

ԳԻՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԱԿԱԴԵՄԻԱ НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК РЕСПУБЛИКИ АРМЕНИЯ NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA



ԳԻՏԱԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ՄԻՋԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ НАУЧНО-ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-EDUCATIONAL CENTER

ԿԱՃԱՌ

ԳԻՏԱԿԱՆ ՊԱՐԲԵՐԱԿԱՆ

КАЧАР

НАУЧНОЕ ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

KATCHAR

SCIENTIFIC PERIODICAL





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ԵՐԵՎԱՆ-2024

Երաշխավորվել է տպագրության ՀՀ գիտությունների ազգային ակադեմիայի գիտակրթական միջազգային կենտրոնի գիտական խորհրդի կողմից

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Նաիրա Հակոբյան, հոգեբանական գիտությունների դոկտոր, պրոֆեսոր

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Արմեն Սարգսյան՝	տնտեսագիտության թեկնածու
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պրոֆեսոր

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ON THE ISSUE OF RATIONALITY OF ECONOMIC CHOICE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF ANOMIE

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Abstract

The problem of economic choice and its rationality has now become the subject of research in social sciences. An economic choice is considered rational if it results in the person satisfying their needs to the maximum extent by making certain expenses. Limited resources force a person to use financial resources sparingly to satisfy as many needs as possible. The classical economic approach assumes that, when making economic choices, one is not influenced by others, since one's needs and preferences are generally stable. Currently, there are three main trends in economic theory: neoclassical, institutional, and evolutionary, which are based on the principles of absolute or limited rationality of economic behavior. In this article, by the term "rational economic choice" we mean the choice that best meets a person's expectations in which case the expected utility function takes on the maximum value. The rationality of economic choice in the article is considered in the context of anomie psychological processes. Currently, more and more attention is being diverted towards the characteristics of the socio-economic development of modern society. Many authors agree that modern societies are mainly characterized by the uncertainty of the conditions of socio-economic development and the anomie of people's socio-economic behavior. This trend is manifested in the increasing influence of a person's psychological characteristics on their economic decisions. The consumer often makes the choice under conditions of uncertainty, so the choice may be made not in favor of the best, but in favor of any of the profitable options.

Keywords and phrases: economic choice, consumer, decision-making, rationality, economic behavior, anomie psychological processes.

ԱՆՈՄԻԱՅԻ ՀՈԳԵԲԱՆԱԿԱՆ ԳՈՐԾԸՆԹԱՑՆԵՐԻ ՀԱՄԱՏԵՔՍՏՈՒՄ ՏՆՏԵՍԱԿԱՆ ԸՆՏՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՌԱՑԻԱԼԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՀԱՐՑԻ ՇՈՒՐՋ

ՆԱԻՐԱ ՀԱԿՈԲՑԱՆ

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Տնտեսական ընտրության և դրա ռացիոնալության խնդիրն այժմ դարձել է հասարակական գիտությունների հետազոտության առարկա։ Տնտեսական ընտրությունը համարվում է ռացիոնալ, եթե այն հանգեցնում է նրան, որ անձը առավելագույնս բավարարում է իր կարիքները` կատարելով որոշակի ծախսեր։ Սահմանափակ ռեսուրսները ստիպում են մարդուն խնայողաբար օգտագործել ֆինանսական ռեսուրսները՝ հնարավորինս շատ կարիքներ բավարարելու համար։ Դասական տնտեսագիտական մոտեցման համաձայն, տնտեսական ընտրություն կատարելիս անձը չի ենթարկվում այլոց ազդեցությանը, քանի որ նրա կարիքներն ու նախասիրությունները հիմնականում կայուն են։ Ներկայումս դիտարկվում է տնտեսագիտական տեսության զարգացման երեք հիմնական ուղղություն՝ նեոկլասիկական, ինստիտուցիոնալ և էվոլյուցիոն, որոնք հիմնված են տնտեսական վարքագծի բացարձակ կամ սահմանափակ ռացիոնալության սկզբունքների վրա։ Այս հոդվածում «ռացիոնալ տնտեսական ընտրություն» եզրույթվ մենք հասկանում ենք ընտրություն, որը լավագույնս համապատասխանում է անձի ակնկալիքներին, որի դեպքում ակնկալվող օգտակարության գործառույթը ստանում է առավելագույն արժեքը։ Հոդվածում տնտեսական ընտրության ռացիոնալությունը դիտարկվում է

անոմիայի հոգեբանական գործընթացների համատեքստում։ Ներկայումս ավելի ու ավելի մեծ ուշադրություն է դարձվում ժամանակակից հասարակության սոցիալ–տնտեսական զարգացման առանձնահատկություններին։ Մի շարք հեղինակների կարծիքով ժամանակակից հասարակությունները հիմնականում բնութագրվում են սոցիալ–տնտեսական զարգացման պայմանների անորոշությամբ և մարդ–կանց սոցիալ–տնտեսական վարքագծի անոմիկ դրսևորումներով։ Այս միտում արտահայտվում է տնտեսական որոշումների վրա անձի հոգեբանական բնութա–գրերի աձող ազդեցությամբ։ Սպառողը հաձախ ընտրություն է կատարում անո–րոշության պայմաններում, ուստի ընտրությունը կարող է կատարվել ոչ թե լա–վագույնի, այլ շահավետ տարբերակներից որևէ մեկի օգտին։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. տնտեսական ընտրություն, սպառող, որոշումների կայացում, ռացիոնալություն, տնտեսական վարքագիծ, անոմիայի հոգեբանական գործընթացներ։

К ВОПРОСУ О РАЦИОНАЛЬНОСТИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ВЫБОРА В КОНТЕКСТЕ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ АНОМИИ

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Аннотация:

Проблема экономического выбора и его рациональности в настоящее время стала предметом исследования социальных наук. Экономический выбор считается рациональным, если он приводит к тому, что человек в максимальной степени удовлетворяет свои потребности за счет совершения определенных затрат. Ограниченность ресурсов вынуждает человека экономно использовать финансовые ресурсы, чтобы удовлетворить как можно больше потребностей. Классический экономический подход предполагает, что при принятии экономического выбора человек не находится под влиянием других, поскольку его потребности и предпочтения в целом стабильны. В настоящее время в экономической теории выделяются три основных направления: неоклассическое, институциональное и эволюционное, в основе которых лежат принципы абсолютной или ограниченной рациональности экономического поведения. В данной статье под термином «рациональный экономический выбор» мы подразумеваем выбор, который наилучшим образом соответствует ожиданиям человека, и в этом случае ожидаемая функция полезности принимает максимальное значение. Рациональность экономического выбора в статье рассматривается в контексте аномии психологических процессов. В настоящее время все больше внимания уделяется особенностям социально-экономического развития современного общества. Многие авторы сходятся во мнении, что современные

общества в основном характеризуются неопределенностью условий социальноэкономического развития и аномичностью социально-экономического поведения людей. Эта тенденция проявляется в возрастающем влиянии психологических особенностей человека на его экономические решения. Потребитель часто делает выбор в условиях неопределенности, поэтому выбор может быть сделан не в пользу лучшего, а в пользу любого из выгодных вариантов.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: экономический выбор, потребитель, принятие решений, рациональность, экономическое поведение, аномия психологических процессов.

Introduction

As is known, the economic behavior of each person is determined by the desire to obtain products aimed at satisfying physical and spiritual needs. Any person participating in economic processes as a consumer will often be forced to make a choice. Modern science studies the phenomenon of economic choice from various angles. From an economic point of view, it is a person's decision about the allocation of his/her budget. The psychological component of economic choice lies in the development of decision-making abilities. However, it should be noted that both economic and psychological disciplines identify various aspects of human behavior, the goal of which is to achieve well-being [25].

In psychology, the term "economic choice" refers to a decisive stage of a person's economic behavior, which begins with the search for information, evaluation of alternatives, and decision-making and ends with the implementation of actions aimed at implementing the decision. Economic choice is considered by psychologists not only from the point of view of behavioral action, but also as a mental process, the characteristic features of which are the rationality of choice, a feeling of satisfaction, and awareness that one has independently made a choice [21; 28].

Special attention is paid to situationally justified economic choice, which in economic science is studied from the standpoint of macro-, meso- and micro-processes that determine human economic behavior [6; 24]. However, it should be noted that modern neoclassical, institutional, and evolutionary economic theories emphasize the spontaneity of the choice process in uncertain socio-economic situations. Such situations are characterized by a large number of alternative options for economic choice, and therefore, the consequences of decisions made in uncertain, unstable, or anomic conditions cannot be assessed unambiguously and cannot be completely predicted.

Literature Review Anomie psychological processes

The problem of anomie is one of the most discussed problems in modern scientific, socio-philosophical, and sociological disciplines. The need to study anomie is related to emerging risks that make modern society unstable and its processes chaotic. The management of social processes is determined by many factors, among which anomie occupies a special place. The hidden influence of social anomie has led to the fact that this issue often remains in the shadows [9].

The phenomenon of social anomie was first described by the prominent French sociologist Emile Durkheim. He singled out anomie as a manifestation of deviant behavior. Moreover, explaining anomie, he emphasized that social rules play an important role in regulating people's lives, so during crises or social changes, life experience ceases to correspond to the ideals embodied in the context of social norms. As a result, people feel

confused and disoriented, social norms are destroyed, and all this contributes to deviant behavior. Deviant behavior is a human activity or social phenomenon that does not correspond to the officially or de facto established norms in a given society. As a result, it may impact the rationality of the person's economic choices.

According to Durkheim, social rules play an important role in regulating people's lives because prescribed norms govern the behavior of society, as a result of which people know what to expect from others and also know what other members of society expect of them. Their life experience is more or less consistent with the expectations determined by social norms [8].

Durkheim noted that anomic states in society occur especially often in the conditions of economic crises and dynamic reforms. At the moment of social disorganization, whether it is the result of a painful crisis or an unexpected favorable situation, society is temporarily unable to exert the necessary influence on a person [7].

Durkheim characterizes the concept of anomie as a state of society where there is a systemic breakdown of the norms guaranteeing social order. Social anomie indicates that the norms of behavior are seriously violated and weakened. Anomie is a psychological condition characterized by a sense of disorientation when people are faced with the need to uphold conflicting norms [7]. Anomie occurs when the division of labor does not create sufficiently effective contacts between members of society, as a result of which the adequate regulation of social relations is neglected [8]. Moreover, anomie is the result of an incomplete transition from mechanical to organic solidarity, because the objective basis of the latter - the social division of labor - develops faster than the moral support in the collective consciousness. A necessary condition for the occurrence of anomie is the conflict of needs and interests and the lack of the possibility to satisfy them [8, pp. 301-306].

It is known that Durkeim's theory of anomie is developed in two different scientific directions. Adherents of the first scientific direction consider anomie not only as an absence of moral discipline but also emphasize distinguishing between normative tension and coalition of norms. In this case, moral values, and moral and social norms of the individual do not contribute to the achievement of the intended goals. Meanwhile, the research of the followers of the second scientific direction is based on the theoretical model of modern society, which consists of a system of different groups. These groups are in various conflicts and this almost leads to social changes in society [10; 17].

According to Merton, anomie occurs when people fail to achieve the goals imposed by society through the legal means they set. He believed that anomie arises from a gap between a society's cultural goals and the socially approved means of achieving them. In anomie, elements of common recognition of legal and moral norms that lead to defined goals are missing [18, pp. 87-96]. To achieve a goal, people use some types of means: legalized, socially approved, and any of the ways that lead to success.

