;

- prevents erroneous actions and substantiates the economic expediency of the company's development direction;

- stimulates managers to implement their decisions in further work and creates prerequisites for improving their educational training;

- improves the coordination of actions at the enterprise and increases the possibilities of providing it with the necessary information;

- contributes to a more rational distribution of resources;

- improves control at the enterprise.

The purpose of planning is to strive to maximally take into account all internal and external factors (economic, organizational, psychological, sociological and technical) that provide optimal conditions for the development of the enterprise. The first should include the motivation system, the organizational structure of the enterprise, the management style, the technical level of production, the profile of the manufactured products, the level of personnel qualification, and the innovative activity of management. External factors are market conditions, financial, economic and legal systems, socio-economic and political situation of the country, its traditions and general cultural level. Speaking of external factors, it is worth emphasizing the importance of the stability of the system of taxes and credits provided to producers of products. The lack of such stability or the desire to excessively strengthen with the aim

of achieving immediate goals taxes, in addition to other negative consequences, causes the undermining of the economically efficient activities of enterprises.

In the conditions of a market economy, domestic enterprises, planning production, sales and profits, should not rely on a simple extrapolation of the achieved development rates of the enterprise. Traditional long-term planning has been replaced by strategic planning. The main task of strategic planning is the choice of directions and the organization of the company's activities, which allow it to achieve its goals even in the event of unforeseen circumstances that negatively affect its business. The current rate of change and increase in knowledge is so great that strategic planning is the only way to formally forecast future problems and opportunities. It provides senior management with a means of creating a long-term plan. Strategic planning also provides a basis for decision-making. Knowing what the organization wants to achieve helps clarify the most appropriate courses of action. Formal planning helps reduce risk in decision-making. By making well-founded and systematic planning decisions, management reduces the risk of making the wrong decision due to erroneous or unreliable information about the organization's capabilities or the external situation. Planning helps create unity of common purpose within the organization.

Thus, inattention to the study of the market environment leads to the emergence of a crisis situation and the need to make immediate decisions without orientation to prospective development. Based on this planning, it allows the enterprise to model numerous possible changes of the enterprise not only later to choose the best of them, but also to have backup solutions at its personal disposal, ensuring a quick and rational reaction in the event that unforeseen events do not allow following the adopted decision. The main result of the planning system is the determination of goals, strategies and programs, as well as the allocation of resources, which allow the enterprise to meet the uncertain future and influence it most successfully. Business planning has now become the economic basis of market relations of various enterprises and organizations. In the planning process, the necessary balance between the production and consumption of products, the amount of solvent demand for goods and services and the volume of their supply by enterprises is ensured.

Scientifically based planning should create the necessary conditions for the expansion, acceleration and improvement of the efficiency of the implementation of various innovations — product, technological, economic, social and other, aimed at the development of competitive products and making a profit. This should allow in the near future to create highly profitable industrial production, including export-oriented ones.

Planning unites the structural divisions of the enterprise with a common goal, gives all processes unidirectionality and coordination, which allows the most complete and effective use of available resources, comprehensively, qualitatively and as quickly as possible to solve various management tasks.

The transition of the national economy of Ukraine to the market principles of functioning and development necessitates radical changes in the management system, including in the planning of the enterprise's activities.

In the conditions of the former command-administrative system, one of its cornerstones was strict directive planning. The enterprise received tasks from the state planning and management bodies regarding almost the entire set of performance indicators, economic relations (from whom to receive material and technical resources, what to produce and in what quantities, to whom and at what prices to sell products, etc.). This prevented him from developing optimal plans, making the best decisions based on real local conditions.

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Along with the general principles of management and planning (since the second is a function of the first), there are also specific planning principles, which include target orientation (goal setting), systematicity, continuity, balance, optimal use of resources, adequacy of the object and subject of planning.

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• scientific and technical, i.e. constant acceleration of scientific and technical progress, which is materialized in constant improvement of products and renewal of the technical base of production;

• social - ensuring the needs of the company's employees as fully as possible in the material and spiritual spheres;

• environmental - ensuring the requirement of reproducibility of resources and production of environmentally safe (clean) products.

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The effectiveness and reality of plans largely depends on the degree of implementation of the Systemic Principle. This principle requires that planning covers all areas of enterprise activity, all trends, changes and feedbacks in its system.

A systematic approach should be used to justify and solve planned tasks at any level of management. With the help of system analysis, it is possible to answer such important questions as: definition of goals and their subordination, comparison of alternative ways and methods of achieving the defined goals, which differ from each other in complexity, terms of implementation, social consequences, etc.

An important issue and prerequisite for the viability of planning is to ensure its continuity. The principle of continuity means:

• maintaining a continuous planning perspective, forming and periodically changing the planning horizon, which depends on the general socio-political and economic prerequisites, the pace of scientific and technical progress in the industry, the duration of the influence of management decisions, the degree of predictability of the future;

• mutual agreement of long-, medium- and short-term plans;

• timely adjustment of perspective and current plans, taking into account initial signals about external (region, economy as a whole) and internal (within the enterprise itself) changes in economic conditions [10].

One of the most important requirements for planning decisions is to ensure optimal use of the applied resources. The use of the company's resources should be oriented to the needs, conditions and market conditions, the intensification of production, the implementation of the achievements of scientific and technical

progress, the maximally complete realization of the existing reserves of better use of objects and tools, organization of production, etc.

An important qualitative characteristic of the plan is its balance, i.e. necessary and sufficient Quantitative correspondence between interconnected sections and indicators of the plan. Balance is a determining condition for the validity of plans, the reality of their implementation. Its main manifestation is the correspondence between resource needs and their availability.

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The principle of the adequacy of the planning system in relation to the object and the conditions of its activity is based on the fact that since the market environment determines the constant variability of the enterprise's products, its production and organizational structure, technologies and production factors, as much as planning methods, indicators and sections of plans, the organization of the process itself developments should be constantly reviewed, and if necessary, improved or fundamentally new planning methods and procedures should be developed and applied.

The strategic plan establishes the main goals of the enterprise and ways to achieve them.

At the stage of strategic planning, an investment plan is drawn up, which is based on an innovation plan. Innovation planning is seen as an intermediate stage between strategy planning and detailed investment planning.

The process of making investment decisions is an integral part of strategic planning, which should ensure the coordination of the long-term goals of the enterprise and the use of resources aimed at achieving the goals.

Investments are resources invested in objects of entrepreneurial and other types of activity to obtain profit or social effect.

The need for investments in the implementation of the company's strategy is due to the following reasons:

- restoration of the material and technical base of the enterprise;
- increase in volumes and scales of production and economic activity;
- development of new types of activities;
- improvement of product quality.

The complexity of decision-making when planning investments is due to the following factors:

- various types of investments and the cost of investment projects;
- multiplicity of alternative options of investment projects;
- limited resources;
- the risk associated with making investment decisions;
- the need for the fastest return on investment, etc.

Investment activity is the work of the enterprise regarding the formation and realization of investment resources.

The amount of investment is determined by the value assessment of resources and values that are directed to entrepreneurial activity.

Investments can be implemented in:

- basic production funds (long-term assets);
- intangible assets (know-how);
- materials and equipment (current assets).

Investment activity serves to reproduce capital, the assets of which are used for the production of goods and services.

Investment planning at the enterprise involves making decisions from the following range of problems:

- formation of an enterprise strategy focused on increasing the efficiency of the firm's activities in the long term;

- assessment of the chosen strategy, identification of "bottlenecks" in it, development of a system of measures;

- drawing up a business plan;

- decision-making on sources of funding for business plan activities and free planning of investments.

Plan of organizational and technical development of the enterprise

Organizational and technical development planning is a complex of measures to increase the technical level, organize production and labor management, improve the use of the existing equipment park, create new types of products and carry out scientific research. The plan of organizational and technical development (OTR) can be drawn up for a long-term perspective (in the form of strategic directions, as well as for short periods of time). The organizational and technical development plan drawn up for one year is included as an independent section in the consolidated tactical plan of the enterprise.

Measures included in the tactical plan of organizational and technical development are evaluated from the point of view of their economic or social effectiveness. The economic efficiency of these measures is the basis for the development of a labor and production cost plan. Financing of organizational and technical development plan measures is carried out at the expense of profit (accumulation fund, depreciation deductions and bank loans).

In the case of significant capital expenditures, economic justification in the form of business plans or investment projects is required.

The RTD plan is a list of projects or activities (with the name and project leader, start and end dates, budget, place of implementation and expected results), grouped into the following main sections:

1. Research and design works. This section provides a list of research and design projects that are carried out as part of the enterprise's innovative activities.

2. Improvement of product quality, customer service. This section reflects the long-term and current measures of the enterprise to increase the degree of customer satisfaction with the quality of products and services provided.

3. Increasing technical and technological potential. This section summarizes all technical and technological innovations to be implemented, along with routine measures for repair, modernization, replacement of equipment and equipment.

4. Measures for the protection and improvement of the environment. They include measures to reduce harmful emissions into the atmosphere, reduce the level of land and wastewater pollution, use environmentally safe technologies and equipment, and implement ISO series standards.

5. Implementation of measures on the scientific organization of work. The section contains a list of measures for the implementation of modern methods of workplace organization, improvement of the distribution and cooperation of labor, reduction of the level of manual labor, harmful working conditions, improvement of standardization and payment of labor, including the introduction of reasonable labor norms and standards, improvement of working conditions, including occupational health and safety measures.

6. Improvement of production planning and organization, functional and general corporate enterprise management systems. The section covers directions related to the improvement of the forms and methods of production organization, its specialization, cooperation, and the introduction of modern management tools for functional areas.

7. Introduction of modern information technologies. Reflects the application of software and information technologies in operational and managerial activities.

Targeted complex programs can be drawn up according to individual areas of the organizational and technical development plan. Factors ensuring the economic effect of the implementation of various directions of the organizational and technical development plan:

- creation, development of new and quality improvement of manufactured products;

- introduction of progressive technology, mechanization and automation of production processes;

- improvement of management and production organization;

- improvement of work organization;

- improvement of equipment operation [11].

Measures and the economic effect provided by them depend on the characteristics of the external and internal environments of the enterprise at the time of development of the organizational and technical development plan. Since the tactical plan of organizational and technical development implements the direction of the technical strategy of the enterprise, individual measures are included in the plan as (continued or completion) of reconstruction or technical rearmament started in previous years.

Reconstruction covers all divisions of the enterprise. It includes complete or partial re-equipment of the enterprise or restructuring of production carried out according to a single project (at the same time, the construction of new and expansion of the main workshops is not foreseen, but expansion and construction of new auxiliary and service facilities is possible if necessary).

During the reconstruction, morally and physically worn equipment is replaced.

The main goal of the reconstruction is to change the profile of the enterprise and establish the production of new products on the existing premises.

Technical rearmament is a complex of measures aimed at increasing the technical and economic level of individual production shops and sites based on the introduction of advanced equipment, technology, replacement of physically and morally worn equipment.

The goal of technical rearmament is production intensification.

Intensification of production is the achievement of higher technical and economic results on the operating areas.

Reconstruction and technical rearmament are connected, as a rule, with larger capital investments, and their effectiveness is substantiated by the enterprise's business plan.

Each measure of the organizational and technical development plan is confirmed by calculations of its economic feasibility. In this regard, in the special forms of this plan, a column is provided indicating specific economic results from the implementation of measures: savings in quantity, material costs, cost of production.

These calculations are the basis for developing a plan to increase labor productivity and reduce the cost of production due to the main technical and economic factors of increasing production efficiency.

The planning of the organizational and technical development of the enterprise is carried out in several stages:

- the main tasks for the planned period are determined, a comprehensive analysis of the technical and organizational level of production and economic indicators is carried out, the resources that characterize technical development are specified;

- opportunities for expansion, implementation of the main directions of scientific and technical progress are revealed: improvement of technology and products, application of new technological processes and advanced materials, mechanization and automation of production. Quantitative tasks are determined by the company's divisions regarding technical and organizational development;

- economic calculations are carried out, tenders are organized and consideration of proposals of the company's employees is carried out, selection and technical and economic evaluation of measures are carried out;

- the plans of the enterprise and its divisions are coordinated, documented, approved and implemented.

The main indicators of the technological level of the enterprise are grouped according to the following characteristics:

- the degree of technical equipment of labor (capital equipment of labor, energy equipment of labor);

- the level of progressiveness of technology (the structure of technological processes by labor intensity, the share of new technologies by volume or labor intensity of products, the average age of applied technological processes, the ratio of the use of raw materials and materials);

- technical level of the equipment (productivity, power, reliability, longevity, specific metal capacity, average service life, share of progressive types of equipment in the total amount, share of technically and economically obsolete equipment in the total fleet);

- the level of mechanization and automation of production (degree of coverage of works by mechanized labor, share of the volume of products produced with the help of automated means of labor).

Evaluation of the organizational and technical level of production, its increase after the implementation of the OTR plan, taking into account the impact on the parameters of the enterprise as a whole, is carried out according to a system of indicators that can be divided into the following groups:

Indicators characterizing the scientific and technical level of the enterprise:

- directions of innovative developments;
- availability of scientific and technical resources;
- the specific weight of products, which corresponds to modern technical and technological solutions;
- degree of renewal of products;
- the level of shortening the life cycle of products;
- level of product quality;
- the share of obsolete types of products.

Indicators determining the technical and technological level of production:

- level of automation and mechanization of production;
- coefficient of physical operation of the equipment;
- average age of technological equipment;
- level of progressivity of technological processes;
- average age of technological processes;
- coefficient of technological equipment of production;
- labor empowerment;
- energy availability of labor;
- mechanization of labor;
- coefficient of use of raw materials and materials;
- level of disposal of production waste;
- level of environmental pollution;
- specific weight of ecologically clean products.

Indicators determining the organizational level of production:

- level of production specialization;
- level of production cooperation;
- coefficient of variability of technological equipment;
- order fulfillment time;
- productivity of products;
- time to develop and start production of a new type of product;
- staffing of the company, %;
- specific weight of the main production workers in the total number of all employees of the enterprise, %;
- personnel turnover in one year, %;
- loss of working time, %;
- injury index;
- coefficient (indicator) of proportionality of partial production processes by capacity;
- coefficient of continuity of production processes;
- coefficient of parallelism of production processes;
- coefficient of directness of production processes;
- coefficient of rhythmicity of production processes;
- the level of preparation of production, its maintenance and operational management;
- progressiveness of applied technical means and information technologies in enterprise management [12, p.15].

