



Minzu University of China
China Agricultural University
Infinity Publishing

RESEARCH TRANSFER

研究转移 国际会议

International Conference

中国北京 Beijing, China. 2018

国际会议
“研究转移”

参与者的英文报告

International Conference
“Research transfer”

Part 1: Participants' reports in English

2018年10月18-19日 中国北京
October 18-19, 2018. Beijing, PRC

ISBN 978-5-905695-76-6



Materials of the International Conference “Research transfer” - Reports in English

(October 18-19, 2018. Beijing, PRC)

ISBN 978-5-905695-76-6

这些会议文结合了会议的材料 – 研究论文和科学工作者的论文报告。它考察了职业化人格的技术和社会学问题。一些文章涉及人格职业化研究问题的理论和方法论方法和原则。

作者对所引用的出版物，事实，数字，引用，统计数据，专有名称和其他信息的准确性负责

These Conference Proceedings combine materials of the conference – research papers and thesis reports of scientific workers. They examines technical and sociological issues of research issues. Some articles deal with theoretical and methodological approaches and principles of research questions of personality professionalization.

Authors are responsible for the accuracy of cited publications, facts, figures, quotations, statistics, proper names and other information.



ISBN 978-5-905695-76-6

©Minzu University of China, 2018

©Scientific publishing house Infinity, 2018

© Group of authors, 2018

CONTENTS

ECONOMICS

经济活动分布的地域地图，作为分析经济集中的工具

Territorial maps of the distribution of economic activities as a tool for analyzing economic concentration

Aksianova Anna Vladimirovna.....15

“人类财富”在评估企业家精神方面的作用，作为一个社会和法律群体

The role of «human wealth» in assessing entrepreneurship, as a social and legal group

Matveeva Alla Ivanovna.....20

通过劳动优先权机制对生产力体系目标进行经济和社会分析

Economic and social analysis of the objectives of the productive forces system through the labour priority mechanism

Matveeva Alla Ivanovna.....27

评估向俄罗斯联邦非营利组织提供的资金

Assessment of the financing to non-profit organizations of the Russian Federation

Zavgorodnyaya Victoria Vladimirovna, Dubrova Marina Viktorovna,

Guz Natalya Alekseevna.....34

在俄罗斯企业活动中使用国际质量管理标准的问题

The problem of using international quality management standards in the activities of Russian enterprises

Smetanina Tatiana Vladimirovna.....39

从分形理论的角度看该地区的社会经济系统

Socio-economic system of the region from the perspective of the theory of fractals

Radkovskaia Elena Vladimirovna.....44

粮食主权是粮食安全社会的基础

Food sovereignty as the basis of food security society

Shchennikova Valeriya Nikolaevna, Shchennikova Elena Ivanovna.....48

根据需要加速反应

The acceleration of the reaction produced on demand

Ivashchenko Natalya Sergeevna.....54

俄罗斯旅游市场发展的可能与前景

Problems and possible prospects of tourism market development in Russia

Kuteynikova Ksenia Vadimovna, Borodina Margarita Maksimovna,

Beketova Olga Nikolaevna.....58

证明有必要制定慈善基金会的新模式 Justification of the need to develop a new model of a charitable foundation <i>Blokhina Elena Sergeevna, Petrova Tatyana Viktorovna</i>	61
在变化世界的条件下，有效的人力资源驱逐主管的有效方法 Competent approach to effective head of HR-deportation in conditions of changing world <i>Galperina Anastasia</i>	66

JURISPRUDENCE

使用银行人工智能的法律规定 Legal regulation of the use of the bank's artificial intelligence <i>Nedorezkov Vyacheslav Viktorovich, Iskhakova Alina Fanzirovna</i>	70
--	----

PHILOSOPHY

反科学主义背景下的科学社会评价 Social evaluation of science in the context of anti-scientism <i>Garanina Olga Denisovna, Vorobyova Svetlana Vadimovna</i>	74
准本体的准现实 Quasi realities of quasi ontology <i>Kanafyeva Viktoriya Vladimirovna, Kornienko Natalia Vladimirovna</i>	80
关于科学，哲学和宗教相互作用的实际方面 On actual aspects of the interaction of science, philosophy and religion <i>Sarapultseva Anastasia Vladislavovna</i>	87
未来社会的协同和能量原则 Principles of synergy and energy of the future society <i>Nebolsin Evgeny Anatolevich</i>	92