According to Merton, the legality and effectiveness of the means to achieve the goal do not always coincide, so people are faced with a choice: if the goals become a priority, any means is considered justified, and vice versa: if the means is most important then the goal loses its meaning. Merton notes that when people seek financial success but are convinced that it cannot be achieved through socially approved means, they turn to illegal means and even crime to achieve the goal. An imbalance between ends and means leads to anomie [18, pp. 132-140].

In a stable society, the congruence of means and ends ensures normative behavior. When goals are exaggerated, deviant behavior occurs, and when means are exaggerated, "ritual" type behavior occurs. The simultaneous rejection or substitution of goals and means leads to the manifestation of revolutionary behavior, rebellion, and reversal. The second type of behavior, when goals play a major role and the choice of means is ignored, leads to antisocial behavior or crime. This is why Merton described five "anomic" ways in which an individual adapts to the environment:

- conformity,
- innovation,
- ritualism,
- retreat,
- rebellion.

Methodological basis

A comparison of the phenomenon of economic choice with the psychological processes of anomie is carried out on the methodological basis of the theoretical approaches of Merton and Sakaki. According to Merton's observation, each person adapts to the state of anomie in their way, either showing submissive behavior or deviant behavior, where they reject the ideas and norms established by society.

Sakaki's position is based on the methodological approach of studying situationally justified economic choice. This kind of choice emphasizes the spontaneity of the choice process. In uncertain socio-economic situations, the rationality of economic choice becomes limited and various options for economic choice come to the fore, determining more by individual characteristics of the individual rather than by economic efficiency.

Results and Discussion

Many socioeconomic studies have dealt with the issue of the rationality of economic behavior [13; 14; 15]. However, when considering economic behavior, individual and socio-psychological factors that can lead to irrational manifestations of human behavior were largely not taken into account. Usually, in economic research, the role of economic factors is overestimated, and psychological factors are considered indeterministic and subjective. This point of view is shared by the British economist John Keynes, who considers factors determined by external circumstances to be objective, and factors determined by a person's character traits to be subjective [13]. This point of view was previously expressed by the American economist Siegwart Lindenberg, who believed that although a person makes decisions on their own, it is society, giving a person a social role, that controls this person's behavior and directs him/her with various restrictions [15; 30].

In modern society, we are beginning to develop new skills for self-regulation and the realization of opportunities, associated with a person's ideas about uncertain or anomic situations and strategies for overcoming them. At the same time, new mechanisms are observed to adapt to uncertain or anomalous conditions, such as frequent changes in the pricing of goods, unclear definitions of quality products, changes in customer needs, etc. [23; 29].

In turn, in the general process of economic choice, the risk factor has increased, as well as the tendency to emphasize a person's readiness to adapt to the modern social environment. Increasing or decreasing a risk factor is possible through the regulation of external - socio-economic, and internal - individual psychological factors that determine economic behavior. In the absence of comprehensive social norms and rules of behavior, which is typical for modern society, the need for self-regulation of the individual, the ability to plan economic behavior, and goal-setting of

economic choice increases [14].

American marketer Philip Kotler divides the factors affecting consumer behavior and his choice into four groups [14]:

- *cultural* (culture, subculture, social position),
- *social* (relational group, family, social role, status),
- *personal* (age, family life cycles, type of occupation, economic position, lifestyle, self-perceptions),
- *psychological* (motivation, perception, understanding, beliefs, and relationships).

According to Talcott Parsons, an American sociologist, in the choice process, consumer decision-making takes place under the influence of two groups of factors [22]:

- existing social formats,
- existing situations.

In classical economic theories, man acts mainly as a biological creature, who enters into a relationship with nature and society for the sake of maximum satisfaction of his needs. Economic interpretations of consumer's rational behavior are based on the principle of the self-centeredness of a person and are considered to be the result of activities motivated by individualistic motives [16, pp. 94-95]. This provision, which is unquestionably accepted and inductively applied to all situations, has been and is still being criticized not only by social scientists but also by economists. American economist Kenneth Arrow admits that the economists themselves do not follow the principle of absolute rationality because when faced with the existing reality, they often end up with contradictions [2].

To resolve these contradictions, some economists put forward milder versions of the rationality of economic behavior ("limited rationality" (Simon, 1959) and "organic or weak rationality" [16], in which the imperfect rationality of economic behavior has different motives. According to these concepts, human behavior guided by various formal and informal rules and norms of social institutions may not be rational from the point of view of personal interest. Three types of rationality are distinguished: strong, which implies maximization, semi-strong, which is limited rationality, and weak, which means organic rationality [31, pp. 41-45].

Analyzing the structure of the decision-making process, contemporary scientists enumerate several factors due to which the rational choice of the economic person can be disturbed. Among them are the scarcity of information resources, the person's incorrect or ineffective analysis of the situation, lack of inclination to perform mental or voluntary actions, and failure to perform all necessary actions [20; 27; 29].

The limited rationality caused by the mentioned factors is the reason why a person uses such algorithms of behavior that can be considered behavioral positions, and which a person adopts not so much as a result of a rational search, but as a result of choosing codes determined by socio-cultural values. These socio-cultural codes predetermine the means of "permissible economic behavior" of a person [1; 19].

The rationality of the economic decision-making process is evaluated by the ratio of invested costs and received benefits. The certainty of the choice conditions is an important factor because with certainty the probability of taking risks decreases. There are situations when not being able to calculate one's actions accurately, a person is forced to act either subconsciously or follow the example of others [29].

The consumer's choice can be significantly influenced by indicators accepted in society, such as fashionable appearance, originality, popularity, recognition, reputation, social role, and social status, which contain elements of attitude toward values. According to some research, in the conditions of a market economy, a person is exposed to various

psychological pressures imposed by society, under the influence of which the person makes rash decisions, showing irrational economic behavior [4; 32].

The more significant the choice, the more value its efficiency acquires for the person. The more important the result the person's own choice, the more he/she tends to calculate, weigh, search, and just make a decision. Emotional decisions are often the result of actions driven by stereotypes, and, in contrast to decisions accompanied by mental actions, save a person's time and energy [5]. Therefore, instead of a decision accompanied by the calculation of probabilities of outcomes (which requires more mental operations, time, and effort), a person can make an emotional decision. Thus, the consumer's economic decision-making process, which is accompanied by the influence of both cognitive and emotional factors, is not a mechanical sum of regulated stages and actions. The stages of the selection process are so interconnected and interpenetrated that it is difficult to single out one of them as the decisive stage of the decision-making act [11; 12; 26; 29].

Conclusion

The concept of effective economic choice is relative to the extent that, being under the influence of psychological factors (stereotypes, habits, emotions, etc.), a person is not always able to calculate what their decisions may lead to. The person's actions are mostly dictated by the logic of the situation. Each person considers the choice that is beneficial to him/her in the given situation. Unstable behavior in the country, as a rule, implies an increase in negative phenomena: vagrancy, crime, alcoholism, etc. This is where the internal predisposition of the society is born, which is characterized as deviant behavior, as a result of which many spiritual and cultural values are destroyed [3]. This leads to the idea that the impact of social anomie on the management of social processes in a society depends greatly on political and state institutions, as well as the activities of state and municipal authorities since the level of social anomie is lower in a stable society. On the other hand, sustainable social development is possible only if there is an effective system of legal, moral, and other norms and social institutions that support them [9].

A person's evaluation system is based on individual preferences; therefore, there cannot be a universal algorithm and formula for evaluating the rationality of economic choices under risky or anomic conditions. The rationality of the choice should be conditioned not only by the amount of financial expenses incurred on the realization of the choice result but by the preference attributed to the sample by a person in a specific situation, which in dynamic economic processes is also conditioned by the person's experience and relationships. Under the influence of anomic socio-psychological factors, the basis of economic choice becomes the principle of operational-dynamic efficiency. A person's economic choice is often made based on the principle of situational determinism, under the predominant influence of socio-psychological factors, as a result of which a person's preferences and personal psychological characteristics may play a secondary role in his/her economic choice. Unable to accurately assess his/her economic interest, the person makes the choice based on certain stereotypes, trying to avoid the uncertainty of the situation. In uncertain situations, he/she tends to be guided by emotional rather than cognitive motives, which affects the effectiveness of the economic choices.

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IDENTITY AND VALUE ORIENTATIONS IN ARMENIAN YOUTH IN THE CONTEXT OF EXISTENTIAL-HUMANISTIC APPROACH

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Abstract

The article presents research on personal identity and value orientations in Armenian youth. The study explores the various definitions of the identity phenomenon as well as the concept of personal identity status. The article provides insight into the conditions of identity development and the role of values and value orientations in its formation. Personal identity is subjectively perceived as the identity and continuity of personality. The process of personality development involves the integration and differentiation of values and value orientations.

The goal of the current study was to investigate the relationship between statuses of personal identity and value orientations in Armenian youth. To achieve this goal, a study was conducted among 60 Armenian students. The relevance of our study is due to the significance of the problem of personal identity and dominating value orientations in youth, which reflect the dynamics of the development of society. The results of the study allowed us to identify differences in the specific characteristics of value orientations in subjects with different statuses of personal identity. It was confirmed that the expressiveness of value orientations varies among the subjects depending on the status of personal identity.

Keywords and phrases: personal identity, identity status, value orientations, Armenian youth.

ԻՆՔՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԵՎ ԱՐԺԵՔԱՅԻՆ ԿՈՂՄՆՈՐՈՇՈՒՄՆԵՐԸ ՀԱՅ ԵՐԻՏԱՍԱՐԴՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՇՐՋԱՆՈՒՄ ԷՔՋԻՍՏԵՆՑԻԱԼ– ՀՈՒՄԱՆԻՍՏԱԿԱՆ ՄՈՏԵՑՄԱՆ ՀԱՄԱՏԵՔՍՏՈՒՄ

ԱՈՑՈ ԵԲԵԵԵԵՑՐՐ

Ռուս–հայկական համալսարանի հոգեբանության ամբիոնի վարիչ, հոգեբանական գիտությունների դոկտոր, պրոֆեսոր aspsy@inbox.ru

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ՀԵՐՄԻՆԵ ԲԵՐԲԵՐՑԱՆ

Գրոնինգենի համալսարանի գիտաձարտարագիտական ֆակուլտետ (Նիդերլանդներ), գիտությունների դոկտոր hermpsy@mail.ru

Համառոտագիր

Հոդվածում ներկայացված են հայ երիտասարդների անձնային ինքնության և արժեքային կողմնորոշումների վերաբերյալ հետազոտության արդ-յունքները։ Հետազոտությունն ուսումնասիրում է ինքնության երևույթի տարբեր սահմանումները, ինչպես նաև անձնային ինքնության կարգավիձակի հայեցակարգը։ Հոդվածը պատկերացում է տալիս ինքնության զարգացման պայմանների և արժեքների և արժեքային կողմնորոշումների դերի մասին դրա ձևավորման գործում։ Անձնային ինքնությունը սուբյեկտիվորեն ընկալվում է որպես անձի ինքնություն և շարունակականություն։ Անհատականության զարգացման գործընթացը ներառում է արժեքների և արժեքային կողմնորոշումների ինտեգրում և տարբերակում։

Ընթացիկ հետազոտության նպատակն էր ուսումնասիրել հայ երիտասարդների անձնային ինքնության կարգավիձակների և արժեքային կողմնորոշումների միջև կապը։ Այս նպատակին հասնելու համար ուսումնասիրություն է անցկացվել 60 հայ ուսանողների շրջանում։ Սույն ուսումնասիրության արդիա– կանությունը պայմանավորված է երիտասարդության շրջանում անձնային ինքնության և արժեքային կողմնորոշումների խնդրի կարևորությամբ, որոնք արտացոլում են հասարակության զարգացման շարժը։ Հետազոտության արդյունքները թույլ տվեցին բացահայտել արժեքային կողմնորոշումների առանձնահատկությունների տարբերություններն անձնային ինքնության տարբեր կարգավիձակ ունեցող առարկաների մեջ։ Հաստատվեց, որ արժեքային կողմնորոշումների արտահայտչականությունը սուբյեկտների միջև տատանվում է՝ կախված անձնային ինքնության կարգավիձակից։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. անձնային ինքնութ– յուն, ինքնության կարգավիձակ, արժեքային կողմնորոշումներ, հայ երիտա– սարդություն։

ИДЕНТИЧНОСТЬ И ЦЕННОСТНЫЕ ОРИЕНТАЦИИ АРМЯНСКОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ЭКЗИСТЕНЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИСТИЧЕСКОГО ПОДХОДА

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Аннотация

В статье представлены исследования личностной идентичности и ценностных ориентаций армянской молодежи. В исследовании рассматриваются различные определения феномена идентичности, а также понятие статуса личностной идентичности. Дается представление об условиях развития идентичности и роли ценностей и ценностных ориентаций в ее формировании. Личностная идентичность субъективно воспринимается как тождество и непрерывность личности. Процесс развития лич-

ности предполагает интеграцию и дифференциацию ценностей и ценностных ориентаций.