At the stages of development of new products, when there is no set of technical documentation and regulatory framework, the costs associated with this are determined as forecast values. At the same time, various methods of predictive estimates are used, among which the main ones are parametric methods of calculating the cost of production, which include specific cost, point, correlation, and aggregate methods.

According to the method of specific costs, the cost of new products is calculated as the product of the specific cost of a similar (basic) product, which has already been

mastered by production, and the parameter of the new product. This parameter depends on the type of product and has the greatest influence on the cost price (for example, the power of engines, the carrying capacity of cars).

According to the scoring method, each parameter of the new and basic product is evaluated with a certain number of points (by an expert) of its relative impact on the cost of the product. The cost price of the basic product is divided by the sum of points of all parameters of the product and thus the cost price of one point is found.

With the help of the correlation method, the dependence (linear, stepwise) of the cost of the product on its parameters is established in the form of empirical formulas, which are derived on the basis of the analysis of actual data for a group of similar products.

Calculating the cost of a new product using the aggregate method, the cost of individual parts of a given product (aggregates) is first found, and then — their sum — the cost of a new product, taking into account the costs of installation or assembly. This method of determining the cost of new products is used for complex products.

The cost estimate for production preparation is made according to economic elements. Nomenclature of articles of the cost estimate for the preparation of production of new products (by economic elements):

- material expenses;
- salary expenses;
- deductions for social events;
- depreciation;
- other operating expenses.

The cost estimate for production preparation, summarizing elemental costs, shows their resource structure, which is extremely important for the analysis of the factors of formation and reduction of production costs.

The composition of the articles for calculating the production cost of new products is established by the enterprise.

Nomenclature of cost estimate items for production preparation:

- direct material costs;

• direct labor costs;

• other direct costs;

• total expenditures.

In certain branches of the economy, the nomenclature of costing items deviates from the given one, taking into account the specifics of the preparation of the production of new products.

A characteristic regularity of the period of mastering the production of new products is the presence of increased costs of initial production. This is explained by the high labor intensity of manufacturing new products at the stage of introduction into production. The process of mastering production can be considered finished when the labor intensity or cost price meets the planned.

The transition of the national economy of Ukraine to market principles of functioning necessitates drastic changes in the management system, including in the planning of the enterprise's activities. This problem is especially relevant today, when enterprises independently carry out the entire complex of planned work. The open system of enterprises makes it necessary to create a system of planning and management of the enterprise capable of quickly and effectively responding to market needs.

Each enterprise, starting its activity, is obliged to clearly represent the future need for financial, labor and intellectual resources, the sources of their acquisition, as well as to be able to accurately calculate the effectiveness of the use of available resources in the process of its work In a market economy, entrepreneurs cannot achieve stable success if they do not clearly and effectively plan their activities, constantly collect and accumulate information about the state of the target markets, the position of their competitors, and about their own prospects and opportunities.

Despite all the diversity of forms of entrepreneurship, there are key provisions that are applied in almost all areas of commercial activity and for various enterprises, which are necessary in order to prepare in time, to avoid potential difficulties and dangers, thereby reducing the risk in achieving the set goals. Development of strategy

and tactics of production and economic activity of the enterprise is the most important task for any business.

The essence of planning is manifested in specifying the development goals of the entire enterprise and each division separately for a certain period; determination of economic tasks, means of achieving them, terms and sequence of implementation; identification of material, labor and financial resources, which are necessary to solve the tasks[13].

In the process of planning, many tasks are solved, the main ones of which are the full and effective use of all resources of the organization; complex, high-quality and quick solution of various management tasks; early determination of the location and reasons for deviations of the values of the object's characteristics from the given ones. Practically the entire system of economic management and regulation of production is based on planning methods. Completion of one stage of work is the beginning of the next stage. It is impossible to connect all stages without the help of planning[14, pp. 223-225].

The planning process allows you to imagine the entire complex of future business operations and prevent undesirable results. Planning is especially important in commercial activities, which require both long-term forecasts and thorough preliminary research that precedes planning. When entering the market, an entrepreneur must realistically imagine the possible results of his activity, critically evaluate his opportunities, correctly divide goals by time, learn to use resources effectively, master modern entrepreneurial tools. After all, the profit may not be received immediately, and the costs will be from the very beginning.

Planning is the process of transforming the company's goals into forecasts and plans, the process of determining priorities, means and methods of achieving them.

In foreign literature, there are a number of definitions of planning that differ from each other, but in essence they are very similar. Several examples of such definitions can be given: planning - "creative thinking of the future" (Adam Planug); planning (in a broad sense) - "formation of management decisions on the basis system preparation, decision-making to determine future events"; "planning means such a decision, which

(along with the corresponding decision-making by the information process) is made in time before the occurrence of these conjunctural events" (Koch, Unternehmensplanung); planning "possible essentially define as a thinking process in which mental predictions and ascertainment produce stages of future activity" (Kosiol, Planung,); "planning is a systematic and methodical process of learning and solving future problems" (Wild, Untehmungsplanung,).

The planning system, according to systems theory, can be considered from two points of view. If planning subjects (managers and developers of plans) and information processing processes are considered elements of the system, then the planning system acts as a goal-oriented multiple set of planning subjects or a goal-oriented multiple set of planning processes, between which there are specific relationships.

If the elements of the system consider the planning results, that is, the information contained in the plans, then the planning system is interpreted as a goal-oriented multiple set of plans, between which there are specific relationships.

The planning process as an expedient activity of people has its own technology, which is a sequence of works performed during the preparation of plans. The planning process consists of the following stages:

1. Determination of planning goals. They become decisive factors when choosing the form and methods of planning.

2. Analysis of the problem. At this stage, the initial situation at the time of drawing up the plan is determined and the final situation is formed.

3. Search for alternatives. At this stage, the best one is selected among the possible solutions to the problem situation, and the necessary actions are developed.

4. Forecasting. At this stage, an idea of the development of the planned situation is formed.

5. Assessment. At this stage, optimal calculations are carried out to choose the best alternative.

6. Making a planning decision. A single planning solution is selected and drawn up[1].

Auxiliary means that provide the planning process are means that allow automating the technological process of developing planning solutions. This includes technical, informational, software, organizational and linguistic support. Complex use of these tools allows you to create an automated system of planned calculations (ASPR).

The construction of the planning system must comply with a number of principles, the main ones of which are: purposefulness, unity and completeness, integration in terms of content in time, flexibility, accuracy.

The principle of unity is that planning should have a systemic character, that is, it means the existence of a set of planning elements and their interrelationships, the presence of a single direction of their development, oriented towards common goals. The elements of planning at the enterprise are individual units included in it and individual components of the planning process. Plans and planning processes, which are at their core, must be integrated with goal orientation, that is, they must be meaningfully connected. Content orientation is achieved by matching the planning system and the orientation structure of the enterprise. Communication between divisions is carried out on the basis of coordination at the horizontal level, that is, at the level of functional divisions (production department, marketing department, etc.). The single direction of planned activity, the common goals of all elements of the enterprise become possible within the framework of the vertical unity of all divisions (for example, enterprise - workshop - team) and their integration.

Coordination of the planned activity of individual functional divisions is expressed in the fact that the planning of any part of the enterprise cannot be carried out effectively if it is not connected with the planned activity of its individual units. In addition, changes in the plans of one of the units must be reflected in the plans of other units [2, pp. 129-135].

The integration of planned activities is expressed in the fact that each of the planning subsystems acts based on the general strategy of the enterprise, a separate plan is part of the plan of a higher division and the enterprise as a whole, and all plans

are not just a collection, a set of documents, but their interconnected and coordinated system.

The planning of the enterprise's economic activity should be based on such principles as target orientation, systematicity, continuity, balance, optimal use of resources, adequacy of the object and subject of planning. However, the most important principle of planning is the choice and justification of the final goal, that is, the results of the enterprise's activities. Clearly and carefully defined goals are the starting point of planning [3, p.56-60].

The result of planning is a plan or a system of plans. When planning activities, enterprises independently develop general plans, target, long-term, medium-term and short-term (current) plans.

In our opinion, operational planning is one of the most important levers of current production management, as it acts as a means of implementing long-, medium- and short-term plans. Operative planning is an important lever of the day-to-day management of the enterprise's production activities.

Necessity of planning the enterprise's activities

Every enterprise, regardless of the scale and type of activity, every entrepreneurial structure in the conditions of market economy deals with planning. The lack of plans is accompanied by erroneous maneuvers, untimely change of orientation, which leads to loss of positions on the market, unstable financial condition, and bankruptcy of enterprises.

Business practice shows that planning creates important advantages for business entities:

- provides preparation for the use of future favorable conditions for the enterprise;

- warns of possible problems;

- stimulates management personnel to implement their decisions in further activities;

- improves the coordination of the actions of the management personnel of the enterprise;

- contributes to the rational use of resources at the enterprise.

Domestic and foreign business experience shows that planning in the enterprise mostly does not provide significant success, which is manifested in the growth of turnover, profit, economic growth (this relationship is observed only in 6 cases out of 100). As a rule, planning begins to be widely used in the period of development, when after rapid growth or a period of formation, problems arise in strengthening the achieved success, ensuring stability. The results of special research conducted by the English planning specialist R. Finn confirm the above thesis and indicate that success is achieved only as a result of long-term experience in planning the company's activities (as a rule, experience that exceeds 2 years).

For Ukrainian business structures, several areas can be singled out, where there is a tangible need for the application of planning.

Newly established enterprises. Active processes of entrepreneurship development lead to the creation of new organizations and enterprises, increased competition between them, bankruptcy and closure of many of them. The activity of newly created entrepreneurial structures is impossible without a scientific justification of the action plan, which is a business plan. It is developed by each business structure during the founding period. This document provides a clear answer to a large number of questions and warns new product manufacturers against possible mistakes and miscalculations. For newly created business structures, the following is being developed:

- marketing flow,
- real competitors are evaluated,
- the development strategy is determined,
- the optimal volume of production is substantiated,
- employee status,
- material resources,
- financial results, etc.

The need for orientation in the current market situation, in determining one's place in the competitive environment, and the desire to predict the future determine the

need to plan each business structure for an adequate state of the market economy. Business planning flexibly combines production and market, financial and technical, internal and external aspects of the enterprise.

Active business structures that carry out restructuring and diversification of production. In the conditions of growing competition, most business structures are forced to constantly take care of improving products, mastering the release of the latest competitive goods and services, which leads to significant structural changes in production. Significant changes in equipment, technology, organization of production, sales of products affect the main parameters of the enterprise. The need to determine them even before the start of major changes in production calls for planning the company's activities in accordance with the conditions that have existed or may exist in the future. The expected activity parameters obtained in the planning process serve as the basis for making appropriate management decisions.

State, including state-owned enterprises. For these enterprises, the planning function is traditional. However, the traditional nature of planning does not provide for its own development goals, analysis and forecasting of the state of the economy depending on changes in the internal and external environments. Therefore, in market conditions, state and state-owned enterprises need to develop experience in planning activities anew.

The modern market makes special demands on enterprises. The complexity and dynamism of the processes taking place on it create new prerequisites for a more serious application of enterprise planning. In addition, the scale and diversity of the company's activities require special attention to the preliminary definition:

- types of activity (production, trade, intermediary, commercial, research, etc.);
- types of products (services);
- sources and amounts of financing;
- technological resources (equipment, materials, energy, fuel, workforce);
- financial results from each type of activity.

The activities of state, state-owned (especially state-owned) enterprises are under constant control and have the support of branch ministries and departments, the

Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Therefore, the planning of their activities is a guarantee of the efficiency of the use of state property, the receipt and distribution of profits, the organization and payment of labor.

Enterprises with part of foreign investments in the statutory fund. Foreign partners, investing certain funds in business activities, seek to have guarantees of their return, appropriate income taking into account the estimated time of its receipt, provision of the smallest economic risk In addition, depending on the share of property in the statutory fund, they can take a direct part in the management of the enterprise, making management decisions. Most Western investors have considerable experience in business planning. They are reluctant to accept information without proper reasoning and calculations. Therefore, fruitful cooperation with them requires such planning of activities, which is based on principles and methods understood by both parties.

The quality of planning largely depends on the depth of consideration of the principles, their number and effectiveness.

A. Fayol defined four basic principles of planning, calling them general characteristics of a good action program. It is unity, continuity, flexibility and precision. A little later, A. Ansoff substantiated another principle of planning - participation.

The principle of unity (systemicity, holism) assumes that planning at the enterprise has a systemic nature. The economic category "system" is characterized by the presence of a set of elements, the relationship between them, a common direction in development and behavior oriented towards a common goal.

Each business structure can be considered as a complex economic system, the elements of which are separate subdivisions (shops, departments), the relationship between which is carried out on the basis of coordination at the horizontal and vertical levels. The activity of any unit of the business structure cannot be planned effectively if it is not linked with the functioning of other production units. Any changes in the plans of one unit lead to corresponding changes in the planned parameters of the activities of others. So, the main signs of coordination of planning at the enterprise are interconnection and simultaneity in decision-making.

The principle of unity involves the integration of planned activities. Enterprises develop several relatively independent types of plans (plans for the development of new types of products, marketing plans, plans for advertising events, plans for the introduction of new equipment and technology, plans for the social development of the team, thematic plans, etc.). However, each of them should be based on a general strategy and be a constituent element of the general planning system of the enterprise.

The unity of strategic and current plans implies that the structure of current plans and the main components of the company's strategy must coincide; the main goals for the current period should flow from the strategic plan. However, the number of planned indicators, the degree of detailing of goals, the accuracy of calculations in current plans should be more complete and justified. It is known that the shorter the planning horizon (in this case, the planning period), the more indicators are planned. The indicators of the current plans should not contradict the indicators of the strategic plan, they can only be more accurate or adjusted depending on the influence of previously unaccounted factors of the external environment.

The principle of continuity means maintaining a continuous planning perspective, mutual agreement of long-, medium- and short-term planning, timely adjustment of plans taking into account changes in the internal and external environment, in unstable business conditions.

The principle of flexibility provides in the planning process the possibility of adjusting plans in accordance with changes in the internal and external environment.

To implement the principle of flexibility, plans must be developed taking into account the possibility of making changes. Therefore, when compiling them, it is advisable to include reserves, so-called "safety allowances" or "financial cushions".

The principle of accuracy involves taking into account a certain degree of accuracy of calculations and predictions when drawing up plans. The degree of specification and detailing depends on the type of plan and the level of uncertainty of external economic conditions.

Strategic, long-term planning can be limited to defining the main goal and the most general directions of activity, because the amount of necessary information about the future is limited, and the rate of change is very high.