PEDAGOGY

建筑工程专业学生教育实践中技术知识发展的特点 Features of development of technical knowledge in educational practice of students of construction engineering profile <i>Charikova Irina Nikolaevna, Kargapol'tsev Sergey Mikhailovich</i>	96
能力育儿：国外和俄罗斯的教学代表是什么？ Competence parenting: What are pedagogical representations in foreign countries and Russia? <i>Danilova Irina Sergeevna</i>	101
教师的多元文化教育：技术方面 Polycultural education of the teacher: the technological aspect <i>Tkach Liubov Timofeevna, Nedelkova Anna Alexandrovna</i>	109

证明有必要制定慈善基金会的新模式
**JUSTIFICATION OF THE NEED TO DEVELOP A NEW MODEL OF A
CHARITABLE FOUNDATION**

Blokhina Elena Sergeevna

Postgraduate

Petrova Tatyana Viktorovna,

Doctor of Economic Sciences, Full Professor

Siberian State Industrial University

Novokuznetsk, Russia

At the present time in Russia one can notice a sharp increase in the number of non-profit organizations specializing in providing charitable assistance to various categories of the population. This is connected both with the state policy in terms of supporting socially-oriented organizations, and with the desire of initiative citizens to help people in a difficult life situation.

Charitable foundations operating in the Russian Federation specialize in solving certain actual socially important tasks, such as promptly responding to a difficult situation in a particular person with which he cannot cope on his own, helping socially unprotected citizens, people with disabilities, orphans, etc. [2]. According to the policy of the current government, charitable activities, ultimately, should strive to unite and achieve social equilibrium in society through the redistribution of funds between different segments of the population, and to a positive image of the current government. “Now more and more people are striving to participate in the life of their country, city or small village, take up social projects, bring benefits, help those in need. Volunteering, patronage of arts, charity have deep roots in Russia. A sense of civic duty, patriotism, kindness, charity have always been our basic values. And nothing here with centuries, Thank God, does not change. I see this as a powerful resource for the consolidation of society”, said the report of the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin's [5].

According to the information portal of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, starting in 2015, the number of newly registered charitable foundations in Russia is steadily growing (Fig. 1a) [4].

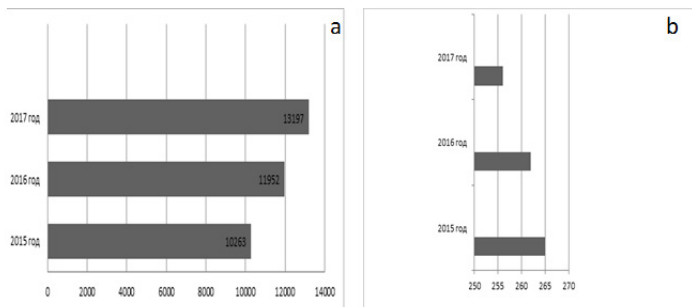


Figure 1. The number of charitable funds: a - in Russia, b - in the Kemerovo region

Analyzing the data provided, it can be noted that in 2015, 10,263 charitable foundations were registered in the territory of the Russian Federation. After a year, there was an increase in the number of charitable foundations in the Russian Federation by 16.5%, and in 2016 their number was 11,952. The growth trend continues today: in 2017, 13,197 charitable foundations operated in the Russian Federation, that is, growth compared with last year was 10.5%.

In 2015, in the Kemerovo Region, 265 charitable foundations were registered, which represents only 2.5% of the number of such organizations in Russia (Fig. 1b).

Despite the general trend of growth of charitable foundations in the Russian Federation, an annual decrease in their number is noted in our region. So, in 2016 in the Kemerovo region, only 262 charitable foundations continued their activities, that is, a decrease was 1.2%, and in 2017 the percentage decline in the number of funds was 3.4% (256 charitable foundations).

Against the background of the acute demand for modern society in the product of charitable foundations, in the Kemerovo region one can observe a downward trend in the number of newly opened funds with an annual decrease in the number of functioning funds due to the cessation of their activities.

It becomes interesting, why other charitable foundations cannot ensure the development of their non-profit organization? What is the difficulty in building an effective social business model in the field of charity?

This may be due to several factors. First, with the lack of readiness of the founders and leaders of charitable foundations in market conditions to operate on a commercial basis.

Secondly, with the peculiarities of the functioning of the funds in the Russian Federation. Comparing the approaches to the conduct of charitable activities in

Russia and abroad, you can notice a significant difference (Fig. 2).

The foreign model of conducting charitable activities is based on the initial accumulation of funds by the fund and their subsequent distribution. The main task of the management system of the charity fund in this case is to build an effective system of partnerships with donors and social partners (at the stage of its creation) and to distribute finance among the needy in a competent and balanced way.