Целью настоящего исследования было изучение взаимосвязи между статусами личностной идентичности и ценностными ориентациями армянской молодежи. Для достижения этой цели было проведено исследование с участием 60 армянских студентов. Актуальность нашего исследования обусловлена значимостью проблемы личностной идентичности и доминирующих ценностных ориентаций молодежи, которые отражают динамику развития общества. Результаты исследования позволили выявить различия в особенностях ценностных ориентаций у испытуемых с разными статусами личностной идентичности. Подтверждено, что выраженность ценностных ориентаций варьируется у испытуемых в зависимости от статуса личностной идентичности.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: идентичность личности, статус идентичности, ценностные ориентации, армянская молодежь.

Introduction

The ongoing social and cultural changes of modern society have a reciprocal impact on the identity formation and value orientations of the youth. These changes in the social structures bring forth the problem of personal identity and value orientation formation.

The relevance of the research topic. The relevance of our study is predicated on the qualitative changes in the structures of society, which influence the formation of new value orientations in the youth as a social category. The study is relevant due to the significance of the problem of identity and value orientations in the rapidly changing world. Dominating values reflect the dynamics of social development, for it is the youth that plays a vital role in preserving and passing value orientations and norms of society on to the next generations. The relationship between personal identity and value orientations has been a topic of interest in previous research. The theoretical significance of our study lies in our theoretical analysis of the concepts of identity, values, and value orientations in the works of psychologists and philosophers. The practical significance of our study lies in the possibility of implementation of the results of our research.

The object of our research was to investigate the relationship between personal identity and value orientations in Armenian youth. The subject of the research is the relationship between personal identity status and value orientations in a sample of Armenian students.

Our aim was to study the statuses of personal identity and value orientations in Armenian youth residing in Armenia. The hypothesis of our study was the following: there is a relationship between the statuses of personal identity and value orientations in certain spheres of life activity of Armenian youth. Our research is based on works by different scientists, among them E. Erikson, E. Fromm, J.E. Marcia, A.S. Waterman, R.H. Lotze, D. Oyserman, T.K. Rostovskaya and T.B. Kaliev, and Yu.V. Artyukhova.

Theoretical and methodological framework

The problem of identity has always been a cause for concern for many philosophers, making the term highly popular in social and humanitarian sciences since the XX c. [27, 36]. The concept of identity has a multifaceted and broad meaning. Personal identity addresses philosophical questions about the self that are posed by people themselves by virtue of their being people or, in philosophical terminology, persons. Throughout history, various interpretations of what we as persons are have been suggested. According to Lewis, people are a temporal case of animal evolution in that each person stands to an organism as childhood stands to an entire life [28]. Plato, as well as Descartes and Leibniz, viewed people as partless immaterial substances, or souls [47]. Swinburne suggests that people are compound things that consist of an immaterial soul and a material body [42]. Hume claims that people are collections of mental states, so-called "bundles of perceptions" [25]. Prominent American psychologist and philosopher William James defined personal identity as sameness and consistency of personality [26].

John Locke considers personal identity a matter of psychological continuity. He claims that personal identity (or the self) is to be founded on consciousness and is continuous over time [29]. In the Dictionary of the American Psychological Association, identity is defined as "a sense of self that is defined by a set of characteristics that is not wholly shared with any other individual, as well as a range of affiliations, such as ethnicity and social roles. Identity involves a sense of continuity or the feeling that one is the same person today that one was yesterday." The Oxford English Dictionary defines identity as "the sameness of a person or thing at all times or in all circumstances; the condition or fact that a person or thing is itself and not something else." Identity thus reflects interrelation that presupposes the existence of others [6]. According to Fromm, "identity of 'I' or self refers to the category of being and

not having. I am 'I' only to the extent to which I am alive, interested, related, active, and to which I have achieved integration between my appearance – to others and/or to myself –and the core of my personality" [14, p.83].

Erikson located the task of identity formation at the point of transition from adolescence to adulthood when the developing person faces decisions about who to be, what to stand for, and what to stand against [12]. During childhood, under circumstances conducive to healthy development, children are largely defined by identifications with parents and significant others within their immediate context. Erikson's impact on the formation of the concept of identity in psychology is of exceptional significance. According to him, identity is a "fundamental organizing principle" which constantly develops throughout the lifespan of a person. Identity is a complex construct that has three interconnected levels of human nature analysis: individual, personal, and social [11].

Social identity theory was proposed in social psychology by Tajfel and his colleagues [43, 44]. Social identity refers to the ways that people's self-concepts are based on their membership in social groups. Identity is viewed as a cognitive system that regulates behavior and is subdivided into personal and social identity. According to Tajfel, personal and social identity present two opposing ends of a continuum. Tajfel defined social identity as "that part of an individual's self-concept which derives from his membership of a social group (or groups), together with the value and emotional significance attached to this" [43, p. 63]. Personal identity is defined as a set of stable traits and characteristics. As a conceptual extension of social identity theory, John Turner and his colleagues developed self-categorization theory [45].

Categorization of self and others into social groups is a human trait. Spontaneous division of people can happen according to ascribed categories (such as ethnicity or gender), achieved states (occupation or political affiliation), or other relevant distinctions [10]. Campbell considered categorization to be based on perceptions of similarity, proximity, and common fate [7]. The significance of social categorization comes to its peak when applied to ourselves. The dependence on groups for survival has led to a vital need to belong to social groups [3, 5]. According to Reimer et al., this need determines human motivation to categorize into and out of some groups [37]. Self-categorization can be viewed as part of a person's self-concept, in the sense that it is the cognitive grouping of oneself and other members of a given category as similar ("us"), in contrast to the members of another category ("them"). According to self-categorization theory, self-categorization is hierarchical, with personal and social identity being two distinct levels [45]. Personal identity refers to one's sense of self as a unique individual, with unique traits and characteristics. In opposition, social identity contains one's sense of self as a member of a collective group, with collective traits and characteristics applied to the majority of the group [46].

According to Mead's theory, the concept of self is developed through interactions with others in a process of role-taking. The concept of self is not set at birth but develops during childhood. There are two phases of identity development: the play phase and the game phase [32]. Hence, identity is perceived as a phenomenon that develops through external social interactions [33]. According to Waterman, identity is closely linked to the degree of self-acceptance and the commitment to goals, values, and beliefs. Goals, values, and beliefs are formed during identity crises as a result of choices made by the person. These three elements are crucial to identity development [48, 49]. Erikson's psychosocial theory of identity development proposes that human development happens in eight successive stages from infancy to adulthood. According to Erikson, the process of identity development presupposes the integration and differentiation of various interconnected elements (identifications). The resolution of each stage affects the succeeding stages [13]. Marcia

shared Erikson's views on the lifespan model of identity development [31]. Waterman had similar views but summarized identity development as a series of interconnected choices as opposed to a single act [48].

Based on Erikson's theory, Marcia defines identity formation as a process that involves decision points and commitments with respect to ideologies, such as religion and politics, as well as occupations. Foreclosure ensues when an individual commits to an identity without exploring other options. Identity confusion/diffusion happens when adolescents don't explore or commit to any identities [18; 21]. A state in which an individual is actively exploring the options yet still has not made commitments to any identity is referred to as a moratorium. Individuals who have explored a variety of options and discovered their purpose, subsequently making commitments to the chosen identity appear to be in a state of identity achievement [26]. L.B. Schneider suggests an additional status – pseudo-positive identity [35].

Thus, decisions and commitment to choices contribute to the development of identity. The limited options or confined social situations highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the personality. Marcia acknowledged the fact that identity development may include a variety of other aspects, but based his identity model on the aspect of decision-making.

Based on our theoretical analysis of the concept of identity we can conclude that the concept of identity is a structure that consists of different elements and is subjectively perceived as sameness and continuity of personality. The process of identity development presupposes the integration and differentiation of various interconnected elements, a process that involves decision points. For the purposes of this study, Erikson's theory of identity development and Marcia's Ego identity status paradigm are the most expedient.

As we mentioned above, values are closely linked to the degree of self-acceptance and are crucial to identity development. Formed during identity crises, values express the peculiarities of culture and the historical experience of society. Values should be distinguished from norms, beliefs, attitudes, and goals. Values are more abstract and general, representing vague end states. The end states described by values benefit the society along with the individual, whereas goals and needs typically benefit the individual.

Research on values is extensive. Values and value orientations are concepts that have interested researchers across domains such as psychology, sociology, anthropology, and, of course, philosophy. The exceptional interest explains the existence of a multitude of theories and approaches to interpreting values and value orientations. The problem of value orientations is of significant importance in social sciences since it is values that serve as the integrative basis not only for individuals separately but also for social and ethnic groups, as well as humanity in general [19; 20].

The etymological origin of the term "value" comes from Latin. It is derived from the Latin word "valere" meaning "to be strong and vigorous". To be of value is to have a certain virtue. The sense of value is an essential attribute of the human consciousness. European languages define the concepts of "value" and "worth" as identic and synonymous. For instance, in English, the noun "value" denotes something important and useful, something of worth, "valeur" in French and "valor" in Spanish carry the same meaning. In the German language, the concept of value is expressed through the word "Wert", which is of similar meaning.

Values can be determined as internalized cognitive structures that guide choices by evoking a sense of basic principles of right and wrong (e.g., moral values), a sense of priorities (e.g., personal achievement vs group good), and create a willingness to make meaning and see patterns (e.g., trust vs distrust) [34]. Values determine the priorities of reality perception, direct actions, and attitudes of individuals and society as a whole.

Major ancient philosophers expressed their ideas on values. Plato's thoughts on the ontological and epistemological basis of values present virtues as the most important problems of philosophy. Plato maintains that virtues are the dispositions needed to attain happiness or well-being as the highest aim of moral thought. According to Socrates, values are independent of personal feelings and tendencies, values have an objective being. Aristotle in his "Magna Moralia" considers value to be a type of virtue. Ethical virtue is described as a "hexis" – a tendency or disposition, induced by habits, to have appropriate feelings. In the Middle Ages, Christian theology developed the ideas of the highest virtue (Divine grace) and the highest value – God. Theological ideas of God as the highest value are associated with the sin of humanity and salvation by the grace of God.