In short-term plans, specificity and detail should be high and mandatory.

The principle of accuracy should ensure the adequacy of planned measures to the socio-economic situation in countries, industries, and territories. It is achieved by taking into account a large number of factors influencing the internal and external environment. This contributes to increasing the accuracy of plans, bringing them closer to real conditions. The market environment determines the constant variability of the company's products, its production and organizational structure, technologies and production factors, which in turn have an impact on planning methods, indicators and the structure of plans, and the organization of the planning process itself. They should be constantly reviewed, and if necessary, fundamentally new planning methods and procedures should be applied.

The principle of participation means that every employee of the enterprise becomes a participant in planning activities regardless of position and functions. Planning based on the principle of participation is called participatory.

The implementation of the principle of participation ensures the prompt exchange of internal production information; transforms the plans of the enterprise into personal plans of each employee, which helps to increase the motivation to work, to create a corporate spirit; causes greater confidence in planning as a real and effective lever of management

Planning specialists recommend supplementing the above-mentioned principles with general economic principles: priority, optimality.

The principle of priority involves the ranking of planning objects according to their importance for the enterprise.

So, if the main goal is to increase the competitiveness of products, and to achieve it, it is necessary to solve a set of tasks related to the improvement of the technical base of production, using new high-quality materials, improving the qualification level of employees. It is impossible to solve all these tasks at the same time due to a lack of

financial resources. In this case, the management of the enterprise determines the priority of the tasks and, depending on the situation in the production, establishes the sequence of their solution.

The priority of one or another goal may change depending on the action of macroeconomic factors - economic policy, environmental situation, state of the national economy, as well as factors operating within the enterprise.

The principle of optimality is related to the alternative and multivariate plans, which involve the development of several alternative options for achieving one goal and choosing the optimal one.

The planning mechanism is a set of means by which planning decisions are made and their implementation is ensured. the planning mechanism reveals the internal model of the process of developing the goals and objectives of the enterprise's functioning and the formation of its functions.

The development of production determines the purpose and main tasks of the operation of the enterprise, which determine the functions of planning and methods of substantiating planning decisions.

In a market economy, an enterprise independently forms an activity program and determines a goal for a certain period.

Goal formation is a process of making planning decisions that anticipates future actions. The purpose of activity of all structural divisions of the enterprise must be coordinated and subordinated to the general purpose.

When forming a goal, it is necessary to take into account external limitations and opportunities, risk appetite. Internal capabilities and limitations are determined by labor, technical, material, and financial resources; external - the nature of the macroenvironment.

The choice and formation of the purpose of the enterprise are carried out on the basis of a detailed analysis and assessment of the markets in which the enterprise operates or will operate; internal factors; patterns and trends in the development of the industry. The analysis provides an assessment of the positive aspects of the enterprise's

functioning in this market environment, as well as an assessment of the possible negative consequences of its activity.

Therefore, market mechanisms of economic regulation do not reject the idea of planning. Most likely, on the contrary, in the conditions of an unstable market situation caused by the dynamism of the external environment in which enterprises operate, the place and importance of planning increases. Any economic decision that is taken under conditions of risk requires careful justification, forecasting both the future result and the conditions for its implementation, which can only be carried out with the help of planning tools and methods.

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DOI: 10.46299/979-8-89238-624-1.4

4. The rational status of chance in post-nonclassical methodology

4.1 Introduction

If we ignore the historical and philosophical problem of the ancilla theologiae, as well as the Hermetic implications of early mathematical science, the starting point of our research can be the basic position of M. Weber's theory of social action, that science models its forms in accordance with the values of society. If, for example, the natural type of economy of the Middle Ages determined in science predominantly the replication of what was already known, then the emergence of capitalist relations determined the production of new knowledge as an independent goal of science. Its prerequisites are well known: industrialization of labor, urbanization, democratization and consumerization of society, desacralization of morality and politics (N. Machiavelli, T. Hobbes), formalization of law.

And the values of free enterprise, maximum efficiency and expanded production found their expression in the category of goal-orientedness as a rational template for assessing and measuring any activity that has lost its traditional goals (consequences). "‹…› This society is characterized by the emergence of a new type of organization, with the help of which the methods of economic production and indicators of its efficiency - money and power – were scaled up and thereby strengthened in special areas ‹…›" [1, p. 276]. Purposeful rationality (Zweckrationalitaet) is one of the "ideal types" of the organization of human activity, which is distinguished by the subordination of interested social actions to normative agreements, as opposed to the moral and value principles of traditional society (Wertrationalitaet), which are now "bracketed" as a factor of uncertainty. Subsequently, it becomes dominant in the search for the defining principle of rationality, and the degree of the latter, even in spiritual life, is assessed based on the optimal ratio of elements of the ideal structure of expedient behavior, onto which deviating (disturbing) empirical and generally irrational semantic connections are then superimposed [2].

The close connection of such an organization with the experimental-technological attitude to nature as an "object" of one-level actual existence is obvious, when object-

transformative activity is subject not to aesthetic-expressive, but to conscious pragmatic ordering. And this is not simply the subordination of the result to a point of view: it assumes a procedure for correlating the factors of purposeful activity according to one of the general characteristics, initially "cost", and subsequently specified by the ideal(s) of scientific knowledge, thereby ensuring the structural homogeneity of reasoning, and for the human subject as a whole – self-control [3]. At the same time, they are distracted from those "substantive" properties of factors that cannot be comprehended solely in the context of the goal, since and to what extent they do not correspond to the formal language of a given system, which presupposes their calculation and increment within its boundaries. This, according to M. Heidegger, is evidenced by the etymology of the Cartesian cogito: will, feeling, actions and passions have any relationship only in the picture of conscious representation, which produces thinking as the "contraction" and technical operation of heterogeneous data. "To represent here means: to independently put something in front of oneself and certify what is presented as such. This certification cannot but be a calculation, for only the calculability of what is represented guarantees a known and constant confidence in it" [4, p. 57]. In the idealization carried out in this way, a mathematically articulated goal selects factors according to their optimality, and the establishment of a causal connection with the goal gives the factors the meaning of a "means"

With such an identification of reason and "purposeless expediency", scientific methodology itself arises as "the self-legislative power of the spirit over nature" [5]. However, in contrast to the epistemological "ideal of method", the everyday practice of scientific research, especially as the share of collective work increases, distances itself from the original goals. The structure of subject-transformative activity is reduced to the "means – result" scheme, ignoring the complex relationship between the result and the original goal, left to the virtual prescriptions of the scientific ethos [6, p. 51-58]. The obviousness of such a cultural-institutional genesis of methodological monism was pointed out by T. Adorno and J. Habermas in the famous "dispute around positivism" (Kulturismus-Debatte) with K. Popper, N. Luhmann and G. Albert, when the fruitfulness of sociological methodology, devoid of specificity, was defended

Geisteswissenschaften, but supported by the epistemological tradition of German idealism and Marxism.

4.2 Legitimation of chance in scientific knowledge: possibilities of the activity approach

It is with the original three-member structure ("goal-means-result") that the activity-based epistemological approach is associated, supplanted in post-Soviet philosophy of science by more specific epistemological concepts. In addition to a certain anti-Marxist ideological deconstruction, a serious reason for this castling can be considered the reorientation of our philosophers to the phenomenological concept of consciousness dominant in the West. The first of its advantages is the elimination of the problem of the identity of being and thinking, which is in good agreement with the current trend of resubordinating consciousness from transformative determinants to linguistic and communicative practices. On the other hand, the postmodern absolutization of this trend turns out to be consonant with the dialectical idea of consciousness mediated and becoming in acts of self-alienation.

According to V.A. Lektorsky [1], the prospect of the activity approach at the turn of the 21st century owes precisely to postmodern radicalism, largely caused by and directed against the Cartesian concept of self-evidence of consciousness. The fact is that in the course of such criticism it will be necessary to rediscover many developments of the activity approach in the editions of neo-Hegelianism, Marburg neo-Kantianism, pragmatism, the Frankfurt School, J.-P. Sartre or the late L. Wittgenstein. But the main thing is that their forgotten categories allow us to organically formulate the postmodern situation in the language of epistemology and philosophy of science.

In particular, if we compare this situation with the recent non-classical one, when the problem of "bringing to necessity" the results of purposeful cognitive activity arose, then post-non-classical science is already experiencing the problem of the "necessity" of purposefulness as such. When the (quasi-)naturalness of a cognitive goal is split into its relative "projects," activity-based rhetoric can provide a general epistemological

support for the reproduction of scientificity in the dynamics of cognitive practice. It cyclically combines in one scheme a "living individual" – a subject of cognition with its inherent needs and sociocultural conditions for their implementation – and the collective forms of determinants (means and goals) and results of a scientific institution. In the ideological plan described by M. Horkheimer, T.V. Adorno, M. Foucault, subjects who prevent successful schematization began to be transferred by the Enlightenment into a new and anomalous category of "Other", similar to the Fichtean "not-I". In general, she expressed a deistic negation of any reality outside the "I" [8]. After the discovery by G. Hegel of the category of "self-other", creative categorizations of what does not belong to the subjective "I" began to be established, up to the distinction "I am Another" with the recognition of the "identity" of the Other [9].

In general, if the goal is considered not only in the practical, socio-economic, but also in the cognitive, epistemological aspect, then it turns out to be, in a certain sense, recursive knowledge – with feedback between the result and the means of active transformative activity. After a number of stages in the implementation of this activity, it can be reconstructed and systematized regarding the extent to which these results correspond, for example, to the idea of reasonableness and naturalness [10]. In many ways, reconstruction and its evaluation are subordinated to the configuration of a successfully achieved goal, which, being thus explicated for the first time sets a common feature and formal language for subsequent rationalization.

In some cases, there is a certain manipulation of reality behind this – if not in the subconscious form of "causal attribution", then in the order of linearization of a motivated random search [11]. "If we take the field of psychology beyond the study of creativity, then in this field the decision-making mechanism corresponds to the design. Frozen uncertainty (in the face of a relatively even distribution of various motives for action) is sometimes overcome by a purely random and at the same time insignificant factor. Only later, when the moment of decision-making goes into the distant past, does a person systematize the choice he once made, reinforce it with many reasons, and ultimately cannot even imagine that he had any doubts about this. Such clearly

stochastic aspects of decision-making can have the consequence of the transition of this vaguely indefinite plan into a thematic decision" [12, p. 70-71]. With sufficient reinforcement of the unconscious randomness of such decisions by the needs of social legislation, there are grounds to transfer them (by analogy with private technical-experimental reducing legislation) into the category of laws – "natural-historical" or "socio-historical".

However, in the official version of F. Bacon, we are talking about a certain organization of cognitive activity: "the most accurate interpretation of nature is achieved through observations in appropriate, purposefully staged experiments. Here feeling judges only about experience, while experience judges nature and the thing itself" [13, p. 23]. The experimental purposiveness we are talking about here is really intended to defamiliarize or elevate the imperfection of everyday connections and sequences. However, the desire to democratize and generalize this skill in the context of the authentic epistemology of the New Age led to the mathematical formulation of cognitive goals in idealizations. The latter thin out the nomenclature of determinism to the "formal cause" of future Newtonian laws of motion (legere motus), and qualitative material bodies to their selective models: "‹…› we reduce the diversity of the world, and thereby simplify it and at the same time something about it (about the world as we imagine it) learn. For "to learn something about the world" is the same as "to discover (or create) some kind of order in it" [12, p. 173].

At the same time, in idealizations the quasi-legal pedigree of scholasticism is realized with its Averroist invention of truth freed from truth: the selective generality of the model no longer expresses the whole, but only legalizes the particular through experiment. "An experiment, in contrast to a simple random experience or observation, begins to be interpreted as a kind of artifact, as a special creation of artificial conditions in which a phenomenon, torn out of natural connections, could reveal some pattern (the stability of its existence)" [14, p. 31]. The worldview belief in the existence of such a being ("natural essence"), uniformly revealed in phenomena like ideal legislation in the elements of social life, did not allow us to identify the dissection of scientific facts with a violent influence on natural processes.

Soon after the subordination of the laws of motion by I. Newton to the unified theory of gravitation and the epistemological abolition of the transcendental Legislator by D. Hume, idealizations in Kantian reflection reach the status of categories of reason as such invulnerable to external criticism, "‹…› since otherwise observations made by chance, without advance drawn up plan, will not be bound by the necessary law, ‹…› to draw knowledge from nature, but not like a schoolchild to whom the teacher tells him everything he wants, but like a judge forcing a witness to answer the questions he proposes" [15, p. 85-86].

Moreover, the well-known regulatory idea "as if" (des Als Ob) in relation to mutual creation, and hence the interreducibility of subjective categories and objective laws, has the prospect of experimental justification – in the artificial arrangement of "proximate" causes and effects. As a result, the experimentally and mathematically legitimized autonomy of the Book of Nature from Nature itself led, according to K.A. Svasyan, to the "degeneration" of science itself into scientific and technological progress: "‹…› it was necessary to literally accept the purest symbols of differential calculus as reality in order to achieve fabulous results, say, in ballistics or mechanical engineering ‹…› with as little understanding and knowledge as possible essentially, as many "interpretations" as possible ‹…›" [16, p. 398].

According to the scheme of Nietzsche's aphorism "winners do not believe in chance," this knowledge, on the one hand, logically follows from its "foundations" as a result of the random contradiction of the current scientific representation and subjective (internal or external) values, and on the other hand, it reformats all previous knowledge (then it would be more accurate to call it "information" or "signs" awaiting their interpretation into "knowledge" – comprehended by one of the subjects, one of the ways) into the articulation of means that necessarily reproduce the goal. This was almost understood by G. Helmholtz, the author of the physical principle of least action: wanderings (side lines, zigzags, retreats), viewed from the height of achieved knowledge, could still, in his words, teach the young scientific generation a lot... However, his lessons are effective only in comparison with the only true method in which G. Helmholtz believed in the spirit of his time [17].

A striking example of this spirit is the alchemical rationale for the first successful treatment of syphilis reproduced by the famous Canadian methodologist J. Hacking. The treatment with mercury compounds, established empirically from the practiced iatrochemical series, is "scientifically" justified by Paracelsus through the "sympathy" of the mineral and commercial Mercury, since this disease was usually "caught" in the markets [18]. Thus, being an anticipated concretization of values, the subjective context of the goal simultaneously actualizes the objective context of the referent [19, p. 361]. This is why "foundations" are used – axioms, constants, functions that outline the conditions of possibility of a subjective beginning, so that both mutually positing contexts turn out to be only part of the original chaos, virtually present on the periphery of scientific discourse [20, p. 135-137].