Most of the Russian charitable foundations are created on the pure enthusiasm of the founders and have no initial capital [1]. All charitable work is based on the situational attraction of funds and material benefits for a particular recipient who applied to this fund. Moreover, the collection of funds for a specific project is carried out with the help of social advertising on TV and in the Internet space, where the target audience of donors consists of average Russians, that is, an approach is used "from everyone a little bit."

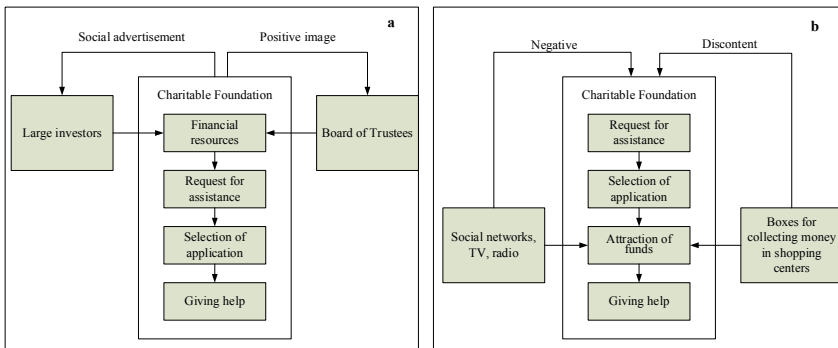


Figure 2. The system of the charity fund: a – abroad, b - in Russia

In addition to the fact that this model does not ensure sufficient performance of the fund, it still causes a negative for a part of the population due to various aspects, such as:

- the insufficiently high level of donor wages, causing a contradiction between the need to help your neighbor and solve your problems with loans, debts, and the livelihood of your family;
- outrage at the very situation when the government cannot solve the problem that has arisen for the recipient, and ordinary citizens themselves have to participate in the process of rendering assistance;
- unwillingness to see in social networks and on TV notes about the sick and dying people, because it spoils the mood and does not allow optimistic look to the future.

In this model of functioning of a charitable foundation, the management system is faced with a constant lack of funds to conduct statutory activities at high

labor and emotional costs, which causes the termination of their activities.

In the modern world, regardless of what the organization does and what status it has (non-profit foundation, commercial organization, budget institution, etc.), any enterprise needs to build an effective organizational structure of the fund and develop a unique management system. Otherwise, regardless of the good purposes for which the foundation was created, its work will end pretty soon.

Thirdly, this problem is connected with the reluctance of the head of a charitable foundation to consider it from the point of view of any other business model of an organization where the laws of economics, planning and forecasting are in place. Often, the founder of a charitable foundation, concerned about the speedy resolution of pressing social problems, does not think that creating an effective social business model will not only improve the quality and quantity of charitable work, but also provide decent working conditions for the core staff of the foundation [3].

Charity as a social business can be considered only in large funds, where the amount of financial income allows you to maintain the staff and provide the fund staff with decent working conditions and competitive wages. For example, the Khabensky charitable foundation published on the official website a report on donations received for March 2018 in the amount of 19,653,994.01 rubles. Of which 80% is intended for the implementation of direct assistance to children, and 20% (3,930,798.8 rubles) for administrative expenses, including wages.

Thus, there is a need to develop and implement new approaches and methods of conducting charitable activities in Russia, and, accordingly, a new model of a charitable foundation. It is important to create a system of charitable activities in which the effectiveness of collecting funds for the implementation of statutory activities will depend on building partnerships with large investors on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation, thus avoiding negativity from the population and preventing the closure of existing charitable funds due to insufficient funds.

In connection with the foregoing, the most sought-after and relevant area is the development of an effective model of the functioning of a charitable foundation.

References.

1. Blokhina E.S. The Definition of the Approach to Assessing the General Social Performance of Charitable Projects // Human Capital as the Most Important Factor of the Post-Industrial Economy: Collection of Articles of the International Scientific and Practical Conference (Novosibirsk, April 15, 2018) - Ufa: AETER-NA, 2018 - p. 27-32.
2. Blokhina E.S. Some problems of state registration of a charitable foundation // Bulletin of the Siberian State Industrial University. - 2018. - №1 (23). - p. 52-54.
3. Blokhina E.S. Features of interaction between the managing and controlled subsystems of a charitable foundation / E.S. Blokhina, T.V. Petrova // Economy and management management systems. - 2018. - №3.2 (29). - p. 204-211.
4. Information portal of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation: reports of non-profit organizations [Electronic resource]. - Electron. Dan. - Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, 2009 - 2017. - Access mode: <http://unro.minjust.ru/NKOReports.aspx>
5. Report of the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin: <http://politrus-sia.com/news/putin-dobrovolchestvo-blagotvoritelnost-530/>