Modern philosophy transformed the ideas of values and virtues. Descartes explains virtue as sufficient for happiness, a "perfect contentment of mind and inner satisfaction" while denying that virtue has value only as a means to happiness. Descartes claims the exercise of our free will, the perfection of the soul that "renders us in a certain way like God by making us masters of ourselves" as the highest virtue. I. Kant considers goodwill as the only intrinsic value. The problem of values, according to Kant, should be separated into a special philosophy of value. This was realized in the XIX c. by R.H. Lotze, whose studies focused on questions about the nature and roles of values. The philosophical study of values, their nature, and classification is axiology (from Greek axia – "value" and logos "study of"). The term was introduced by French philosopher Paul Lapie, in 1902. P. Lapie divided moral theory into the theory of values and the theory of virtue. Of significant interest is Nietzsche's critique of traditional moral values and his ideas on value creation.

The modern perspective on values highlights several approaches. Psychologism (W. Wundt, F. Brentano, et al.) interprets individual aims, feelings, will, emotions, needs, and sets as the main sources of values. Normativism (O. Spengler, M. Weber, and others) considers the sociocultural environment to be the main source of values. Thus, values are identified with the norms and rules of the society. Transcendentalism (R.H. Lotze, H. Rickert, and others) suggested two opposing concepts of immanence and transcendence, the first being reality, while the second is a value that transgresses the limits of possible experience. Ontologism (M. Sheller, N. Hartmann, and others) focuses on aesthetic values and views them as different from moral or vital values in that they do not attach to an existing thing. They are values of the object as an intentional object and exist because they are given meaning by an individual.

According to Rostovskaya and Kaliev, values that determine the social life and behavior of a modern individual should be viewed as separate spiritual entities outside of time and space, independent of personal and societal factors [38, p. 6]. In the social-psychological meaning, values are abstract, desirable end states that people strive for or aim to uphold.

Value orientations are a complex multi-stage formation that consists of three main components – emotive, cognitive, and behavioral. The emotive component comprises the emotional aspect that arises from assessment; the cognitive component is an element of knowledge, and the behavioral refers to the exercise of value orientations in the behavior of the individual. Hence, studying value orientations using one method is impossible, for it is common knowledge that the verbal expression of a person's position towards specific cultural values does not necessarily coincide with their actual behavior. Values are ideal or material objects that carry meaning for a certain social subject from the point of view of satisfying their interests or needs. This wording allows presenting the definitions of values accepted in the Soviet approach. Value orientations that stem from the values are the attitudes of a person towards values of spiritual and material culture [50]. On the basis

of the main spheres of human social life, three groups of values can be identified: material, socio-political and spiritual.

The second classification of values is subject-based. According to this classification, three types of values are distinguished: universal, collective, and individual. Personal or individual values refer to the significance of a phenomenon, object, or idea to a certain person. Any value is inherently personal, for only a person is able to evaluate a phenomenon, object, or idea. The interests and needs of a person create personal values. They are determined by the level of knowledge, inclinations, habits, and tastes, as well as other individual characteristics of a person. Universal and collective values indicate that the given phenomenon or object is positively evaluated not by an individual, but by a community or a group.

Collective values represent the significance of phenomena, objects, or ideas to a certain community of people (workforce, class, nation, etc.). Collective values play a significant role in the functioning of any community by facilitating the inclusion of new members with the help of common interests and value orientations.

Universal values comprise the values of phenomena, objects, and ideas to the global community. Universal values include socio-political and moral principles shared by the majority of the global population. Apart from those, universal ideals, national objectives, and the main methods of achieving them (human dignity, civic duty, social justice, etc.) should be mentioned. The list of universal values also includes natural values and values that are global in their significance and essence: the problems of preserving peace, international economic order, etc.

Value orientations are elements of the inner structure of a personality that is formed and consolidated through the life experience of the individual in the process of socialization and social adaptation. Value orientations determine what is important and what's not by accepting or rejecting certain values. Value orientations are the principles of right and wrong as accepted by an individual or a group. Values play a vital role in many domains of human behavior interculturally [22]. For the purpose of understanding the influences inflicted by values, it is important to identify the correlates of value orientations, sociological, psychological, and cognitive [1, 9, 41]. The important role of cognitive correlates as integral components of values has been confirmed in numerous works [8, 17, 24]. Oyserman & Lee in their review of previous research concluded that culture impacts behavior through value orientations [30]. The formation of value orientations is dependent on the social, economic, and cultural conditions of the environment. This implies that the changes in society transform value orientations. It is important to consider the reciprocal influence between the youth and the development of the social system, economy, culture, politics, and other areas of social life. It is the youth that absorbs the values and norms of the changing society to then give an impulse and determine the orientation of further development of the society.

Self-realization in modern society is thus dependent not only on life experience and knowledge but also on a comparatively developed system of value orientations and behavioral norms. "Developed value orientations are a sign of maturity of personality which indicates the level of its sociality, loyalty to certain principles and ideals, capacity for volitional efforts in achieving those ideals and values..." [2, p. 128].

Nowadays, the most relevant problems of students are directly linked to the spiritual and moral spheres of being, e.g. the absence of the ideological foundation of meaningful orientation and the socio-cultural identifications in students [16]; a change in the mechanism of generational succession, by reasons of the overall cultural disintegration, erosion of its value basis and traditional form of public morality; decline in the interest of the youth towards their national culture, traditions, history, as well as towards the carriers of national

identity; decrease in the prestige of education as a method of social adaptation, cultural continuity and a form of self-realization of a personality; students' low activity in solving local, regional, and national problems [40].

As E. Fromm notes, a large number of people fluctuate between different value systems and thus do not develop fully in a specific direction; such people have neither selfhood nor self-identity [15]. Therefore, values are the core of the structure of personality; they determine its direction and regulate social behavior.

The prognostic function serves as a principal function of values since it acts as the basis for the development of a certain life position and various life programs, the creation of a plan for the future and the development prospects of the person. Thus, values regulate not only the present state of the individual but also its future state; they define life principles, ideals, goals, and objectives. Values, which act as a person's perception of due, mobilize vital forces and abilities of an individual to achieve a specific goal.

The introduction of a person to a particular culture is the process of the formation of an individual and unique value system. The process of culture acquisition transforms an individual into a personality since a personality is an individual whose complex of characteristics allows them to live as a full member of the society, interact with people around them and implement activities for the production of various cultural items [4].

Value orientations are one of the most fundamental structural constructs of personality. They combine a variety of psychological characteristics. Value orientations are one of the essential characteristics of a person since they define their peculiarities and the character of their relationship with the outside world, regulating and determining their behavior. By accepting and realizing one's value orientations, and reflecting on the goal and meaning of their life, a person begins the search for their place in the world. Despite the existence of different approaches to studying the essence of value orientations, many researchers admit that the specifics of content and structure of value orientations of a person determine its orientation and dictate the position of a person towards certain phenomena of our reality [18, 22].

In recent years we are witnessing a surging trend towards such values as "peace of mind" and "quiet life". Modern students show more and more inclination towards individual values. The life expectations of the youth have transformed as well: they have grown more demanding towards themselves, especially when it comes to preparing themselves for an independent life. It prompts young people to set goals for themselves to master modern professions. However, the methods and means used to achieve success and the concept of "success in life" are concerning. There is a distinct understanding of students' social activity, as well as a lowering of cultural demands and, consequently, loss of spiritual values and a crisis of ideals.

Modern Armenian students set purely material, pragmatic life goals. Material security is perceived as the most vital life orientation. It is reflected in the pursuit of material possessions without the commitment to creating those. The most relevant problems of students relate to spiritual and moral spheres of our being: despite the presence of ideological foundation and socio-cultural identifications, traditional norms and value bases are gradually being destroyed. The decline in interest of the youth towards public and social culture leads to a decrease in activity in solving regional and narrow national issues. In order to ensure a balanced moral and value development the youth education system must assert universal values.

According to various studies, modern students have a considerable reserve of representations concerning moral values of a personality and adequately separate them into positive and negative ones. Nevertheless, the hierarchization of positive moral qualities

may pose many difficulties. They often confuse moral values with values of other levels (intellectual, volitional, aesthetic, etc.). Therefore, in the framework of educational work, it is necessary to pay close attention to improving various representations of moral characteristics and the peculiarities of their manifestation in the behavior of students.

Of keen interest are cognitive value orientations of the youth in higher education institutions since the educational and professional activities regularly exercised by students serve as the main activities at this age. Professional higher education results in the formation of an attitude toward knowledge as value, as the principal method of acquiring knowledge. The public phenomena, which are reflected in the consciousness of the individual and based on which value orientations of personality develop, are manifold and complex in their content, and our perception works selectively, seeking to capture generally more significantly valued and characteristic qualities of the reflected phenomenon or object.

The formation and development of value orientations of the youth are influenced by many factors, including but not limited to the social and cultural environment. Among those sociocultural factors are family, cultural aspects of social life, education system, ideology, mass media, religion and even advertisement. All of this leads to the conclusion that the formation and development of positive value orientations in the youth is impossible without the active participation of society and government. Of utmost importance in ensuring productive and positive influence on the process of the development of the youth are the improvement of social institutions and achieving dynamic harmony in the sociocultural environment.

Methods

Participants. Data collection was realized using an online platform. Participant recruitment was achieved following a snowball approach. A total of 60 respondents participated in the current study. The subjects were Armenian students residing in the Republic of Armenia. The subjects provided information on their age, gender, nationality, country of residence, level of education, professional field, as well as the duration of their residence in the country. Descriptive statistics of the samples are presented in Table 1.

Descriptive statistics

Table 1

Descriptive statistics	
Respondents	
Sex:	
Male	15%
Female	85%
Age:	
Average age	19,8
Total:	60

Methods. We conducted the study of the respondents' ethnic identity and personality traits by employing the following assessment techniques:

1. "Personal Identity Research Method" (PIRM) by L.B. Schneider. The method is based on the principles of the chain association test. The subjects are required to highlight the words in an associative array that are connected to them or their life. The "Personal identity research method" is used to identify the five statuses of personal identity: foreclosure, identity confusion/diffusion, moratorium, identity achievement, and pseudo-identity.

2. "Cultural Value Differential" questionnaire (CVD) by G. U. Soldatova and S.V. Ryzhova. The questionnaire allows assessment of the expression of the individual qualities of the people as a cultural entity, and the measurement of group value orientations in four areas of life activity: orientation to group, orientation to authority, orientation to each other, and, orientation to change.

Results

The analysis of the statuses of personal identity according to the "Personal Identity Research Method" (PIRM) by L.B. Schneider (see Figure 1) revealed the highest tendencies towards the identity statuses "diffused identity" (38,3%) and "moratorium" (23,3%). "Foreclosure" is observed in 15% of the subjects, while 11,6% are revealed to have the pseudo-positive identity status. Another 11,6% of the respondents have achieved identity.

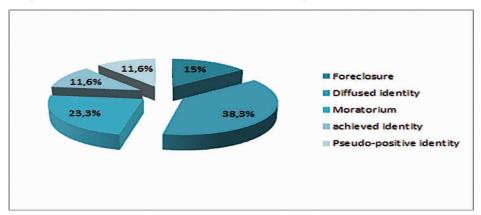


Figure 1
Statuses of personal identity among the respondents (n=60) according to the "Personal Identity Research Method" (PIRM) by L.B. Schneider

It should be noted that statuses of diffused identity and moratorium are revealed in subjects from all years of undergraduate studies, while achieved positive identity is observed among respondents in senior years of undergraduate study, with statistically significant numbers. This data indicates that freshman and sophomore year students with diffused identity enter into a moratorium status and in case of successfully completing it, achieve positive identity by junior or senior year. "Foreclosure" is most prevalent in subjects from freshman year, which can be explained by the tendency to social dependency and the unconsciousness of commitment to personal identity.