This image of science was originally by Ch.S. Peirce as a subjective slice of chaotic primary reality according to the developed discourse is the ultimate expression of the tendency of technical-model mediation of scientific reference. Provoked by quantum mechanics, which ambiguously merged the subject and object of observation, it found confirmation in genetics and bioinformatics, in which content (message, hardware) merges with form (carrier, software) [21, p. 47-59]. From such syncretism, often denoted by the phenomenological concept of "flesh" ("organic matter"), theory is formed as an "invention of the intellect", intended to master a complex and unique nature according to the standards operating in the minds of scientists [22, p. 314-352]. Due to their fundamental implicitness, the final scientific representation is burdened with the additional requirement of social interpretation and personal experience, widespread ignoring of which leads to linguistic redundancy of intrascientific communication, divergence of goals and means of cognition, and "disembodiment of the flesh".

In postmodern reflection, which reveals the general genealogy of logical and political-legal subjects, as well as natural law and natural law, this trend appears as a consequence of the crisis of "a priori" as the original integrity of a thing and a sign, an individual and society. This is where the criticism of the educational narrative of social progress for the development of natural possibilities, organized in modern language by

functional dependence, comes from: just as the alienation of the intellectual elite from social goals leads to the decentration of the figure of the subject, the relativization of goals in the means (idealizations) of knowledge leads to the decentration of the law of nature. Then the deconstruction of integrity is compensated by a moderate hermeneutic strategy with value-neutral tasks of establishing or revealing possible similarities. Their linguistic design first levels out the phenomenal difference of all things into "chaos", then relying on the model-statistical perspective of the scientific and technical ability to identify "subjective law" and "objective regularity".

Thus, recursivity makes the Cartesian distinction of subject and object, rather, a methodological regulator and ideal of real scientific activity in its structural aspect, and Weber's goal-oriented rationality – one-sided. Purposeful rationality in this (retro)perspective is intended to give scientific research activity the status of truth: so that unambiguous and economical actions are guaranteed to lead to a result (theory) that in general form contains the same relations as the referent. To do this, cognitive activity should be mediated by an arsenal of epistemological means, methodological principles and rational criteria, which will constitute the final goal of scientific activity itself [23, p. 180].

But the classical ideal of a universal subject for the desubjectivization of science into a "detached cognitive relationship" never required a critical analysis of the source, substantive grounds and goal-setting formulation, since it was put forward precisely as an alternative to the institutions of power consecrated by ethical-religious teleology. Being a simulation of a transcendental personality, the subjective characteristics of such a scientist are limited to expedient actions regarding natural objects, but not the goals of their own development in a certain context of social relations. "‹…› Actions can vary so much depending on the circumstances and the requirements of civil law that at one time they can be considered fair, and at another - unfair, and what was considered reasonable, at another moment becomes unreasonable. The demands of reason remain unchanged and do not change either the goal, ‹…› or the means, that is, precisely those virtues of the soul, ‹…› none of which can be destroyed either by custom or civil law" [24, p. 316].

Thus freeing his activities from the moral and ethical dimension, he takes a position of power in relation to nature, subordinating it to his goals. The imaginary independence of scientific methodology is reinforced by the attributive criterion of the creative novelty of the knowledge being discovered, thereby outstripping any goals and moral consonances or dissonances. Whereas a creative attitude would consist in finding new modes of existence and understanding of nature through setting its own goals [25, p. 119]. Traditional axiomatic, inductive, hypothetico-deductive methods are focused in this regard on the rational development of new subject areas (types of objects), but are abstracted from cognitive goals due to their implied transcendence.

This creates a problem that, to a first approximation, looks like a linguistic discrepancy between the procedures for rationalizing research activity and the acts of its goal-setting: being professional means (available to those initiated into terminological metaphors, axioms and practical skills), the normatively organized first in an expanded context can turn into paradoxical characteristics of the second. “The isolated content of the cognitive act is taken over by the law immanent to it, according to which it develops as if spontaneously. Since we entered into it, that is, we committed an act of abstraction, we are already in the power of its autonomous legality, or rather, we simply are not in it - as individually responsible active ones. Like the world of technology, which knows its immanent law, to which it obeys in its unbridled development, despite the fact that it has long deviated from the cultural goal that comprehends it, and can serve for evil, and not for good, as ‹…› in its internal weapons are improved by law, becoming a terrible destructive and destructive force from the original means of reasonable defense” [26, p. 11].

Its first example can be found in Plato: “every work, once written down, is in circulation everywhere – both among people who understand, and equally among those who are not at all supposed to read it, and it does not know to whom it should speak, but with whom not” [27, p. 187.]. A clearer example is the reasoning of D. Merezhkovsky: “So, I ask: isn’t asceticism, the mortification of the flesh, according to the teachings of Christ, only a means, the purpose of which is purification, enlightenment and, finally, the resurrection of the flesh? Didn’t historical Christianity

replace the end with the means to such an extent that, finally, the means became the only, all-consuming and self-sufficient goal?" [28, p. 512].

In Soviet methodology [29], such a situation of "depressurization" of activity was considered based on a more general thesis about the dialectical nature of socio-historical laws with their supra-individuality and inertia of social forms relative to the reactivity of the results of conscious actions according to the interests of antagonistic classes [30]. With the transfer of the source of contradictions to the incommensurability of paradigms, this potential discrepancy does not lose relevance and is perceived as a dialectic of two types (levels) of rationality: "closed" logical-methodological (corresponding to Weber's "goal-rationality" or neo-positivist "logic of scientific research") and "open" philosophical- methodological (goal-setting rationality).

Apparently, they can be considered as one of the applications (continuations) of the Hegelian dichotomy of "external" and "internal" purposiveness, which goes back to the Kantian distinction between mechanical and organic determinisms [31, p. 185-192]. And for the latter, in turn, one can look for a prototype in the medieval opposition between Aristotle's causal and Platonic illumination types of self-knowledge [32, p. 51–73] or the Aristotelian distinction between dianoetic (φρόνησις) and ethical (ήθος) virtues.

The first can be considered a derivative of a broader goal-setting rationality, since it generally expresses - in laws, principles, criteria – a sequence of successful actions (means) for standard (typologized) situations (conditions, goals), which are set by leading scientific disciplines and material practice in general. Here the Cartesian analogy with the forge's right would be appropriate: "after all, this method is similar to those of the mechanical crafts that do not need outside help, but they themselves instruct how to make tools for them": a block of ore instead of an anvil, a cobblestone instead of a hammer, sticks for something like forceps, etc. – for making real anvils, hammers, tongs, etc. in the first place [33, p. 103]. "Here is the universal law at work, according to which form is the hardening and consolidation of content ‹…› Only then can necessity be discovered in its appearance" [34, p. 122].

This dialectic covers, in its universal cyclicality, on the one hand, testing the

measure of rationalization of the representation of reality ("context of discovery") and, on the other, testing the measure of extrapolation and value interpretation of rational structures in the implementation of special disciplinary functions ("context of justification"). Each of these situations is accompanied by random phenomena, the significance of which in modern science can be decisive.

Irrespective of such dialectics, scientific-cognitive activity and its subject, taken autonomously as paradigmatically objectified, do not make it possible to comprehend the dynamics of science. If we consider the dynamics of science a priori to be a stochastic process, full of breaks in the "first" and "proximate" causes, attention is directed to the conditions for the construction of new foundations. For example, from the point of view of postmodernism, such reflection goes into a limitless expansion of the context in which the meanings of the sign system become completely indefinite, irreversibly deformed, schizophrenic and conceptual, but brought to metaphorical and syncretic rationality secondary - by social means of legitimation. The "open" type is focused on going beyond the achieved goal-setting horizon, which often trivializes or problematizes the rational (re)construction of foundations.

Successful reconstruction of logical connections between fundamental ideological "goals" and specific scientific methodologies makes it possible to distinguish between epistemological and ontological accidents in order to thus gain elementary freedom of scientific and cognitive activity. Let us first show this using the material of traditional general scientific methods (axiomatic, inductive, hypothetico-deductive, pragmatic), since they are based on theoretical assumptions about the source, purpose and possibilities of scientific knowledge [35].

4.3 Cognitive activity in the structure of general scientific methods: rationality and chance

It is known that the initial motive for independent reflection on science is mastery of the universal scientific method. In any case, the origin of the philosophy of science dates back to one of the historical points of awareness of such a motive (F. Bacon – R. Descartes, W. Windelband – G. Rickert, the Vienna Circle). At the same time, after

criticism of the neo-positivist program, it is customary to consider any of the variants of the Method as a utopia - based on subject-theoretical, cultural-historical, intuitive-psychological, logical-linguistic or socio-pragmatic [36]. Today this is expressed in the active revision of theoretical and methodological approaches (which include systemic, activity-based, communication, phenomenological, deductive, inductive, etc.) and, as a consequence, in the lack of a generally valid program classification of methods. The authors who claimed certainty on this issue (G. von Wright, K.G. Hempel, R. Carnap, E. Nagel K. Popper) remained in the depths of the twentieth century, and more modern ones (E. Agazzi, L. Laudan, V.V. Nalimov, J. Hintikka, V.S. Shvyrev, B.G. Yudin) mainly appeal to situational models with game and pragmatic elements.

In other words, at the level of rational regulators, extra-cognitive aspects of scientific knowledge are increasingly gaining ground, and the correlation of ideas about chance and rationality is moving from predominantly negative connotations between them to positive ones. In particular, in the post-non-classical type of rationality, the antagonistic "chance" "necessity" in its concrete scientific explications such as "order", "law" began to be perceived only as a certain limiting case. The problem, however, is that the identified extra-cognitive aspects and their rational regulators have almost no effect on the fundamental relationship between the theoretical and the empirical. Despite convincing examples of comparing the formal structure of pragmatic models of "understanding" with a respectable "explanation" in science [37], the cognitive value of their content remains negligible, and the qualitative certainty of accidents is "invisible" [38, p. 119]. The prospect of a probabilistic revolution requires both an ontological interpretation of random phenomena and an explication of the corresponding tendencies and their heuristic possibilities in the context of the structure of the scientific method.

In the case of sign systems that have the form of logical-mathematical conventions, a set of applications ("interpretations") sets the semantic field of the sign system through consequents and particular models and, ultimately, provides extensional self-reference of the original formal structure ("full explanans"). "Such theories explicate the specific terminology of their own language, declaring certain

initial provisions of their theories to be true (and thereby their laws). The laws of such theories also include all the consequences of the initial provisions (what exactly can be recognized as a consequence is usually specified in one way or another)" [39, p. 239]. At the same time, the constructs of the deductive-axiomatic method are not subject to substantive interpretation, but are intended to problematize individual subconstructs within the horizon of accepted conventions for consistency, simplicity, and mutual consistency.

Such a "metatheoretical" verification of a scientific system constitutes, as M. Bunge showed, only the first stage in a purely conceptual (non-empirical) plan for the development of a theory. In an explicit and complete form, it merges with the "Duhem-Quine thesis," which also requires intertheoretical testing of constructs with access to the level of philosophical and ideological prerequisites [40, p. 286-303]. This Euclidean model and ideal received new life thanks to the global scientific revolution of the early twentieth century, when alternatives and contradictions of empirical interpretation were transferred to a secondary or even "metaphysical" problem (as in the case of wave-particle dualism).

As you can see, the threat of reducing the certainty, necessity and unambiguity of scientific knowledge forces scientists to sacrifice, first of all, "reality" (the configuration of the phenomenal field) and a living direct connection with it. As a result, "the more common view among physicists is that science is a branch of formal mathematics or perhaps applied mathematics and, therefore, it is highly reliable ‹…› the value of science lies in its stability" [41, p. 127]. However, this stability in relation to the dynamics of experimental and sociocultural conditions (meanings) is achieved here by permanent self-reflection - testing, revising, and improving one's own virtual potentials developed for future use. A "pure" mathematician thinks exclusively in the plane of the ideal, constructing new concepts and ideal "worlds", without relying on natural reality and empirical data. He creates new concepts and ideal structures, often focusing on the ideals of simplicity and generality [42, p. 183-184]. For example, a new way of operationalizing a particular mathematical formalism may initiate a generalization or revision of the original conventions to eliminate the detected

axiomatic uncertainty. This is how logical-mathematical discursivity, or rationality, is assessed in the deductive-axiomatic method.

Although most scientific theories are precisely constructive tools and are intended to represent a certain picture of complex phenomena based on simple free assumptions of the mind [43], in natural science, according to the philosophical remark of A. Einstein, they acquire reliability only in correlation with accurate empirical data [44, p. 326]. Moreover, the procedures of representation, as shown by the philosophical and methodological understanding of the deductive-axiomatic method, according to the principle of the hermeneutic circle, are complexly mediated by not always explicit interpretive principles as ways of expressing and implementing initial ideas (references). According to J. Baudrillard, "things appear to us only through the meaning with which we endow them, we lack a radical, direct apperception of the world, we constantly perceive objects through a kind of filters" [45, p. 171].

Bearing in mind their incommensurability, P. Feyerabend used the expression "natural interpretations" [46, p. 202-215]. However, despite the widespread support for such anti-referential concepts [47], his Nietzschean "permissiveness" is usually reduced in degree, simply implying that representation can have a richer content than just adequacy, "mirroring." Analysis of its variability suggests rootedness in the subject, history, cultural canons: "‹…› we see as we draw, or through forms of representation, means to assert that perceptual activity is now mediated not only by biologically developed species-specific mechanisms of perception, but also by historically changing "the world" created by the practical and theoretical activity of man" [48, p. 192]. R. Rorty takes an even more restrained position: "we will be epistemologists if, having an excellent understanding of what is happening, we nevertheless want to codify what is happening in order to expand the understanding, strengthen it, convey the understanding to others, or provide "foundations" for it. We must be hermeneutics when we do not understand what is happening, but being honest enough, we admit this circumstance ‹…›" [49, p. 237].

Towards the boundary rational conditions of possibility formulated in the deductive-axiomatic method, the inductive method offers phenomenological

hypotheses of subconstructs ("laws"). At the same time, "conditions of possibility" [50] receive individuation, verification and clarification of the limits of applicability, and phenomenological hypotheses, being derived from individual particular truths, are reformulated "from similar to general" (according to I. Kant, to "comparatively universal"). Since the establishment of connections between the conceptual apparatus of a theory and specific data and task conditions is very diverse and relies largely on "productive imagination" [51, p. 24], it is not easy to determine the leading side here.

According to E. Wigner, a physicist "knows the final conclusions – experimentally discovered phenomena – and would like to find out from what assumptions these conclusions follow. The solution of such an "inverse" problem involves the need to overcome many ambiguities, but despite this, and perhaps because of this, it is especially interesting" [42, p. 237]. In philosophical terms, the Aristotelian opposition between "πρότερον τῇ φύσει" and "πρότερον τῇ πρὸς ἡμὰς" is continued here: "‹…› knowledge a priori was the discretion that comes from knowledge of causes to the onset of action, while cognition a posteriori, on the contrary, is discretion, which, by virtue of a well-known rule, leads back from the knowledge of the effect to the existence of the cause" [52, p. 483].

The information of a hypothesis in inductive inference logically follows from a preliminary experimental statement only in a probabilistic manner, the reliability of which is calculated through the frequency of their feedback. In attempts to harmonize with the "conditions of possibility," their rationality is assessed and consequences are derived that are applicable and verifiable on a new territory of possible experience for phenomenological generalization. Various forms of absolutization of this method, developed mainly in the 19th century (G. Kirchhoff, E. Mach, L. Boltzmann, etc.) in continuation of Newton's "hypotheses non fingo" arise during the formation of a new disciplinary foundation as an antithesis to theological, metaphysical or mathematical speculations. Then the main source of development of phenomenological explanans is seen in the inventions of the empirical level of methodology and epistemology (innovations of observation, measurement, experiment, recording, classification, induction).

From the standpoint of modern anticumulativeism, the phenomenological hypothesis here is unable to update theoretical knowledge and performs only an interpolation explanation. “No matter how timid the researcher may be, he must interpolate; experience gives us only a certain number of individual points: they must be connected by a continuous line ‹…› this is a real generalization. This is not enough: the drawn curve is constructed so that it passes between the observed points - near them, but not through them. Thus, experience is not only generalized, but also subject to correction, and if a physicist wanted to refrain from these corrections ‹…›, then he would have to express very strange laws” [53, p. 92]. Therefore, the predictive function mainly falls on the hypothetico-deductive method of increasing knowledge.

Within the framework of the hypothetico-deductive (deductive-nomological) method, an expanded reproduction of the original structure is assumed - with an external reference (for example, the language of observation). Since we are now talking about the development of knowledge, then, as with any study of the determination of development, it is necessary to find out the factors responsible for changes and, no less, for the stability and orderliness of this process. Here there is a temptation to use the concepts of driving and stabilizing selection put forward by I.I. Schmalhausen in the context of the theory of evolution and which today acquire general scientific status [54]. Then the hypotheses (laws) are correlated with the objective (empirical) field as living organisms (species) with their habitat, and the field (environment) acts as an independent variable. Creative innovations of the syntactic component of the hypothesis in this analogy coincide with genetic mutations or recombinations, and epistemological models (standards) coincide with vital expediency.

According to what the empirical research is mediated by (law or hypothesis), the hypothetico-deductive method is credited with the ability to extensionally increase the set that makes up the explanandum (“normal” or applied science) or to initiate a revision of the accepted conventions of the system of scientific knowledge (P. Suppes, P. Achinstein , M. Bunge, D. Sneed, et al. [55]). The openness of the system is facilitated by explication in an experiment, text, survey, etc. tacit knowledge, as well as the relative autonomy of the technical side of empirical research (M. Polanyi).

Examples of fundamental scientific experiments by G.Kh. Oersted, W. Roentgen, O. Hahn – F. Strassmann [56] demonstrate that the expansion of nomological knowledge into new areas and phenomena is accompanied by heuristic contradictions with technological knowledge: "any dissemination of a theory leads to the need for technological development of new research methods and procedures, which sooner or later theories get out of control, giving rise to various kinds of anomalous effects" [57, p. 76]. And in the concept of "constructive realism" (R. Geer, J. Hacking) this serves as the [main, decisive] criterion for the objectivity of scientific knowledge.

Thus, in scientific creativity, discrepancies are revealed between cognitive practice and the articulatory capabilities of language, including those examples where the object of knowledge is the language itself. The subject perceives this discrepancy as an epistemological accident and is focused on eliminating it: "science is the enemy of accidents". However, serious obstacles await this orientation: after all, the object of knowledge is snatched from a complex or even unique network of relationships. It is necessary to rationally comprehend this "universal connection" with the help of simplifications, idealizations, formalizations aimed at representing only essential connections, relationships of factors. As R. Carnap showed, there are no definite rules regarding the selection of essential factors when performing scientific research, and this problem also applies to instrument calibration procedures [58]. And yet, the prevailing belief in the scientific community is that although scientific knowledge always begins with the knowledge of accidents, "the movement of knowledge from phenomenon to essence corresponds to a similar movement from observation, observation of the accidental to the knowledge of the necessary, which is hidden behind the accidental just as the essence is behind phenomenon" [59, p. 83].

How, in contrast to the random "driving selection" of empirics, does its "stabilizing selection" work? This expression, in the spirit of evolutionary epistemology, is understood as abstracting from the continuum of interactions those relations that, through the "watering can" ("grid") of analytical and experimental means, will form the structure of the object under study based on the discourse of the adopted program and the "metaphysical plan of the world" [41]. For example, the

possibilities of the existence of a micro-object are determined and signified into the term wave or the term particle. "A stabilized set of rules governing the connections between the subject and the object of knowledge... can be viewed using the metaphor of a "membrane" – scientific influences coming from the object of knowledge are passed through and transformed into the "body" of knowledge, and all others are not allowed into scientific production and remain unattended" [60, p. 203]. That is, we are talking about searching only for predicted facts. The new properties and dependencies discovered in this way are ultimately perceived as components of a larger categorical nomological structure, for example, in the style of Hegel's "Aufhebung", formal inclusion, compatibility or theoretical reduction. At the same time, the accepted conventions of the scientific knowledge system are tested, clarified and instrumentally applied to solve specific problems.

For the dominant instrumentalist philosophy of science, it is obvious that the relationship between the given functions of empirical research in the hypothetico-deductive method is determined by the presumption of "stabilizing selection" [61]: the nomological structure is hypostatized in the context of real conditions. At the same time, being, on the one hand, a reification in reality of a linguistic-symbolic structure, and on the other, a function of conditions, such an empirical-analytical connection is doomed, if not to arbitrariness, then at least to unconscious accidents. This is already noticeable in the established names of strategies for tightening hypostatization - "rules of empirical interpretation", "rules of correspondence" (R. Carnap)... Regardless of the method of implementing the principle of objective truth implied here, the fixation of real conditions will always be selective ("a precisely calculated dose of hypocrisy" P. Medawar), which means to submit to value-target prerequisites, usually leveled in the scientific-normative apparatus as logical-methodological rationality. "‹…› It is impossible – contrary to the misconceptions of physicalists – to imagine a state of affairs "as it happens" without adding anything of one's own. At least we add a goal on our own, establishing that the "event" should be considered in relation to such and such circumstances. So, for example, it is possible to calculate the entropy of a gas in a vessel, but this is not entropy "in itself," but in relation to the observer, since it is the

observer who sets the parameters of correlation to the circumstances. Knowing the pressure and temperature of a gas, as well as its molecular weight, we can calculate the average speed of an individual molecule and the number of its collisions with others per unit time. The trajectory of this molecule will be representative of the entire volume of gas. At least that's the impression it gives. But a physicist who thought that he had "true" information about this gas and that he could now predict its future states would be wrong. He would be wrong, for example, if the gas is uranium hexafluoride and if the pressure brings the molecules together in such a way that a random fluctuation in the density of neutrons in the gas can at any moment (due to an increase in their multiplication coefficient) lead to a chain reaction of nuclear decay and, therefore, to an explosion. The error follows from the default assumption made by the physicist that the set of gas states he takes into account in his measurements is "true" if he knows which molecules are representative of the entire volume. However, to predict the states of uranium hexafluoride, it is necessary to use a completely different set of states and a different terminological apparatus, in which such concepts as the neutron multiplication factor, nuclear absorption profile, critical mass, etc. should appear. Thus, if we wish to obtain information about a certain "state of things," then it is necessary to add in relation to what this information should be obtained: is it only about past states, about their retrospective? Or only about a certain "momentary" state? Or perhaps also about future states, about forecasting?" [12, p. 103-104].

The activity of cognition is readily recognized, but poorly understood. "The very immediate consequence – that in the knowledge of facts they are not only adhered to as conditions, but also eliminated as obstacles - seems paradoxical. In the name of what is this being done? – there is a question about cognitive values. Values are not invented or proven: our answer can only be a reminder or clarification" [62, p. 87]. But this intuition can be accepted only by finally overcoming classical essentialism, which in reflective terms is far from a complete process. One of the first examples of such a relationist style of thinking was provided by A.N. Whitehead: "a physical thing is a certain combination of space-time and the conditions existing in given parts of space at given moments of time - a combination expressing some general rule, formulated in

terms of mathematical relations" [63, p. 559]. If we use Kantian terminology, "‹…› in experience we are not given things "in themselves," but only their manifestations in certain conditions. But we assume the existence of things "in themselves" regardless of these conditions and put forward theoretical hypotheses regarding these things" [58, p. 225].

It is known that in the dialectical tradition of German idealism, such an approach was discredited as (neo-)conditionalist, that is, reducing qualitatively different factors, levels, causes and grounds to equal "conditions" [64, p. 121-122]. In Soviet dialectical methodology, excerpts from neopositivists (and then K. Popper or P. Feyerabend), following the example of V.I. Lenin, were compared with famous quotes by O. Comte, J.St. Mill, E. Mach as a continuation of the relapses of Humean-Kantian subjective idealism: "‹…› a cause is the complete sum of the positive and negative conditions of a phenomenon taken together, the totality of all kinds of accidents ‹…› the presence of which invariably entails a consequence" [65, p. 110].

Indeed, supporters of experimental science, in their anti-speculative impulse, periodically want to reduce reality to "perceived" conditions (or to "conditional" sentences in the case of linguistic reduction), thereby missing the abstract structural relations of nomology, on the one hand, and the theoretical methods of cognition of any nomology, on the other side. However, as V.M. Rozin, the division in nomology of "natural forces (processes)" and the "conditions" that determine them is not universal and rather corresponds to the new Galilean science, which describes the laws of nature in the representation of an engineering mechanism. "‹…› Among the parameters characterizing these conditions, the natural scientist, as a rule, identifies those that he can control himself ‹…› At the same time, he begins to consider the essence of free fall in two ways: as an idealized case of "a body falling in emptiness" (that is a certain conceivable case of a body falling, when the resistance of the medium is completely eliminated) and as factors distorting the idealized process (one factor is the friction force of the body on the medium, the other is the Archimedean buoyant force)" [66, p. 228-229].

Similar to the system of scientific knowledge that includes this law, "real"

conditions receive a formal hierarchical expression based on the measure of significance and content - for example, “specific”, “non-specific”, “accompanying”, “random” [67]. Based on the results of reflection of the hypothetico-deductive method from the perspective of the world picture, “stabilizing selection” can be supported by ad hoc hypotheses that mark certain conditions (dictating alternative nomological structures) as anomalous, unnatural and subject to elimination, for example, in an experiment. “‹…› We are not obliged to consider empirical data as indisputable authority. The purpose of science is to explain empirical data, but we can declare these data false, interpret them only as some approximation of the facts in order to make them compatible with our theories, etc... ” [41, p. 157].

In case of detection of contradictions between value-goal premises, the justification of the interpretation of the hypothesis carried out in this way is regulated (along with formal procedures, such as reductio ad absurdum or semantic interpretations) by a prediction procedure in which the designated conditions act as independent variables, so that the representation of the nomological structure during the initial empirical study, it is carried out based on the statistics of the co-presence of the necessary conditions. Further, for example, experimental studies can reveal the degree of clarity, relationships, magnitudes, time sequence of conditions and their controllability [68].

Consistent variation of conditions, if the nature of the system under study allows for stabilization of all its independent variables, ensures the establishment of certain functional connections. However, after the establishment of a probabilistic style of thinking in non-classical science, functional prediction acquires a dimension of relativity, since it simultaneously acts as a way of legitimizing a certain paradigm for solving puzzles [61, p. 222, 258]. The metaphysical (Aristotelian) expression of these correlations is known as “causal explanation,” and the functional relationship of the variables is known as “causalism.” “Cause” and “effect” must be used as pure concepts, that is, as generally accepted fictions, for the purpose of designation, agreement, and not explanation. In the “essence of things” (An-sich) there is no “causal connection”, “necessity”, “psychological unfreedom”: there “action” does not follow “cause”, no

"law" reigns there. It is we, only we who have invented reasons, sequence, mutual connection, relativity, compulsion, number, law, freedom, reason, purpose; and if we invent, mix this world of signs into things as something "in itself," then we act again as we have always acted, namely, mythologically" [69, p. 256-257].

In continuation of the thought of F. Nietzsche, postmodernism considers the "cause–effect" connection as one or another expedient abstraction derived from real determinants - desires, forces, will... – but overshadowing them, giving rise in its original anthropological context to the problem of (self-)identity. According to J. Deleuze, the genealogy of such [first-order] causes is also of little help, since they appear in a rather autonomous signified form. Thus, scientific discourse does not operate with causes, but only with consequences – consequents, assigning some of them as antecedents [70].

4.4 The Pragmatic Scientific Method: Cognitive and Sociological Sources of Randomness

As the analysis has shown, the above-mentioned modern problem of redundancy and alternativeness of the criteria of rationality is confirmed and specified at the operational level of basic scientific methods. Being thus cross-cutting and essential, it nevertheless does not receive a meaningful formulation in them and is qualified as an increase in the uncertainty factor in science. On the one hand, it was compensated in the same way as the uncertainty of goal setting after the establishment of a democratic institution of science – by placing the uncertainty factor "out of brackets".

Just as in modern times, in order to legitimize the freedom of private goal-setting, but in order to avoid the relativization of "eternal truths" and the unpredictability of "self-other" in the results of goal-setting, it was disciplined by goal-setting, now the latter is declared only φρόνησις ("wisdom of the head"), requiring regulation with side τεχνη ("wisdom of head and hands") – the normative behavioral aspect of scientific rationality. As an authority, he demanded the ordering of cognitive activity according to controlled logistic criteria. This is how alternative paradigms [of the normative behavioral component] arose, which, while the logical component is common, are

opposed to each other on the basis of subject-substantive, linguistic, operational, and other relativism. Moreover, due to the rejection of the epistemological level of rationality in favor of a purely epistemological one, the facts of cumulativeism, the connections of academic generations and the arguments of historical and scientific progress were transferred to the department of a completely homeless [due to the dogma of the value neutrality of science] axiology.