The analysis of the results of the "Cultural Value Differential" questionnaire (CVD) by G. U. Soldatova and S.V. Ryzhova showed the group value orientations among the subjects (see Table 2). Our analysis of the value orientations of the respondents revealed, that the young people under study manifest orientation to a group, which is expressed in higher expressiveness of mutual assistance (54,83) and fidelity to traditions (53,83). In the quality pair of group subordination independence (53,5) prevails over subordination (48,5). The results of the "Orientation to changes" scale reveal openness to change (56,16) and aptitude to risk (56,16) but tend to focus on the past (55,5) among the young people under study. According to the scale "Orientation to each other", orientation to cooperation and geniality (58,83) towards the other is observed, despite the prevalence of rivalry (57,16) in achievement motivation and aggression (57,83) slightly more manifested than peacefulness (56,5). The results of the scale "Orientation to authority" reveal weak social control in all

of the three components: willfulness is noticeably more expressed than discipline with 56,5 against 42,5, anarchy (51,16) prevails over law-abidingness (46,5) and mistrust of the authority (56,83) is significantly higher than respect (40,16) for it.

Table 2
Results of group value orientations among the respondents (n=60) according to the "Cultural Value Differential" questionnaire (CVD) by G. U. Soldatova and S.V. Ryzhova.

Quality	Coefficient of expressiveness	Quality	Coefficients of expressiveness
I. Orientation to group			
Dissociation	51,83	Mutual assistance	54,83
Independence	53,5	Subordination	48,5
Destruction of traditions	45,5	Fidelity to traditions	53,83
II. Orientation to changes			
Closedness	47,5	Openness	56,16
Tendency to the past	55,5	Tendency to the future	48,16
Carefulness	44,83	Aptitude to risk	56,16
III. Orientation to each other			
Aggression	57,83	Peacefulness	56,5
Coldness	44,5	Geniality	58,83
Rivalry	57,16	Compliance	46,16
IV. Orientation to authority			
Willfulness	56,5	Discipline	42,5
Anarchy	51,16	Law-abidingness	46,5
Mistrust of the authority	56,83	Respect for the authority	40,16

Discussion

Comparative analysis of the obtained results was conducted in order to reveal specific characteristics of value orientations in subjects with different statuses of personal identity. In accordance with our hypothesis, we observed the respondents with achieved positive identity status manifest orientation to group, openness to changes, orientation to cooperation, and weak social control. The expressiveness of value orientations in subjects with foreclosure is less pronounced on scales "Orientation to group", "Orientation to changes" and "Orientation to each other". Subjects with the moratorium status of personal identity are characterized by orientation to group, weak social control, undefined levels of orientation to change, as well as average tendencies towards cooperation rejection. Respondents with diffused identity status manifest weaker orientation to group, while subjects with pseudo-positive identity status show undetermined attitudes to the scale "Orientation to authority".

Conclusions

The obtained results allow us to confirm our hypothesis. Based on the analysis of the results of our study, we have come to the following conclusions:

- 1. Personal identity is subjectively perceived as the identity and continuity of personality. The sameness of a person at all times and under all circumstances is identity. Identity is a phenomenon that develops through external social interactions. The process of identity development presupposes the integration and differentiation of various interconnected elements or identifications, a process that involves decision points and is closely linked to the degree of self-acceptance and the commitment to goals, values and beliefs. Values are closely linked to the degree of self-acceptance and are crucial to identity development. Formed during identity crises, values express the peculiarities of culture and the historical experience of society.
- 2. The data obtained in this research and the subsequent comparative analysis allowed us to confirm the relationship between the status of personal identity and value orientations. In accordance with our hypothesis, we revealed differences in specific characteristics of value orientations in subjects with different statuses of personal identity. It was confirmed that the expressiveness of value orientations in certain spheres of life activity differs in subjects depending on the status of personal identity. The studied problem was relevant because of the significance of the problem of personal identity and value orientations in the youth in times of ongoing societal, cultural, economic, and political changes. Value orientations reflect the dynamics present in the society, shaping the youth which in turn influences future social change.

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POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND BEHAVIOR

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Abstract

The article examines the impact of social networks on the psychological development and behavior of adolescents, addressing the positive and negative aspects of their involvement in online platforms.

In today's digital era, the widespread use of social networks is leading to the growing psychological dependence of teenagers on these platforms. Internet usage is replacing traditional activities, such as reading, watching television, and face-to-face communication. Therefore, it is becoming increasingly important to study how these changes affect teenagers. Consequently, the study of this topic is highly relevant and significant.

The primary psychological advantages of social networks include meeting new people, engaging in online communication at any time of the day and from any location, opportunities for information exchange, the creation of interest-based groups, and information storage. These platforms can provide valuable mental health resources, enable creative self-expression, and ultimately increase a sense of belonging, awareness, and self-esteem among adolescents.

Nevertheless, teenagers can experience adverse outcomes from using social media, such as reduced mood, depression, sleep disruptions, and diminished academic performance. Social networks also come with a range of risks, such as cyberbullying, online scams, exposure to inappropriate content, engaging in virtual dating, sharing personal information, and trolling. In the article, each of the above-mentioned risks is discussed in detail.

The article presents two contrasting case studies that illustrate the multifaceted nature of adolescent social media use, encompassing both benefits and risks. In the first case, the use of social networks has a positive effect on the adolescent's psychological development, alleviating feelings of loneliness. Simultaneously, it provides an opportunity to access educational resources, make new friends, and experience personal growth. In the second case, conversely, involvement in social networks leads to negative consequences, including addiction, sleep disturbances, and exposure to risky situations due to contact with strangers.

The article underscores the importance of studying the impact of social networks on teenagers. The research has practical implications for gaining a more profound understanding of the psychological impact of social media use and for raising awareness among specialists.

Keywords and phrases: Social media, adolescents, psychological development, psychological dependence, cyberbullying, scams, virtual dating.

ՍՈՑԻԱԼԱԿԱՆ ՑԱՆՑԵՐԻ ԴՐԱԿԱՆ ԵՎ ԲԱՑԱՍԱԿԱՆ ԱԶԴԵՑՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ ԴԵՌԱՀԱՍԱՆԵՐԻ ՀՈԳԵԲԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՋԱՐԳԱՑՄԱՆ ԵՎ ՎԱՐՔԻ ՎՐԱ

ՄԱՐԻԱՆԱ ԱՎԵՏԻՍՅԱՆ

ՀՀ Գիտությունների ազգային ակադեմիայի գիտակրթական միջազգային կենտրոն, հոգեբանական գիտությունների թեկնածու, դոցենտ mariana.avetisyan@isec.am

ԱՆՈԵԾՈՒՈՎ ԳՂՎՈԺՈ

ԵՀՀ բժշկական հոգեբանության ամբիոնի դասախոս, ՀՊՄՀ կիրառական հոգեբանության ամբիոնի հայցորդ arminiskajyan@mail.ru

Համառոտագիր

Հոդվածում ուսումնասիրվում է սոցիալական ցանցերի ազդեցությունը դեռահասների հոգեբանական զարգացման և վարքի վրա՝ անդրադառնալով առցանց հարթակներում վերջիններիս ներգրավվածության դրական և բացասական կողմերին։

Ներկայիս թվային դարաշրջանում սոցիալական ցանցերի լայն տարածումը հանգեցնում է այս հարթակներից դեռահասների աձող հոգեբանական կախվածության ձևավորմանը։ Համացանցի օգտագործումը փոխարինում է ավանդական գործողություններին, ինչպիսիք են կարդալը, հեռուստցույց դիտելը, դեմ առ դեմ շփումը, և ավելի կարևոր է դառնում ուսումնասիրելը, թե ինչպես են այս փոփոխություններն ազդում դեռահասների վրա։ Ուստի՝ այս թեմայի ուսումնասիրությունը խիստ արդիական է և կարևոր։

Մոցիալական ցանցերի հիմնական հոգեբանական առավելություններից են նոր մարդկանց հետ ծանոթությունները, առցանց շփումն օրվա ցանկացած ժամի և ցանկացած վայրից, տեղեկատվության փոխանակման հնարավորությունները, լսմբերի ստեղծումը որոշակի հետաքրքրությունների շրջանակներում, տեղեկատվության պահպանումը, կրթական հնարավորությունները և այլն։ Այս հարթակները կարող են առաջարկել հոգեկան առողջության արժեքավոր ռեսուրսեր, հնարավորություն տալ ստեղծագործական ինքնաարտահայտման՝ ի վերջո բարձրացնելով պատկանելության զգացումը, տեղեկացվածությունը և ինքնագնահատականը դեռահասների շրջանում։

Այնուամենայնիվ, սոցիալական ցանցերի օգտագործումը կարող է այնպիսի վնասակար ազդեցություն ունենալ դեռահասների վրա, ինչպիսիք են տրամադրության անկումը, ընկձախտը, քնի խանգարումները, ակադեմիական ցածր առաջադիմությունը։ Սոցիալական ցանցերը նաև մի շարք ռիսկեր են պարունակում՝ կիբերբուլինգ, համացանցային խաբեություններ, ոչ պատշաձ բովանդակությամբ նյութեր, վիրտուալ ծանոթություններ, անձնական տեղեկությունների տարածում, թրոլինգ։ Հոդվածում մանրամասն անդրադարձ է կատարվել վերոնշյալ ռիսկերից յուրաքանչյուրին։

Հոդվածում ներկայացնում ենք երկու հակադիր դեպքերի ուսումնասի–

րություն, որոնք ցույց են տալիս դեռահասների վրա սոցիալական ցանցերի օգտագործման բազմակողմ բնույթը՝ ներառելով և՛ առավելությունները, և՛ ռիսկերը։ Առաջին դեպքում սոցիալական ցանցերի կիրառումը դրական ազդեցություն է թողնում դեռահասի հոգեբանական զարգացման վրա՝ մեղմելով միայնության զգացումը, միառժամանակ՝ հնարավորություն է տալիս օգտվել որոշակի կրթական ռեսուրսներից, ձեռք բերել նոր ընկերներ, գրանցել անձնային աձ։ Երկրորդ դեպքում, հակառակը, սոցիալական ցանցերում ներգրավվածությունը հանգեցնում է այնպիսի բացասական հետևանքների, ինչպիսիք են կախվածությունը սոցիալական ցանցերից, քնի խանգարումը և ռիսկային իրավիձակում հայտնվելը՝ անծանոթների հետ շփման արդյունքում։

Հոդվածում ընդգծվում է դեռահասների վրա սոցիալական ցանցերի ազդե– ցության ուսումնասիրության կարևորությունը։

Հետազոտությունը գործնական նշանակություն ունի սոցիալական ցանցերի օգտագործման հոգեբանական ազդեցության ավելի խորը ըմբռնման, ինչպես նաև՝ մասնագետների շրջանում տեղեկացվածության բարձրացման առումներով։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. սոցիալական ցանցեր, դե– ռահասներ, հոգեբանական զարգացում, հոգեբանական կախվածություն, կիբերհարձակում, խարդախություններ, վիրտուալ ծանոթություններ։

ПОЗИТИВНОЕ И НЕГАТИВНОЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЕЙ НА ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ И ПОВЕДЕНИЕ ПОДРОСТКОВ

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Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается влияние социальных сетей на психологическое развитие и поведение подростков, с акцентированием внимания на положительные и отрицательные аспекты их участия в онлайн-платформах.

В сегодняшнюю цифровую эпоху широкое использование социальных сетей приводит к нарастающей психологической зависимости подростков от этих платформ. Использование интернета заменяет традиционные виды активности, такие как чтение, просмотр телевизора и личное общение. Поэтому становится все более важным изучение влияния этих изменений на подростков. В этой связи исследование данной темы является очень важным и актуальным.