On the other hand, cultural-historical, intuitive-psychological and socio-pragmatic cognitive models increasingly declared to reconstruct this uncertainty do not achieve the status of an equal general scientific Method – obviously due to a priori subjectivity and the quantitative non-articulation of values as such, and therefore a contradiction to the entire methodological spirit of Zweckrationalitaet. “The impossibility of a “scientific” justification of a practical position – except in the case where the means of achieving a predetermined goal are discussed – follows from more compelling reasons. The desire for such justification is fundamentally meaningless, because the different value orders of the world are in an irreconcilable struggle” [71, p. 725]. The recognition of these models is associated with a modification of the deductive-axiomatic method with its constructs developed for future use, when they are expected to have a random resonance with metascientific factors. In such paradigmatic periods, alternative languages for the purposefulness of constructs are reduced, and scientific creativity is likened to the random aimless selection of nature in the leading evolutionary concept of tychogenesis [72].

Since in it human freedom is limited only to “cognition and replenishment of necessity,” this naturalistic analogy is easy to continue into the technicist concept of creativity, where the object “in itself does not have development, it acquires development through new forms of its reconstruction, through the development of knowledge about it” [73, p. 97]. In its most general form, it corresponds to the cybernetic idea of scientific creativity as a self-organizing system of information processing processes by functional control subsystems: the control subsystem reproduces constitutive ideas and defines and selects new ideas, and the controlled subsystem generates a continuum of new ideas. Hence V.I. Gnatyuk, successor of the

idea of "technocenosis" by B.I. Kudrin [74], quite reasonably notes that any designer only effectively adapts (translates) the continuum of capabilities of technical systems to the continuum of technical requirements and tasks, and the organization of these spheres as such should be considered very spontaneous [75].

Most of those who criticize these models of creativity, primarily because there is no place in them for the subjective dialectic of the social and personal, nevertheless, due to the integral dialectical nature of determination and hence the weak predictability of the mediation of scientific and technological progress itself, are forced to resort to similar statistical schemes of explanation. "General trends of change are formed spontaneously, as a result of the interaction of many variables. This statistical nature of scientific and technological progress, caused by the unpredictable pressure of practice and culture as a whole ‹…› is not the logic of the development of scientific theories or technology in themselves, the objectified results of cognition and design ‹…›" [76, p. 174].

Indeed, in a non-classical experiment of large diffuse systems, the problem of taking into account and controlling the conditions (factors) of their functioning is more often resolved by the method of randomization, regardless of the nature of their determination and the corresponding restrictions of the rules for determining the law of large numbers "‹…› so that they can be considered as random variables and, therefore, taken into account statistically" [77, p. 50]. However, a priori certainty and stability in the set and subsets of conditions ("rules") found in a scientific experiment leaves this kind of "game approaches" still in the paradigm of goal-orientedness. The need to resort to statistics is caused by the fact that the results of technical goal setting, being materialized, acquire the status of ontology (value-target indifference), which allows them to be used as situational means for creativity. Meanwhile, with these tools (experimental technology, language, empirical field...) initial values are implicitly accepted, causing a potential discrepancy between goal setting and expediency both at the civilizational-ecological level and within the meaningful life context of individual scientists, "‹…› because everything systems, all levels of the creative "I" are aimed at acquiring new knowledge. Therefore, their interaction always takes the form of a

dialogue, which begins and develops at all levels of creativity" [78, p. 282].

An alternative approach based on existential material (attempts to control life, death, love...) assumes a transcendental source (factor) of instability of conditions, perceived in turn as symbols, which are subject to theoretical expediency as "concrete". In addition, even in an objectifying representation of natural or social reality, the subject is not limited to a quantitative statement of conditions, but qualitatively comprehends their phenomenal field and projects one of its poles in the direction of satisfying his needs [79]. As a result, his value projections must be subjected not only to empirical or theoretical testing, where the element of chance only indicates the incompleteness of data or calculations, but also to ethical testing for anarchism or compatibility with collective values. "No matter how we act, it requires the presence of certain values in advance. You cannot choose a method of action without preliminary assessment. Even behind such a science, which does not want to evaluate anything, but only asserts that "this is how things are", even behind it there is still an act of evaluation. The act that gave existence to this science itself as a given specific sphere of possibilities" [12, p. 21].

In Soviet methodology, this factor was attributed to the random conditions for specifying the basic prerequisites for the emergence of a scientific innovation, reducing the phenomenon of discovery to the vicissitudes of acquiring a style [80, p. 275]. Since "necessarily, only the possibility of a different, alternative to the traditional view of the object of study is created, if this does not contradict the laws of nature" [81, p. 43], the subject-substantive and individual-value determinants of the living subject of creativity are considered only in the context of the social Subject, in which objectified thinking and "second nature" (primary goals and secondary conditions) become indistinguishable. The secondary importance of value prerequisites and creativity in their implementation, noticeable in dialectical-materialist epistemology, today looks archaically consonant with the positivist program of eliminating "metaphysical" prescriptions. In addition to a reaction to the mythological perception of creativity as a non-discursive (intuitive) subjective-psychological process, externally expressed in novelty, both of them are nourished by the outdated and methodologically paradoxical

context of the synthesis of empirical cumulativeism and hard determinism with its rejection of the probabilistic nature of the transition between empirical descriptions and theoretical prescriptions.

Without canceling the resulting probabilistic nature of fundamental discoveries, noted at that time by V.A. Yakovlev, in today's image of scientific rationality, based on the value conditionality of theoretical representations, the creative project and, in general, the life activity of the subject of scientific knowledge are given a more significant place, which can be demonstrated using the pragmatic method. In it, the objective nomological structure turns out to be only derived from the actual explanans – the subject himself, who, through the corresponding axiomatics, the principles of prohibition (the reliability of which in themselves is tested in the axiomatic method) projects its values onto reality, insofar as it corresponds to the teleological meanings of human activity. "In our opinion, modern science and philosophy simply put forward the classic dichotomy "objective / subjective"; scientific knowledge emerges in such a way that the level of objective knowledge cannot be separated from subjectivity, from the "human factor", from special knowledge" [82, p. 235]. Yu.O. Melkov, using the material of scientific fact in post-non-classical science, shows that the degree of their latency, caused by the unconscious motivation of the scientist, is already manifested in the way they determine the pre-interpretation of any empirical research, which is fraught with a breakdown in the logical connection between the empirical and theoretical.

However, the fundamental axiological load of facts can be analytically presented at different levels – from human cultural universals (archetypes) to the preferences of a scientific school – which are by no means removed in the personality of a scientist. By creating a situation ("concrete-historical a priori", "life-practical attitude", "practical meaning"), in which the conditions for the possibility of explanans are set, they loop the structure of the pragmatic method so that even when unfolding the initial intuition of discursive-cognitive values, the subject of cognition realizes them primarily as epistemological or methodological biases. Then the formulation of the problem, the substantive stage of the selection of hypotheses, the justification and

testing of the new theory - the entire formal structure of the scientific method – will require some kind of situational hermeneutics (in the spirit of "concrete reflection" by K.O. Apel and J. Habermas), restoring the degree of contradiction between the learned values and means of their implementation. In this sense, the emerging priority of humanitarian understanding within scientific rationality again disqualifies the privileged research position of the ("Archimedean observer"), now denying him universal cognitive means.

The space for research maneuver will be made up of alternative theoretical schemes, means of description, special pictures of the world, and research programs that are always present in the cultural space ("the third world" of K.R. Popper). For example, Aristotelian and Galilean physics, which originate from the sociocultural values of perfection and freedom ("activity"), respectively, assume in their laws different status and causes of movement, but coincide in the erroneous interpretation of the ideal form of its trajectory [83].

Circular motion for G. Galileo is the only ideological element that he did not dare to subordinate to a new synthesized physical and mathematical expediency, obviously under the influence of counter-reformation sentiments that actualized transcendental creationist values. The basic procedures of mechanistic idealization in order to avoid ideological conflicts are declared by G. Galileo to be a purely methodological normatization (and not an axiological act), although its criteria are precisely ideals pursuing worldview values. However, it was justified by nothing other than the analogy of the new mathematized "optics" of natural science and divine thinking on the basis of their apodicticity. "We can simply say that Galileo created the concept of "scientific values" in the course of his achievements, that it was simply amazing and that the question of whether he was rational in doing so is irrelevant" [49, p. 245]. The final affirmation of the value of freedom after G. Galileo secured in mechanism the idea of an immanent causa sui, and with it the truth of another – rectilinear – trajectory of inertial motion. But the same outdated peripatetic teaching about the perfection of circular rotation, with which G. Galileo could not break, allowed his contemporary W. Harvey to come to the discovery of blood circulation circles, softening the elimination

of the hierarchies of the heart, liver and brain in the human body.

In the arsenal of concepts and logic of the Kanto-Laplace system of the world, two lines of argumentation can be distinguished that correspond to two national systems of values and mental images. If for I. Kant the world is formed from nebulae of crowding particles, then the French "parade of planets" is derived from different climates and temperatures of the liquid medium of the Universe. "And the abstract system of Laplace, according to its axioms, is in the same continuum, in the same worldview - no, more precisely, in the worldview, for the worldview is more consistent with the Germans (Welt-anschauung) – with Baudelaire's Parfums éxotiques ("exotic smells"), with boire and drink ("drink") of the All-Thirsty (Pantagruel) from Rabelais, with chaleur ("heat") of Camus, that in "The Stranger" there is the root cause of the loss of mental "equilibrium" (French équi-libre - "balance" - consists of the roots: equus , eqal - "equal" and libre – "free", so the slogans of the French Revolution are potentially contained in Pascal's treatise "On the Equality of Liquids") ‹…›" [84, p. 24]. Similar connections can be traced between the world of F. Bacon and the cosmos of W. Shakespeare, the sonata form with the development (Durchführung) of Beethoven and the mathematical analysis of K. Gauss and others – whenever scientists take up a theory that describes the holistic image of any sphere.

Thus, the new task of the philosophy of science is associated with lifting the moratorium on the reverse value deidealization of the scientific method (here it is appropriate to recall the first principle of pedagogical science, which focuses on the fact that any educational content automatically also performs educational and developmental functions). Then the classical form of cognitive activity will be seen as a real deduction and specification of initial values in a non-trivial ordering of events that the subject is trying to master; laws of nature – as forms of power, and experiment – as a verifier (falsifier) of the power status of laws, and not their correspondence to reality [85, p. 117].

So far, inconsistencies arising in scientific practice are classified as anomalous, significantly irregular events. However, like the Fichtean "not-I," they can serve to express and clarify subjective values in theoretical form and be considered, contrary to

their own essence, as a natural prototype of the objective mode of values. In this sense, scientific progress will be seen not so much in the accumulation of scientific knowledge, but in the coordination of subjective values as mental structures and objective reality as a representation of its empirics – "thinking" and "being".

For classical natural science, this is how a pragmatic goal arises, which determines the perception and transformation of scientific objects, and at the level of reflection - their purposeful rationality in the activity criteria (efficiency, economy and optimality) of the corresponding cognitive means. The proposed secondary subordination of its Wertrationalitaet will simply mean completing the criteria for identifying the subjective side ("thinking") in the enlightening spirit of common sense ("common sense"). "This is a very important and fundamental point in understanding the nature of the methodology: the products and results of methodological work are basically not knowledge tested for truth, but projects, design schemes and instructions. And this is an inevitable conclusion as soon as we ‹…› begin to consider, along with cognitive activity, also engineering, practical and organizational and managerial activities, which in no case can be reduced to the acquisition of knowledge. And it is natural that methodology as a new form of organization of thinking and activity should cover and remove all the named types of mental activity" [86, p. 96].

4.5 Stochasticity in the post-nonclassical dynamics of scientific knowledge

As already noted, the leading way to overcome Kant's problematization of the "possibility of representing reality" in the West has become the analysis of language. In our axiological context, of interest are the studies of the transcendental language game of an ideal communicative community, or the transcendental pragmatics of K.-O. Apel. The fact is that the linguistic condition for the possibility of natural science, according to K.-O. Apel, consists in enriching the semiotic relationship ("... – sign – object") not so much with a "concept", but with the position of the interpreter, who, in turn, is in a relationship of sign communication with other interpreting subjects. Then transcendental pragmatics will appear as a scientific specification of the more general literary and cultural-symbolic studies of M.M. Bakhtin, G. Gachev, U. Eco, R. Barthes,

M. Foucault, V. Iser, J. Derrida, the relationship "author – text – recipient" with conceptual conclusions about the "death of the author", "decentralization of the text", "creation by the reader" yourself", etc. If we take them in the original personal dynamic context, then the conclusion of the successors of Marx's idea of social production is no less relevant that "to understand the dialectics of cognitive and value, first of all, the methods and ways of forming the subject itself that exist in society and science must be realized scientific activity" [87, p. 187].

In the context of post-non-classical science, the pragmatic method is complicated by a dual understanding of the subject and his values. On the one hand, he is an individual of a certain scientific community (semiotic group), normatively reproducing the logic and sociocultural meaning (goals) of scientific research, on the other hand, he is an enterprising "lone theorist", perceiving them through the prism of logical-methodological rationality as a simulacrum sign. The collective Subject ("collective researcher") [88] consolidates in the cognitive aspect ("wisdom of the head") of logical-methodological rationality scientific ontological assumptions and idealizations [89], prescribing selective perception of the totality of conditions of existence or observability of an object ("theoretical load of facts", or "ought" in the Kantian tradition).

However, as W. Quine showed, scientific knowledge is not only closed to its own ontology. The meanings of the terms are also determined by the expanded linguotheoretical context of the theory, so that the connection between phenomena in the theoretical description becomes a theoretical construct, probabilistically related to reality [57, p. 75]. Therefore, to justify the collective translation of idealizations, it has always been assumed that a set of conditions is not only typologizable, but also ontologically stable. With sufficient maturity of the scientific discipline, this greatly simplifies the organization and regulation of cognition for the individual scientist, endowing reliability with insufficient or random empirical data and articulating personal intuition in conditions of epistemological uncertainty into rational forms - similar to the "stabilizing selection" of the hypothetico-deductive method [90].

Ideally, this could correspond to the structural-functional paradigm of the Weberian

T. Parsons and the stabilization sociological theory in general, where the social goals (values) of interaction are completely internalized into personal means (conditions) [91]. Being derived from the statistics of successful actions of a specialized community of subjects with objects, the normative behavioral aspect ("wisdom of the head and hands") of logical-methodological rationality provides the individual scientist with the basis for working with hypotheses and publicly accessible communication on the control and choice of such actions through elementary criteria of rationality (accuracy, rigor, simplicity, breadth, etc.). Therefore, data have scientific meaning only if, in Kantian fashion, they are "embedded" in valid analytical categories. For example, a particular verification of the hypothesis of a quantitative law is based on the general assumption of symmetry of mathematical conclusions in the system of the hypothesis and functional connections in the experimental system, which must be continuous and analytical [92].

Analysis of such manifestations of logical-methodological rationality leads a number of authors (D. Bloor, B. Barnes, K. Knorr-Cetina) to a sociological interpretation of scientific representation and the logic of scientific research (science studies) in addition to the traditional explanation for the sociology of science of the genesis of scientific problems [93]. It is believed that the pragmatic motivation of a scientist, determined by shop-floor relations, is much more significant than the cognitive component of his activity, so that in general (in a cross-cultural retrospective) the logic of scientific research, with all its possible external standardness, turns out to be less than rational.

Indeed, the research of an individual scientist acquires the status of rationality as the original goal-setting is presented and communicatively reproduced, which is explicated in post-non-classical science and relativized by postmodernism as the pragmatic agonism of language games in the spirit of the "element of thinking substance" by M. Cavendish [94]. Already in the 1940s, they began to discuss the normative behavioral aspect of the rational activity of scientists, since goal-setting, amorphously covering external factors, determines the choice of problem and methodology, incomprehensible to the logical structures of a "lone theorist".

Further, in the cognitive aspect of K. Popper's "conceptual framework," the rationality of goal-setting appears as a retrospective "style of thinking" ("episteme"), when shifts in the perception of reality and methodological standards are realized not so much due to the previous history of the "logic of scientific research" as to the upcoming value a vacuum usually filled by motley cognitive projects and social preferences. Finally, in terms of the content of the main scientific forms of knowledge, the value-target component is least obvious for the sociologically "weak" program of scientific axiology, which is limited to the first two aspects, since it requires a rethinking of the nature of the connection between the empirical and theoretical levels of scientific knowledge in their historical and cultural conditionality and order.

In particular, in projects of representing unique objects using generalized logical means, the empirical interpretation of theoretical constructs takes on a new dimension: observation conditions, designation rules and assignment of meanings to elements of a formal syntactic structure can vary not only under the influence of pluralization and dynamization of the theoretical framework, but also from the situational side pragmatic rules of empirical interpretation, which in their selectivity are similar to idealizations of the cognitive component of logical-methodological rationality. "Rationally based aspects of scientific activity are, as it were, immersed in a force field of value commitments and beliefs that directly express the relationships between people and only thereby their attitude to the object of knowledge" [95, p. 90]. Thus, the task of commensurating axiology and scientific rationality is outlined through the generalization of the normative behavioral component of rationality to the level of cultural values, since it justifies the entire set of pragmatic proposals.

In reflexive plan, this forces us to reconsider one of the constitutive oppositions of science – formalization / reference to tradition and (or) practical orientation – and move from the ideal of simplicity of theoretical abstraction to the epistemological ideal of the complexity of interpretation of any scientific term, since they acquire the status of a symbol involved in several connotatives at once systems (elements and operators). "A symbol is not knowledge, no; symbol follows cognition; True, sometimes he gets ahead of him, like an illicit and imperfect premonition, good only for words for benefit

and need, and then he, instead of taking root in knowledge, stops in front of knowledge, obscuring it, like a dark screen ...” [96, p. 453].

The fact is that the analytical connections of scientific knowledge can only be established with a sufficiently rich code organization of its sign system: the representation must reveal alternative subject-semantic distributions of descriptions. As they conceptually develop, a cybernetic perspective emerges for differentiation along categorical levels in order to recognize among them the “protocol” controlled and “interpretive” control subsystems. Thus, together with the functional expression, the original goals receive ontological justification (for example, in the form of “dispositional propositions”), but become invulnerable to rational criticism, which requires a “horizontal” comparison of goals and means. Therefore, L. Laudan contrasts this collective “hierarchical” model of scientific rationality with his “network” model. According to it, the historically revealed linguistic incommensurability of the theoretical and empirical, the underdetermination of theory by empiricism and the value incompatibility of goals, means and interpretations do not indicate a linear deepening into the determinants of scientific rationality, since its substantive, methodological and axiological levels do not actually cancel each other out, but emerging in them, contingencies and contradictions require cross-justification. Before systemic laws of similarity are discovered between them, the interpretation of scientific terms in terms of their goals and/or means is ambiguous, involving a subjective context to correlate alternative levels and methods of description.

Although the interpretation procedure “dilutes” rational analysis with experience and intuition, only then does the extrapolation of means that successfully reproduce similar goals acquire a rational and not a purely methodological character for the future, fraught with the substitution of values and results in the spirit of Aristotelian μάτην [97, p. 95]. “‹…› A theory of rationality requires very little more than that our cognitive goals should reflect our best beliefs about what is and what is possible, that our methods must correspond in some way to our goals, and that our explicit and implicit values must be synchronized” [98, p. 340].

Since the awareness of ends depends largely on internal intellectual experience and

is not subject to such logical verification as their implementation through a specific configuration of means, they were usually assumed to be derived from the universal human mind, justified by the perspective of the "omnipotent mind" of P.S. Laplace for a stationary Universe. Thanks to Kant's establishment of "a certain collective unity for the purposes of rational actions" [5, p. 105], it coincides with the ultimate goals of human existence and universal rational foundations on which any scientific argument can be closed: "and if the hidden utopia in the concept of reason was visible through the random differences of subjects in relation to their repressed identical interest, then by reason functioning in the harness of goals only as a systematic science, identical interest is equated precisely with differences" [5, p. 109].

If we accept this Frankfurt version of the ideological premises of Kantianism, then it is quite natural to accept the conclusion of W. Windelband, "that the only thing that distinguishes science from an individual story is that instead of the personal interests of the individual, it makes the principle of choice and connection between facts values that have a universal and necessary meaning" [99, p. 43]. Traditional deductive and inductive methods are precisely oriented towards such one-sided conditioning in the nomological structure, when "the coordination of the universal and the particular is no longer hidden in the intellect, which perceives the particular as just a case of the universal and the universal as just a side of the particular with which it allows itself comprehend and use it" [5, p. 109]. Then, from the fundamental foundations, a theoretical representation of actual phenomena and cause-and-effect relationships can be derived.

In fact, here we are talking about the Platonic paradigm of expediency, in which each scientific object is considered as an individual, goal-oriented towards a certain intelligible idea (class), just as the theory of motion refers to more advanced abstract mathematical relations [100, p. 292-307]. Through the efforts of the founders of European classical science, "ideological" relations acquire a quantitative structure and form an autonomous research field with the prospect of non-trivial interpretation and deduction of new phenomena and laws [101]. Thus, according to G. Galileo's plan, transcendentally justified idealization makes it possible to cover in a mathematized

nomological structure an exhaustive spectrum of linearly ordered individual modes. Then the representation of an object can be reduced to a quantitative description of "how?", that is, to the articulation of empirical (natural or expedient) conditions, and it can be uniquely brought to all transformative possibilities corresponding to a given idea.

This certainty and clarity of methodological norms of classical scientific rationality was achieved at the cost of strong idealizations (simplicity, linearity, stability, balance, closedness). Through these "adaptations of reality", the laws of existence of natural systems were able to obtain a strict mathematical expression of dynamic changes. Accordingly, the logical and methodological generalization of successful cognitive actions with such systems also tended towards a priori unambiguity and intersubjectivity. The mastery of new phenomena by mathematics – self-organization with the nonlinear dynamics of qualitative changes characteristic of open systems – initiated a new methodological norm of relative uncertainty and unpredictability of scientific description.

The dilemma of the ancient immanent and medieval transcendental concepts of nomology, which was resolved in the first global scientific revolution by a methodical combination of the empirical and theoretical, in the modern context reveals that the guarantees of the necessitarian law were provided by the hermeneutic leap of dynamic reductionism or statistical generalization of elements. And if in non-classical science they discovered the ambiguity of such correspondence, then in post-non-classical science they state its subjectivity. Among the derivatives of the Platonic paradigm, not only the norm of classical scientific rationality of a rigidly deterministic description was discovered, but also the interpretation of the subject of cognition as an enterprising personality subject to "sublation" in the canon (criteria) and organon (method) of the Absolute subject, objectified in scientific objects and logical-methodological rationality.

After the discreditation of the divine guarantees of knowledge and after the spread of the collective production of scientific knowledge, the theoretical object began to be considered as an objective mode of values of the existing community of scientists. In

postpositivism, which revealed this dependence only as a historical change in epistemological standards, N.R. Hanson proclaimed the possibility of manipulating scientific representation both at the level of empirical conditions and in relation to qualitative theoretical explanation. The fact is, in the positivist tradition, the predictive capabilities of scientific "truth" are usually focused on the quantitative side of phenomena, while the discovery of the limits of its applicability, in fact, often leads to a re-explanation of the very nature of phenomena. For example, the transition from one paradigm to another, regardless of the degree of correspondence or incommensurability of their rational standards and predictive merits, is accompanied by a change in the holistic vision of the world, switching the gestalts of perception of objects from "duck" to "rabbit". Using this textbook example of D. Yastrov, T. Kuhn says about standards that "they are created during the game according to one set of rules, but their perception requires the development of another set of rules" [61, p. 79].

In this case, the development of scientific knowledge becomes discrete and incommensurable, permanently fraught with the substitution of basic idealizations and the corresponding ontology, and in the sphere of scientific knowledge itself no less than in the sphere of its social applications. Hence, in postpositivism, the need arose for a theory of their rationality. "Such a "good" theory should provide scientists studying the mechanisms of development of scientific knowledge with clear methodological guidelines and criteria for the selection and systematization of empirical material supplied by the history of science, to highlight the "truly scientific", rational components in it and filter out the "non-scientific" ones irrational moments, determined by the personal likes and dislikes of the creators of science and the accidents of the historical situation" [102, p. 106]. Here, non-classical (M. Heidegger, G. Gadamer, J.-P. Sartre) projects for overcoming the neo-Kantian dualism of scientific disciplines, or the problem of "fact/values", find their implementation and continuation. The latter, being an axiological analogue of epistemological foundations, are intended to express the situation of alternative descriptions obtained as a result of "normal" and "abnormal" ("counter-normal") studies.

At the same time, a change in the qualitative description, meaning a movement of

the theoretical framework and the corresponding empirical field, can have not only relativistic consequences. Historical subjectivization has both historical continuity and an approximative tendency to displace the "metaphysical" component, ultimately ensuring an increase in the accuracy and flexibility of the connection between theory and reality. For example, Popperianism, trying to overcome the paradoxical nature of epistemological catastrophism, softens its falsificationist criterion of demarcation, suggesting the probabilistic elimination of "errors": it occurs during the period of growth of knowledge - between "assumption and refutation" - regardless of its methodological affiliation and software. Therefore, the nonlinear dynamics of a qualitative description can be combined (for example, according to the principle of correspondence) with the linear dynamics of E. Nagel or St. Toulmin, characteristic of "normal" science – a simple clarification of the subject area as a progressive extrapolation of the law from one end and elimination from the other. Then both of these dynamics will perform the functions of complementarity and approximation - in the context of goal-setting and logical-methodological rationality, respectively. And the outline of the subject area as a result of this combination of redefinition and clarification will acquire the properties of stochasticity. That is, the probabilistic description caused by the ambiguity in the scientific community of the canon of logical-methodological rationality is superimposed on the probabilistic nomology of a non-classical sense (when the constancy of properties and relationships is inevitably disavowed by the changing conditions of their manifestations in macro-existence).

Another – non-statistical – version of the interaction between the variability of theoretical frameworks and their empirical manifestations is provided by the research strategy of "case studies", which goes back to the abductive-descriptive method of the Badenians (S. Mainheim). Pursuing the goal of capturing the integrity of a single but typical object, the theories considered here from the very beginning claim only a limited ontology, partial rational validity, selective recognition and temporary justice, which allows them to be accepted as equivalent alternatives. The novelty of these "middle-level theories" lies in the nature of the relationship: the burden of an individual case with sociocultural and individual psychological conditions of existence is

compensated by disciplinary cooperation in the construction of its knowledge [103]. The totality of their incommensurable advantages outlines a dynamic subject field, "which contains not only existing, but also future explanatory theories: at the same time, facts that require interpretation are not "squeezed" into one concept or another, but are "covered" by the field of interaction of a variety of theories" [104, p. 156]. According to adherents of "case studies", such a scheme for the development of scientific knowledge positions non-classical science as complex and polysemantic, alternative and complementary in relation to the ways of interpreting reality.

The scientific-cognitive problem arises as an epistemological expression of a gap, a discrepancy between the subjective contexts of a single theorist (subject) and the scientific community (Subject). Otherwise, the cognizable thing will not carry non-objectified content that prevents it from being necessarily raised to the corresponding eidos by traditional methods. But in addition to intrascientific factors that problematize the possibility of "truth" by the subjective interweaving of theoretical constructs (idealizations, units, instruments) and their empirical manifestations, post-non-classical methodology uses another mediation of empirical-analytical activity – the situational resultant of various axiological intentions (from personal dissatisfaction to financial situation).

What in the Cartesian tradition was perceived as bad subjectivity - a foreign content subject to elimination or an artifact of scientific research – now acquires a positive status. The image of a more or less active, but dispassionate and reasonable subject of scientific knowledge is joined by irreflexive life-(culturally-)significant meanings and meaning-forming structures, suggesting the interpretation of scientific knowledge not only from methodological and epistemological positions, but also in the context of human understanding, experience, and interpretation myself. Another demystification of science seeks confirmation that during the search, the scientist is guided not only by scientific and cognitive premises, but also by the entire motivational and semantic sphere in the sense of the Aristotelian φρόνησις [105]. As a popular analogue of genetic mutations, its projects and intuitions, analogies and extrapolations then undergo a secondary justification, paradoxically aimed at such alienation from the theory or

paradigm used, which would be consistent with its rational standards.