Основными психологическими преимуществами социальных сетей являются знакомство с новыми людьми, возможность онлайн-общения в любое время суток и из любой точки мира, возможности обмена информацией, создание групп с общими интересами и хранение информации. Эти платформы могут предоставить ценные ресурсы для психического здоровья, способствовать творческому самовыражению и в конечном итоге увеличить ощущение принадлежности, осознанности и самооценки среди подростков.

Тем не менее использование социальных медиа может иметь вредное воздействие на подростков, включая пониженное настроение, депрессию, нарушение сна и плохую успеваемость в учебе. Социальные сети также несут ряд рисков, таких как кибербуллинг, онлайн-мошенничество, воздействие неподходящего контента, участие в виртуальных свиданиях, распространение личной информации и троллинг. В статье подробно рассматривается каждый из вышеупомянутых рисков.

В статье представлены два контрастных кейса, иллюстрирующих многогранный характер использования подростками социальных медиа, с охватом как пользы, так и рисков

В первом случае использование социальных сетей оказывает положительное воздействие на психологическое развитие подростка, уменьшая чувство одиночества. Одновременно это предоставляет доступ к образовательным ресурсам, возможность завести новых друзей и пережить личностный рост. Во втором случае, напротив, участие в социальных сетях приводит к негативным последствиям, включая зависимость, нарушение сна и риск попадания в опасные ситуации из-за контакта с незнакомцами.

Статья подчеркивает важность изучения воздействия социальных сетей на подростков. Исследование имеет практическое значение для более глубокого понимания психологического воздействия использования социальных медиа и для повышения осведомленности среди специалистов.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: социальные сети, подростки, психологическое развитие, психологическая зависимость, кибербуллинг, мошенничество, виртуальные свидания.

Introduction

Social media is defined as a form of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, videos, and other content [19]. It serves as an online platform for building social relationships.

It's no surprise that teenagers, as noted by Anderson M. and Jiang J., are some of its most avid users, with approximately 95% of them owning or having access to a smartphone [2]. Twenge J. et al. revealed that the average twelfth grader spends around six hours a day on activities like texting, internet use, and various social media platforms, often surpassing the time allocated to essential activities like eating, drinking, and face-to-face interactions [23].

This extensive use of social media by adolescents is of particular concern, as adolescence is a pivotal period for psychological and physical development. During these formative years, teenagers navigate significant changes, and their extensive use of social media makes them more susceptible to external influences.

Adolescents are undergoing a highly sensitive period of brain development. During this period, risk-taking behaviors peak, individuals undergo significant fluctuations in well-being, and mental health challenges like depression typically emerge [21]. Arain M. highlights that social media plays an increasingly substantial role in this developmental process. Factors like sleep patterns, psychological health, and mental well-being are areas

where social media's influence can be observed and have an impact on adolescent brain development [3].

Moreover, during early adolescence, when identities and self-worth are taking shape, brain development is particularly vulnerable to social pressures, peer opinions, and peer comparisons [6]. This is a critical time for shaping self-identity, as described by Weinstein E., and during these years, teenagers frequently engage in social comparisons [12; 24].

Using social media can often lead users to perceive only the most positive and joyful aspects of others' lives, which can trigger feelings of inadequacy, unattractiveness, and even jealousy and envy. Weinstein E. uncovered that teenagers who already had negative self-perceptions and engaged in unfavorable social comparisons before using social media experienced a decline in their well-being, regardless of the time they spent on these platforms [13; 24]. This underscores the significant impact of social media on the emotional and psychological well-being of adolescents, particularly during this critical period of selfdiscovery and development.

Brain images, specifically magnetic resonance imaging (MRIs), provide evidence that the adolescent brain undergoes significant changes between the ages of ten and twentyfour. Key regions in the prefrontal cortex are still in the process of development during this period, making teenagers more prone to engaging in risky and pleasure-seeking behaviors compared to adults [3]. Sherman L. et al. discovered that social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat are centered around personal storytelling. They encourage users to share personal photos, videos, and stories, directly triggering a pleasurable brain response. This same activation of the brain's reward system is observed when adolescents view images they believe have garnered a high number of likes or social endorsements, which are commonly used features on platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube [22].

Social media use can have a serious negative impact on various aspects of wellbeing, encompassing emotions like depression, anxiety, FOMO (fear of missing out), body image concerns, cyberbullying, and disrupted sleep patterns. Mojtabai R. et al. pointed to the worrisome connection between the excessive use of mobile phones and social media applications and the escalation of major depressive episodes. Conversely, engagement with social media platforms can also foster positive well-being by engendering a sense of community, providing essential access to health information, facilitating the formation of new relationships, sustaining existing ones, and furnishing a platform for self-expression and the cultivation of self-identity [12; 14; 20].

Whiteman H. points out that the capacity to discuss oneself and receive supportive likes and comments, which stimulate the pleasure-seeking part of the brain, combined with heightened levels of FoMO (Fear of Missing Out) when not using social media, may potentially contribute to the emergence of a phenomenon known as social media addiction [26]. Hence, the study of social media's impact on teenagers is crucial for being informed and providing them with the necessary guidance and support.

Now, let's highlight the benefits of social networks that have positive psychological effects on human life and relationships. Based on our research, we've identified several favorable psychological outcomes associated with social media:

Emotional Support: Social media plays a significant role in maintaining connections with family and friends while also facilitating new connections with individuals who share common interests. This connection with others remains a positive aspect of social media. Members of social media communities can engage in conversations with others who share similar ideas, hobbies, challenges, or interests, thereby expanding their affiliations without the fear of judgment or dehumanization [10].

Furthermore, these platforms provide an opportunity for individuals to connect with people from diverse backgrounds and locations, fostering the expansion of their social circles. This, in turn, offers the chance to cultivate new friendships and connections, ultimately contributing to a sense of social fulfillment and belonging.

- Online Contact at Any Time: Social networks operating 24/7 can have a significant positive psychological impact. This constant availability allows individuals to connect with friends, family, or acquaintances at any time. It is particularly valuable during late hours when traditional offline interactions may not be feasible due to physical distance or time constraints. The ability to engage with others in this manner can help alleviate feelings of loneliness, provide a sense of belonging, and contribute to overall well-being.
- Access to information: Social networks are effective tools for staying informed about current events, trends, and news. Being aware of what's happening in the world can stimulate discussions and intellectual growth, enhancing one's overall psychological well-being. According to Allcott H. et al., individuals who actively engage with social media platforms also tend to demonstrate increased awareness and knowledge of current events, news, and political subjects [1]. Social networks such as Instagram and Facebook allow users to follow groups or bloggers, access valuable insights, and stay informed about subjects they are passionate about, fostering a continuous learning experience. Allcott H. et al. found that deactivating Facebook resulted in a decrease in the amount of news consumption reported by individuals. They felt less informed about current world events [1].
- Storage of Information: Users can store personal memories, photos, and important life events on social networks. This digital archiving serves as a memory aid and can evoke feelings of nostalgia, preserving the psychological connection to one's past.
- Education: Many social networks offer educational resources, courses, and discussion forums. These platforms can contribute to self-improvement and lifelong learning, boosting self-esteem and overall mental well-being. In numerous countries, the online learning system has been established for an extended period, offering extensive educational resources accessible on the Internet. Unlike traditional educational methods, where learners heavily depend on their teachers, students now have the opportunity to review and interact with the provided material multiple times and utilize various information sources via the internet.
- Advertising and Business Promotion: For entrepreneurs and businesses, social networks are invaluable for advertising and promoting products or services. This not only aids economic well-being but also provides a sense of accomplishment and fulfillment.

Thus, an important positive psychological effect of social media is the opportunity for people to make new friends and, in some cases, even find life partners through dating sites. Besides, social media platforms also serve as efficient means for getting information quickly. Many individuals rely on platforms such as Facebook or YouTube to stay informed about current events, engage in commercial transactions, and search for employment opportunities. Social networks also provide a convenient way to store a vast amount of information, including personal preferences such as favorite books, movies, and friends' birthdays.

Considering the abovementioned advantages and their psychological impact, it's evident that the primary purpose of social networks since their inception has been to connect people based on their interests. They serve as a highly convenient means of communication, bridging the gap for individuals residing in different cities or countries who wish to engage

with one another. Simultaneously, they offer invaluable opportunities for individuals with limited mobility or those who are homebound, playing a pivotal role in preventing feelings of isolation and fostering individual development and formation.

Nonetheless, within this remarkable evolution of communication and human connection facilitated by social media, a darker aspect emerges. The virtual cloak of anonymity enables individuals to adopt various identities and engage in specific online behaviors, a phenomenon that unquestionably affects the psychological development and conduct of adolescent users.

Let's present the negative consequences we observed.

- Mood swings: The volatile nature of teenagers' emotional states, often influenced by their age-related characteristics, makes them particularly susceptible to the rapid impact of negative content found on social networks. In the digital realm, where unfavorable information is prevalent, such exposure can lead to chronic or persistent mood swings when it is consistently encountered. The cumulative impact of sustained exposure to negativity can significantly disrupt a teenager's emotional well-being, resulting in prolonged and potentially enduring mood fluctuations.
- Anxiety and depression The time spent on social media is closely associated with the number of depressive symptoms experienced by users and the levels of anxiety they perceive [23]. In essence, the more time individuals invest in social media, the greater the reported instances of depressive symptoms and heightened anxiety levels. Burrow A. and Rainone N.'s study revealed that the use of social media, especially on visually-oriented platforms like Facebook and Instagram, was associated with heightened levels of anxiety and depression [8]. Adolescents, in particular, are vulnerable to self-criticism, especially regarding their changing bodies, and exposure to idealized images on social media can engender feelings of inadequacy and contribute to depression.
- Sleep disorders: Chassiakos Y. et al. indicate a strong association between the use of social media and the internet before bedtime and the reduced quality and quantity of sleep among adolescents [9]. Studies have also identified links between insufficient sleep and conditions such as anxiety, anger, drug use, and depression [4].
- Low academic performance: Excessive social media use among teenagers not only hampers their time management skills but also reduces their classroom productivity. The incessant barrage of notifications, the allure of viral content, and endless scrolling feeds prove to be major distractions from their academic commitments. Additionally, Arora T. et al. discovered a significant negative correlation between engaging in social networking before bedtime and a subsequent decline in academic performance, underscoring the far-reaching consequences of late-night digital interactions on the educational success of adolescents [4].

Apart from the negative psychological effects discussed earlier, our observations have uncovered significant risks that social media poses to teenagers. Let's now delve into some of the most concerning ones.

Sharing Personal Information: The internet acts as an archive for all posted content. Anything shared by social media users online becomes part of the public domain and can have lasting consequences.

In their quest for approval and popularity on social networks, users often disclose personal information about themselves and their loved ones, including photos, live videos, thoughts, interests, and more. This practice has contributed to the phenomenon of "identity theft," partly stemming from such disclosures. One's identity can be pieced together simply

by examining the content on their page. Disseminating false or defamatory content on behalf of others can seriously damage their reputation.

A study conducted by Anderson M. and Jiang J. reveals that the majority of teenagers engage in such sharing behaviors. Approximately 44% of teenagers share information about their family, while 34% openly express their emotions and feelings. The research also found that girls are more likely to share their emotional experiences and updates about family life [2].

Internet Scams: Due to their inexperience and naivety, minors are vulnerable to falling victim to Internet scams. Simultaneously, it is no secret that teenagers, often captivated by the latest technology and online activities, make an attractive target for scammers.