The point is that, with all the advantages of a more accurate description of phenomena, prediction of new facts or consistent semantic agreement, the final argument in the context of justifying an innovation is still not logic or experiment, but the consent of the scientific community; not the rules that determine the choice, but the values that influence the choice [61, p. 79]. However, a lone theorist perceives logical-methodological rationality through his own pragmatics and semantics - as a simulacrum. That is, its linguistic context contains various random connotations, recognized as “individual” and ultimately dictating a different “order of mind” with different idealizations, in support of which there will always be marginal facts, and the scientific community will split into “empirical” and “ideal” "in the sense of Ch.S. Pierce and K.-O. Apel [106]. Moreover, ideological political circles are interested in the existence of dissident groups in the “empirical” scientific community, often in need of parascientific legitimation.

So that the developed purpose-determining rationality of the individual theorist will differ from the original (primary) purpose-determining rationality of the Subject-community as with the rationality “sub specie aeternitatis”. “In the process of communicative and cognitive activity, personal consciousness appropriates and assimilates “constant forms”, but in such a way that it simultaneously resists them, generating a new text and a new meaning from established elements. The author's consciousness always exists at the point of intersection of socio-cultural, historical and individual structures, and therefore realizes itself through unity with the common human world of experience, semantic structures and meanings, etc., existing before it and beyond it” [78, p. 257-258].

At the same time, it should be noted that the explication of value projects and their interactions by post-non-classical methodology is often dissolved in the explication of the tendencies of modern science towards the diversification of disciplines and the pluralization of theoretical language, for example, by the fact that the Collective Subject includes carriers of different “disciplinary knowledge” [88]. Therefore, postmodern reflection of this situation proclaims not only the rejection of a generally

valid picture of the world in favor of a simple set of denotative statements, particular models and pragmatic situational methodologies, but also the development of a goal-setting level of scientific knowledge, since it dictates theoretical alternatives. Just as they confused the 19th century, Nietzsche's program of "revaluation of values" is relevant today, so that the scientist himself willfully traces the entire chain of deduction (or compatibility) of knowledge instead of randomly shuffling the criteria of rationality or the policy of outstripping any criteria in the squatter's capture of new empirical fields.

But the metaphor "sub specie aeternitatis" is relative to the pragmatic sociocultural context that guided the goal-setting rationality of the Subject-community and was eliminated from subsequent logical-methodological rationality. The pragmatic scientific method serves precisely as "reasonable" reflection, establishing communication between goal-setting and logical-methodological rationalities regarding the coincidence of their meaning and functions. Expressive, technical and axiological means constitute implicit knowledge of the subjective context and, being in such a status subordinate to the goals of the Subject, constitute the subjective beginning of the knowable thing before it becomes an "object". It transforms the description of a thing into a description for the subject of perception, and the phenomenon into meaning. Thus, in post-non-classical science, the Natural, Technical and Socio-Humanitarian are procedurally synthesized with the perspective of education, in the spirit of Charles Snow, the "third culture" [107, p. 327-332]. We are talking about the institutional consolidation of integrative trends in science, when particular disciplines, reduced to universal structures of logical-methodological rationality and ontology of self-organization, are united in the context of resolving global problems of social practice.

The fact that the subject of cognition is now interpreted as a subject of communication between an enterprising individual and a collective Subject makes the rational "foundations" of scientific and cognitive activity a source of permanent randomness. Its consistent explication in the basic criteria of rationality, to the extent that they are used in modern scientific methodology, indicates a crisis trend in the

emancipation of the criteria of scientific rationality. The new meaning of this dilemma is the open choice between the stochastization of means and the relativization of the goals of rational knowledge.

4.6 Post-non-classical emancipation of rationality and determinism: subjectiveand objective prerequisites

Modern reflection of the categories of "reality," "truth," and "rationality" reveals that their applicability to scientific knowledge (theory) was justified to the extent that ontology corresponds to the attitudes of the generalized subject of cognition and made it possible to master phenomena and control processes. This classical goal-setting found its expression in the logical-methodological ideal of knowledge as generalized, that is, capable of grasping in thought any disorder of the conditions of individual existence and representing the object as such in its necessary properties. As a derivative of this ideal is the norm of classical scientific rationality of a rigidly deterministic description.

However, the sharp increase in the volume and significance of the "by-products" of expedient cognitive actions in relation to open systems forced us to return to the very definition and meaning of following a goal, which differs from the spontaneous flow of events "‹…› precisely by increasing the probability of achieving the goal, and this value allows us to judge its efficiency" [108, p. 194]. Therefore, the assimilation by the scientific mind of the chaotic element in this trend and the development of a theoretical representation of chaotic dynamics turns the classical criteria of rationality, oriented towards the elimination of all uncertainty, into a certain particular, limiting case. "Given its systemic complexity and hierarchy, methods based on the principles of irrationality are increasingly being used to adequately analyze reality" [107, p. 355]. As a more comprehensive and accurate modern scientific rationality, it proceeds from the primacy of uncertainty and ambiguity both in goal-setting experience ("the order of being") and in logical-methodological discourse ("the order of reason"). The first aspect expresses the social conditioning of linguistic meaning, the second - its permanent formation.

Hence, the role of the renewed principle of determinism consists not so much in the classical prescription of an ideal subject or methodological sequence, even if it is carried out "dialogically" – by means of the second Subject, given to the first subject in a reflexive act – but in determining the conditions for the possibility of creative freedom of purposeful activity. "Abandoning the idea of fierce competition of scientific knowledge and replacing it with the idea of dialogue, "communication of the mind", where all knowledge has value, since each new situation can open up a new, previously hidden, meaning in it, dictates a more loyal than before attitude towards non-formalized , imprecise, probabilistic forms of knowledge" [78, p. 258]. The rationality of cognitive means and scientific activity is then estimated with the help of probabilistic logic. For example, the rationality of the explanation procedure, which is pragmatically justified by the establishment of the quantitative structure of a certain class, is evaluated by the spectrum of the provided transformative possibilities of the phenomena of this class. However, since the reproduction of its quantitative structure can be subject to a non-linear regularity, the reinforcement of explanatory power by predictions will be probabilistic.

By rejecting the global predictability of rigidly deterministic methods of description in favor of probabilistic-statistical ones as more general, this emancipation leads to a formal rapprochement of modern scientific rationality and various types of spiritual and practical activity, traditionally considered non-rational ("anti-demarcationism"), unless they are parasitic on formal apparatus of advanced science. For example, the emancipation of the criterion of logical consistency transforms a countable cause-and-effect chain (in the form of which rationality, scientificity and physical determinism of the Newtonian scientific paradigm are identified) into a dynamic set of factors of causation, which ambiguously add up to the phenomenon of effect. Therefore, the ontological premise of determinism in modern science is increasingly given importance, if not to the psychological predisposition of the subject, then to just a syntactic construction [109].

Here we can draw an analogy with the qualitative determinism of folk signs of weather or prejudices, when a separate event is considered as part of a larger ensemble

and therefore gives reason to judge it and even influence it based on certain paired connections ("likes" and "dislikes") within it. Recently, this analogy has been taken seriously by philosophizing scientists, who find support for it in developed Eastern practices. "In China, for example, an impressive science was developed, but the task of knowing how a stone falls was never set out, since the idea of natural laws in the usual sense in which we consider them was alien to Chinese civilization. China viewed the universe as coherent, with every event connected to other events. Science today, I hope, will retain the analytical precision inherent in Western science, but will also be concerned with a global, holistic perspective, and therefore move beyond the fragmentation of classical culture" [110, p. 55].

In the context of postmodernism, this "exhaustion of ontology" means the abolition of Bacon's "Knowledge is power!" returning self-will to nature. J. Baudrillard concludes on this matter: "the world of objects has always been considered as an inert and silent universe, which is at our disposal because we produce it. But I understood: objects (objets) have something to tell us, and they say this by leaving the sphere of their use" [111, p. 12]. The object of science is less and less viewed as an a priori antithesis of the subject who comprehends and uses it as data. Rather, this is taken – the area of intersection of subjective goals and objective possibilities, which should be perceived as "extra-objective reality", and given the relativization of subjective goals - as an accidentally "given", that is, "substituted" (Dahinter-Gestecktes) [112, p. 224]. The conditions for the truth of the representation of such reality also do not go back to any transcendental fundamental principle, but are a certain convention of experts, the result of a scientific game, discussion [22].

The current scale and power of scientific and technological research, fraught with global consequences of its accidents, require taming the spontaneous spontaneity of such a reality. F. Bacon, too, in order to avoid dangers, extended his strategy to "human inventions," proposing to subordinate them to "the highest divine wisdom". After F. Nietzsche, it looks at least situational, acquiring objectivity only through the temporary concentration of "visual perspectives" [113, p. 491]. This problematizes the possibility of "taming" sociocultural factors, since they spontaneously format for us "natural"

prototypes of things, and then consciously - objective modes of subjective values ("reality-for-us"). If the latter are mastered and represented by methodological thought, then in relation to sociocultural factors the demarcation problem will have to be solved anew, since the elements of goal-setting ("values") contained in them in the expansionist strategy of Zweckrationalitaet acquire an inhumane random resolution.

The ontological referents (taken before their identification as objects of a particular scientific discipline) of post-non-classical science are open, nonequilibrium, self-organizing complex systems of an organic type, combining analytical procedures of mechanistic description and subjective historicism, characteristic of biology and the humanities. Their existence is presented as a permanent formation, in which the stages of order and chaos, the establishment and destruction of a nomological structure alternate.

Only the first of these stages, taken in isolation, can be mastered by the cognitive means of classical rationality as an epistemological aspect of classical determinism. According to the idealization of local autonomy and elimination of external forces, it should be verified by measurements in an inertial frame of reference, focusing on a complete dynamic description of all masses of the Universe. It turned out to be possible to scientifically rationalize this "universal connection" only by raising statistical causality to the basis of the description of objects. The laws of thermodynamics and kinetic theory are taken to express the structure of the "state of the system", extending its necessity, subject to linear functional calculus, to the frequency of each of its random variables. Thus, they remain within the same essentialist worldview, in which the explanation of measurement errors excludes the overdetermination (spontaneous or supernatural) of causes, or more generally, excludes agency.

Taken as a whole, the formation of a self-organizing system does not so much generate or experience as participate in the hierarchical infliction of intensive quantities. Methodologically, this is expressed in the principle of environmental friendliness - the property of a permanent exchange of a system with the environment, when the adaptive behavior of the structure and components of the system to the dynamics of environmental conditions appears in the form of a cycle that provides

alternative development trajectories. A significant role in adaptation is played by fluctuations – micro-foci of spontaneity, in which individual events can escape from the dictates of the law and even take on the status of a "first push" [114], inspiring a chaotic stage of formation and new macrostructures with corresponding trajectories.

Such randomness violates the classical ideas of law as a continuous substantial action of forces, which is initiated by the initial conditions of the environment and is subject to reproduction in the linear equations sub specie of a transcendental subject, and affects the ideological and methodological principles of rationality ("optimism", "ordered sequences") [115]. Therefore, the freedom of the researcher's transformative actions is now not only determined by the potential capabilities of the system and its environment, but is also guided by his workshop value priorities as parameters of order and personal ones as fluctuations. And ecology, on this basis of restoring the original integrity from the opposites of natural and social, epistemological and axiological, fundamental and applied, appears as the controlling parameters as an ersatz of the unconditional values of Bacon's "highest divine wisdom" [116]. At the very least, it is seen as a demarcation function for distinguishing subject-disciplinary complexes, when the holistic tendency of methodology leads to a sharp expansion of the boundaries of science.

Since the nomological structure here is mediated by the procedural selectivity of causes, the taming of randomness acquires a qualitative parameter: not so much the sophistication of the structure of its implementation and the values of the control parameter, but rather the study of past macrostructures of the system - to establish the dynamics of the nomology itself ("self-transcendence" by E. Jantsch) and the regulation of variant directions development of a post-non-classical referent.

True, these means, already seemingly established as general scientific ones, are being tested by this new class of changeable and unique phenomena and processes, as well as their sociocultural applications. Because of their ambiguous sensitivity even to factors of cognition that seem to have already been eliminated by all-pervasive scientific standards, such as subjective attitudes, objects of advanced science are often called "human-sized" [88]. Although the methods for describing such objects come

from physics, chemistry and, then, biology, axiological intentions receive a clear expression in comparison with the humanities. The last circumstance is of particular importance in connection with the discussed prospect of developing a paradigm of general scientific patterns of development of objects at all levels of material and spiritual organization.

4.7 Conclusions

The assimilation of special scientific data regarding evolving objects, being consonant with a number of models of (historical-materialist) institutionalization of the socio-cultural relativity of philosophical and ideological foundations and the socio-historical dynamics of scientific knowledge, contributed to the continuation of post-positivist criticism of the "static" image of knowledge. Resolving the problem of the dynamics of scientific knowledge requires overcoming its positivist dichotomy of determination by the "context of discovery" and the "context of justification," externalism and internalism. The consistent explication of real contingency in the canon of scientific rationality indicates a "dialogical" tendency in models of the growth of scientific knowledge: referents and methodological patterns of their knowledge should be perceived through a collective subject given to a single empirical subject in a reflexive act.

Based on the epistemological sources of randomness, the analysis of the structure of general scientific methods to reflect the value aspects of cognitive activity opens up the prospect of an independent pragmatic method capable of realizing the dialectic of cognitive and value in science. Attempts to accommodate fundamental random phenomena into epistemological norms contribute to the establishment of a constructivist approach to rationality, in which the traditional opposition of subject and extra-subject determinants of creativity is revised in favor of probabilistic models of the growth of scientific knowledge. Identification of this trend in the general context of the topics of scientific paradigms indicates alternative rational strategies for assimilating randomness and subjectivity in scientific methodology.

Starting from the classical theory of probability, the basic meanings of representation and randomness intensively interact in relation to the quantities of scientific description, and in the times of post-non-classical science they converge in an interdisciplinary trend along with the categories of finitude and infinity, absoluteness and relativity, being and becoming. It is established that through such opposites, interdisciplinary studies of self-organization and development contribute to the establishment of constructivist concepts in the foundations of scientific rationality.

Based on a historical and scientific review of the relationship between the natural sciences and the humanities in the perspective of methodological monism associated with the post-nonclassical project of nonlinear science, it is proposed to supplement the dominant methodological guideline of transdisciplinarity with the guideline of constructivism (“building virtual worlds”). Thus, the methodological legitimation of randomness in scientific knowledge is quite possible by explicating the possibilities of an activity approach to its study, analyzing the relationship between rationality and randomness in the structure of general scientific methods, which allows to identify cognitive and sociological sources of randomness in the pragmatic scientific method, stochastic parameters in the post-nonclassical dynamics of scientific knowledge , as well as subjective and objective prerequisites of post-non-classical emancipation of rationality and determinism.

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