Internet fraud takes various forms, such as online buying and selling. Many have come across online advertisements offering seemingly irresistible deals on products like computers, phones, or designer clothing. In some cases, these products don't even exist. While adults can often discern that these offers are too good to be true, it can be challenging for minors to recognize such scams. Scammers primarily aim to extort money from unsuspecting individuals. Unfortunately, most cases go unreported because minors, realizing they've been deceived and did not receive the promised product, feel embarrassed or afraid to inform their parents. For example, in Armenia, as our observations and numerous complaints show, scams through the list.am website are prevalent. Scammers often take items posted for sale, agree to pay later, and then vanish.

Another type of Internet fraud is phishing, which is defined as the practice of tricking Internet users (through the use of deceptive email messages or websites) into revealing personal or confidential information that can then be used illicitly [18]. This is an attempt to steal personal information to gain access to bank cards, personal pages, and so on. We observed that scammers send emails or personal messages via messaging apps that appear to originate from legitimate websites such as eBay, PayPal, or banks. These messages typically request certain details, like full name, phone number, social security number, bank account number, or other sensitive information. As soon as the targeted individual visits the fake link and enters the required information, a phisher gains access to their accounts. As a result of phishing, many internet users suffer financial losses.

We also encountered numerous false charity appeals and requests for help on social media. Scammers attempt to exploit people's generosity by eliciting feelings of compassion. On social networks, scammers seeking help often use images of genuinely ill children, present real cases of individuals in dire situations, or fabricate stories to solicit urgent money transfers to their accounts, and after receiving the funds, they often block the user or delete their pages.

Virtual Dating and Online Predators: In social networks, minors often communicate with strangers, which poses a serious risk as it is unknown who is on the other side of the screen. It's essential to recognize that virtual dating carries inherent risks, which apply to adults as well. Some individuals exploit the internet for nefarious purposes, preying on the loneliness, naivety, or desires of their online counterparts. The term "online predator" has gained widespread notoriety on the internet, referring to those who employ the web to seek out and ensnare unsuspecting individuals, particularly children [27].

Our observation revealed that online predators typically create fake profiles, then join relevant virtual groups or gaming programs, acquaint themselves with the interests of potential victims in advance, and subsequently seek contact points. Online dating can lead to both online and offline meetings. Predators may try to lure teenagers into explicit conversations or even face-to-face encounters.

Teenagers, due to their natural curiosity and the desire for acceptance, are at a

heightened risk from predators. Some teenagers might even develop a belief that they are in love with someone they've met online, which can make them more susceptible to agreeing to face-to-face meetings.

Materials with Inappropriate Content: The internet is a vast repository of information, and within its expanse lies a considerable amount of content that, to say the least, lacks credibility or is outright false. Minors registered on social networks are particularly susceptible to encountering disturbing content, viewing unsettling images and videos, or reading unverified and potentially harmful information. These materials may encompass content of an explicit nature, websites promoting violence, hate, crime, terrorism, or racism, as well as pictures or videos depicting cruelty towards other individuals or animals. Additionally, it can include content promoting substances that encourage destructive behaviors, such as eating disorders or self-harm. Madigan S. et al. revealed that one in five adolescents aged 9-17 has received sexually inappropriate material on the internet [17].

Cyberbullying: Cyberbullying is bullying that occurs through digital devices and represents another potential consequence of social media usage. Kowalski R. asserts that various forms of cyberbullying encompass deception, spreading rumors, sending mean text messages, public shaming, hacking accounts, impersonation, cyberstalking, exclusion, isolation, sharing embarrassing pictures or videos, and engaging in sexting [16].

Studies have identified positive correlations between the amount of time adolescents spend on the internet and their experiences with cyberbullying, particularly on social media platforms [25]. The more time teenagers devote to social media and sedentary activities in general, the higher the likelihood of them becoming victims of cyberbullying [16].

The phenomenon of bullying has always existed but has now taken a more perilous turn. Anything that was once conveyed over the phone or in face-to-face meetings can now be disseminated across the internet. Simultaneously, during virtual communication, people often lose their sense of proportion and write things they might not say in face-to-face conversations.

Cyberbullies typically hide behind screen names and may not fully comprehend the emotional distress they cause their victims since they cannot see their facial expressions. Consequently, they may lack sympathy, remorse, or empathy for the victim [5]. Moreover, cyberbullies are aware that, unlike traditional bullying, it may go unpunished unless an intervention occurs.

Common cyberbullying tactics include making offensive comments, posting or spreading gossip about someone online, sharing humiliating or offensive pictures/videos, threatening harm, inciting suicide, impersonating another person to spread personal or false information about someone, distributing materials with offensive content related to personal characteristics, such as race, religion, nationality, and more, creating websites to denigrate someone's character, sharing someone's personal information, such as their address, credit card account number, and phone number [5].

Hamm M. states that an average of 23% of teens is being cyberbullied [15], and according to Kowalski R., 70% "have mean things said to them" [16].

We believe that several factors make cyberbullying particularly harmful:

- The victim may not know the identity of the perpetrator (as anonymous messages are common).
- Gossip, offensive content, pictures, or videos posted online may remain on the internet indefinitely.
- Cyberbullying can occur relentlessly, anywhere, and continuously.
 While conducting research on social media, we found numerous true stories being

shared online, particularly on platforms like YouTube, Facebook, and anti-cybercrime websites, where teenagers recount their experiences as victims of cyberbullying. These stories typically highlight the victims' sense of isolation and vulnerability.

Trolling: Trolling involves engaging in deceptive or destructive behavior within an internet social environment without any apparent purpose. Internet trolls tend to bring up so-called "hot-button issues," with the aim of making other users appear overly emotional or foolish. When an unfortunate person falls into their trap, trolling transforms into relentless amusement. This is precisely why new internet users are frequently advised, "Don't feed the trolls" [7].

In contrast to cyberbullying, trolling does not target specific individuals. It takes aim at a particular group active on the internet, intentionally provoking controversy or upsetting others. Trolls usually remain ignorant of who they are affecting and actively seek opportunities in the public comment sections of social media. Their objective is to garner attention and derive enjoyment from making others angry or sad. Typically, the more attention they receive, the more content they feel.

Teenagers are often targeted by trolls in online spaces like gaming communities and social media. They're vulnerable to trolling because they're more active online, less experienced in dealing with it, emotionally sensitive, influenced by peer pressure, eager to engage online, and often unaware of the consequences.

Methods and Results

In our research, we employed a case study approach, incorporating observations and interviews, to delve deeper into the impact of social media use on teenagers. The case study method is particularly suitable for exploring and comprehending complex issues, providing robust insights, especially when a holistic, in-depth investigation is required [11]. Our objective was to acquire concrete, contextual, and in-depth knowledge concerning the influence of social media on teenagers, allowing us to explore the key characteristics, meanings, and implications of the case.

We observed the online behavior of teenagers actively engaged in social media, specifically within Facebook and Instagram groups. One such group, "Girls & Boys," comprised users aged approximately 14-17 years old. They were highly active, frequently posting about celebrities, music, and beauty-related content.

The first case revolves around David, a 15-year-old boy whose name has been altered for privacy considerations. David, who has experienced health issues since birth, was constrained to his home due to difficulties in mobility and social interaction. Prior to his initiation of internet use, David experienced profound loneliness. Beginning to use social media at the age of 12, David reported that his life changed significantly for the better, and the feeling of isolation dissipated.

David predominantly utilizes fictional images as his profile pictures, with one of them featuring the superhero Spider-Man during our study. This choice may symbolize his desire to be like the agile and heroic Spider-Man, qualities he admires but cannot embody due to his physical limitations. When questioned about this choice, David expressed that he preferred to maintain his anonymity and found it more comfortable to communicate in online groups. He stated, "Social media was a blessing for me and saved me from depression. If I had no internet, I would go crazy. Here, I am free to do whatever I want and talk about whatever I want. I have a lot of virtual friends who support me. Here, I am listened to and cared for."

Furthermore, David shared that his engagement with social media extended beyond social interaction. He utilized these platforms as learning resources, specifically focusing on graphic design. He watched tutorials and followed prominent graphic designers to stay

updated with the latest trends and tips in his field. David's case exemplifies how social media positively transformed the life of a teenager facing challenges.

The second case features Anna, a 16-year-old social media enthusiast, whose name has also been altered to protect her privacy. Anna is predominantly active on Instagram, where she posts numerous selfies and maintains a sizeable collection of 250 photos. Her motivation for these posts is to showcase her beauty and gain the approval of her friends, which brings her happiness. Anna's reliance on social media is apparent, as she spends nearly six hours online each day.

Anna's dependence on social media has detrimental consequences on her daily life. She admits to feeling extremely sad and bored when denied internet access, going to great lengths to restore her online connectivity as quickly as possible. Her habit of checking her messages at the beginning and end of each day results in sleep deprivation and reduced time for her studies.

Anna also recounted a negative incident she experienced due to her interactions on social media. An unknown individual initiated a conversation with her, offering compliments about her photos. Anna engaged in an extended chat with this individual for several months, eventually leading to a decision to meet in person. She was shocked to discover that the person looked significantly older in real life than they had appeared in their online photos, with an age difference of over a decade. Anna recollected, "When I saw him, it was a completely different person. In his photos, he looked to be the same age as I am. But in reality, he was in his 30s. I was in shock and ran away as soon as I realized it was him." After the incident, it had a long-lasting adverse effect on her mental well-being, leaving her traumatized and struggling to recover from the shock for an extended period.

Our study reveals two contrasting cases, highlighting the complex impact of social media use on teenagers. David's case demonstrates how social media can have a profoundly positive influence, alleviating feelings of loneliness and offering a platform for self-expression and personal growth. In contrast, Anna's case underscores the potential pitfalls of excessive social media engagement, leading to dependency, sleep deprivation, and even risky encounters with strangers.

These findings emphasize the multifaceted nature of social media use among teenagers. While it can provide a sense of community, support, and learning opportunities, it also carries the risk of addiction and exposure to potentially harmful situations. It is crucial for parents, educators, and policymakers to recognize and address these complexities to ensure that teenagers can benefit from social media while remaining safe and balanced in their online interactions.

Conclusion

In our thorough analysis of the influence of social media on adolescents, we have discovered a mix of appealing advantages and concerning drawbacks tied to its usage. While these platforms have the capacity to foster a profound sense of belonging, heightened social awareness, and bolstered self-esteem, they also wield the potential to unleash a host of detrimental consequences, encompassing emotional turbulence, depressive states, and compromised academic performance.

Notably, we have identified and emphasized six pivotal risks that accompany engagement with social media, from the inadvertent sharing of personal information to susceptibility to online scams, exposure to inappropriate content, and the distressing realities of cyberbullying and trolling.

The omnipresent "Invisible Hat" of anonymity often lures users into behaviors they might never consider in face-to-face interactions, amplifying the potential harm. It's crucial

for adolescents, parents, and educators to adopt a balanced approach to social media usage. Responsible digital behavior, coupled with awareness, can mitigate these dangers.

As we navigate the complex world of social media, we must prioritize the mental well-being of our younger generation.

By understanding and addressing these risks, we can ensure that social networks serve as tools for empowerment, support, and connection while safeguarding adolescents from the perils that lurk in the digital shadows.

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AN OVERVIEW OF HOW PEER MINDSETS INFLUENCE THE WELL-BEING OF YOUNG ADULTS IN THE CONTEXT OF LEARNING

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Abstract

This article provides an overview of the influence of peer mindsets on the well-being of young adults within the context of learning. Mindsets, which refer to individuals' beliefs about the malleability of abilities, play a vital role in shaping learning experiences and overall well-being. Social contagion and peer influence are explored as mechanisms through which peer mindsets can impact the well-being of young adults. The article examines the effects of growth mindset interventions, which aim to promote the belief that intelligence and abilities can be developed through effort and learning. These interventions often involve teaching individuals' strategies to overcome challenges, embrace failures as learning opportunities, and seek feedback for improvement. Peer feedback is highlighted as a valuable component of growth mindset interventions, as it allows young adults to receive constructive input from their peers, fostering a collaborative and supportive learning environment. Moreover, the relationship between stress mindset and well-being is explored. The article discusses how peer mindsets can influence the stress mindset of young adults, subsequently affecting their well-being. Understanding the influence of peer mindsets on well-being is crucial for educators, policymakers, and mental health professionals in designing effective interventions and creating supportive social environments for young adults.

Keywords and phrases: mindsets, learning, peer influence, growth mindset, well-being

ՀԱՍԱԿԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՄՏԱԾՈՂՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱԶԴԵՑՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ ԵՐԻՏԱՍԱՐԴ ՉԱՓԱՀԱՄՆԵՐԻ ԲԱՐԵԿԵՑՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՎՐԱ՝ ՈՒՍՈՒՑՄԱՆ ՀԱՄԱՏԵՔՍՏՈՒՄ

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Համառոտագիր

Այս հոդվածում սերկայացվում է ուսուցման համատեքստում հասակակիցների մտածելակերպի ազդեցության ակնարկ երիտասարդ չափահասների բարեկեցության վրա։ Մտածելակերպը, որը վերաբերում է ունակությունների ձկունության մասին անհատների համոզմունքներին, կենսական դեր է խաղում ուսուցման փորձի և ընդհանուր բարեկեցության ձևավորման գործում։ Սոցիալական վարակը և հասակակիցների ազդեցությունը ուսումնասիրվում են որպես մեխանիզմներ, որոնց միջոցով հասակակիցների մտածելակերպը կարող է ազդել երիտասարդ չափահասների բարեկեցության վրա։

Հոդվածում ուսումնասիրվում են աձի մտածելակերպի միջամտությունների ազդեզությունները, որոնք նպատակ ունեն խթանել այն համոզմունքը, որ բանականությունը և կարողությունները կարող են զարգանալ ջանքերի և սովորելու միջոցով։ Այս միջամտությունները հաձախ ներառում են անհատների ռացմավարությունների ກເບກເຕກເປົ մարտահրավերները հաղթահարելու, ձախողումները որպես սովորելու հնարավորություններ ընդունելու և բարելավման համար հետադարձ կապ փնտրելու համար։ Հատկապես հասակակիցների հետադարձ կապը կարևորվում է՝ որպես աձի մտածելակերպի միջամտությունների արժեքավոր բաղադրիչ, քանի որ այն թույլ է տալիս երիտասարդ չափահասներին կառուցողական տեղեկատվություն ստանալ իրենց հասակակիցներից՝ խթանելով համագործակցային և աջակցող ուսումնական միջավայր։ Ավելին, ուսումնասիրվում է սթրեսային մտածելակերպի և բարեկեցության միջև կապր։ Հոդվածում քննարկվում է, թե ինչպես կարող է հասակակիցների մտածելակերպը ազդել երիտասարդ չափահասների սթրեսային մտածելակերպի վրա՝ հետագայում ազդելով նրանց բարեկեցության վրա։ Բարեկեցության վրա հասակակիցների մտածելակերպի ազդեցության ըմբռնումը շատ կարևոր է մանկավարժների, քաղաքականություն մշակողների և հոգեկան առողջության մասնագետների համար՝ արդյունավետ միջամտություններ մշակելու և երիտասարդ չափահասների համար աջակցող սոցիալական միջավայրեր ստեղծելու համար։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. մտածելակերպ, ուսուցում, հասակակիցների ազդեցություն, աձի մտածելակերպ, բարեկեցություն։

ОБЗОР ВЛИЯНИЯ МЫШЛЕНИЯ СВЕРСТНИКОВ НА БЛАГОПОЛУЧИЕ МОЛОДЫХ ЛЮДЕЙ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

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РУКОВОДИТЕЛЬ: НАРИНЕ ХАЧАТРЯН

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Аннотация

В настоящей статье представлен обзор влияния мышления сверстников на благополучие молодых людей в контексте обучения. Ментальные установки, которые относятся к убеждениям индивидов об изменчивости способностей, играют важную роль в формировании опыта обучения и общего благополучия. Социальное заражение и влияние сверстников рассматриваются как механизмы, с помощью которых ментальные установки сверстников могут влиять на благополучие молодых людей. В статье рассматривается влияние мероприятий по формированию установки на рост, которые направлены на развитие убежденности в том, что интеллект и способности можно развить с помощью усилий и обучения. Такие мероприятия часто включают в себя обучение людей стратегиям преодоления трудностей, восприятия неудач как возможностей для обучения и поиска обратной связи для совершенствования. Обратная связь от сверстников, в частности, подчеркивается как ценный компонент мероприятий по развитию мышления роста, поскольку она позволяет молодым людям получать конструктивную информацию от своих сверстников, способствуя созданию совместной и благоприятной среды обучения. Кроме того, исследуется связь между мышлением в стрессовых ситуациях и благополучием. В статье рассматривается, как образ мышления в юности может влиять на мышление сверстников в стрессовых ситуациях, что впоследствии сказывается на их благополучии. Понимание влияния мышления сверстников на благополучие имеет решающее значение для педагогов, разработчиков политики и специалистов в области психического здоровья при разработке эффективных мероприятий и создании благоприятной социальной среды для молодых взрослых.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: менталитет, обучение, влияние сверстников, менталитет роста, благополучие.

Introduction

Mindsets or implicit beliefs about intelligence pertain to individuals' thoughts concerning their intellectual capabilities. These mindsets reflect the beliefs and attitudes individuals hold about the nature of intelligence and its potential for growth and development [15]. According to Dweck, there are two main types of mindsets: a fixed mindset and a growth mindset. A fixed mindset is characterized by the belief that intelligence is static and unchangeable. Individuals with a fixed mindset tend to view their abilities as fixed traits and

may be more inclined to avoid challenges and give up easily when faced with obstacles. On the other hand, a growth mindset is characterized by the belief that intelligence can be developed and expanded through effort, perseverance, and learning. Individuals with a growth mindset embrace challenges, see failures as opportunities for growth, and are more likely to put in the necessary effort to improve their skills and abilities. Dweck's research suggests that individuals with a growth mindset tend to achieve higher levels of success and well-being compared to those with a fixed mindset. This is because a growth mindset fosters a willingness to learn, adapt, and overcome obstacles, leading to continuous improvement and personal development. Understanding and cultivating a growth mindset can have a profound impact on various aspects of life, including education, career, relationships, and personal fulfillment. By recognizing and challenging fixed mindset beliefs, individuals can adopt a growth mindset and unlock their full potential for growth and achievement [1-2].

A study conducted in Mexico in 2019 highlights several key findings regarding the relationship between mindset, well-being, and academic performance: (1) Individuals with high scores in growth mindset, as opposed to fixed mindset, demonstrated higher levels of well-being and academic performance; (2) Well-being serves as a mediating factor between growth mindset and performance, and the impact of growth mindset on grades was more pronounced among younger students [12]. Having a growth mindset is associated with positive psychological and emotional states. This may be attributed to the fact that individuals with a growth mindset tend to embrace challenges, view failures as learning opportunities, and maintain a resilient and optimistic outlook [16]. Besides, the belief in the malleability of intelligence and the willingness to put in effort and learn from setbacks positively influence academic achievement. Students with a growth mindset are more likely to engage in effective study strategies, seek help when needed, and persist in the face of academic challenges, leading to improved performance. Moreover, the positive impact of a growth mindset on academic performance is partly explained by the enhanced well-being experienced by individuals with this mindset. Furthermore, younger students who embrace a growth mindset may be more open to learning, more receptive to feedback, and more likely to develop effective learning strategies that contribute to improved grades [20].

In terms of the relationship between having a growth mindset and three specific factors: learning engagement, perceived COVID-19 event intensity, and stress, research has shown a positive correlation between having a growth mindset and increased engagement in learning. Additionally, individuals with a growth mindset tend to perceive lower levels of intensity and stress related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Individuals with a growth mindset are more likely to actively engage in the learning process. They tend to approach challenges as opportunities for growth, persist in the face of obstacles, and adopt effective learning strategies. Individuals with a growth mindset are more likely to focus on adapting to challenging circumstances, finding solutions, and maintaining a positive outlook. They may perceive the COVID-19 situation as an opportunity for personal growth and resilience rather than being overwhelmed by stress and anxiety. In addition, by perceiving challenges as opportunities for growth and believing in their capacity to learn and overcome obstacles, individuals with a growth mindset may experience reduced stress levels even in the face of a challenging and uncertain environment like the COVID-19 pandemic [23]. Besides, the connection between growth mindset and academic performance can be attributed to students' behaviors, including their learning strategies and habits [9]. A study focused on the impact of growth mindset on navigation ability revealed that a significant portion of the variability in self-reported navigation ability can be explained. This suggests that having a growth mindset motivates individuals to actively seek out navigation challenges and actively improve their navigation skills in everyday situations [4].

Social contagion

Mindsets are socially contagious, meaning that mindsets tend to spread within social circles, particularly during the phase of young adulthood. Social contagion occurs more readily when individuals perceive a stronger sense of intimacy or closeness between themselves, and the person being influenced [6]. Social contagion refers to the spread of thoughts, emotions, behaviors, or attitudes among individuals within a social network. It occurs when individuals are influenced by others and adopt similar beliefs or actions. The perception of closeness or connection between individuals plays a significant role in facilitating this process. When people feel a sense of closeness or affinity towards someone, they are more likely to be influenced by that person's actions or ideas. This can be attributed to factors such as trust, similarity, shared experiences, or emotional bonds. When individuals perceive themselves as being close to someone, they tend to be more receptive to their influence and more likely to adopt their behaviors or attitudes. For example, in a group of friends, if one person starts engaging in a new hobby or adopting a certain lifestyle, others who perceive a strong sense of closeness with that individual are more likely to follow suit. The perceived closeness creates a social influence that leads to the contagion of behaviors or ideas within the group. Understanding the role of perceived closeness in social contagion can have implications in various domains, such as marketing, public health campaigns, or social movements. By fostering a sense of closeness or connection between individuals, it becomes easier to spread desired behaviors, attitudes, or messages throughout a social network [14]. Research has also shown that as student's transition into young adulthood, their interactions with adults decrease while their interactions with peers increase. This shift in social circles can be attributed to various factors, including the growing desire for independence, the need for social acceptance, and the development of identity [7]. This increased peer interaction may intensify the impact of social contagion due to the greater amount of time spent together.

Peer influence

The mindsets of peers can have an impact on how individuals perceive the value of a task during young adulthood. Therefore, when creating interventions aimed at promoting a growth mindset, it is crucial to take into account the influence that peers can exert and consider them as valuable resources. Peer influence can affect how individuals perceive the importance, relevance, and worth of a particular task or activity. If peers express a positive or growth-oriented mindset towards a task, it can influence others to adopt a similar mindset, leading to increased motivation and engagement. Considering the influence of peers is particularly important when designing interventions aimed at promoting a growth mindset. Growth mindset interventions typically involve fostering the belief that intelligence and abilities can be developed through effort and learning. By incorporating peers into these interventions, individuals are exposed to positive role models and social norms that support the growth mindset perspective. Peers can serve as powerful sources of motivation, support, and encouragement. When individuals see their peers' embracing challenges, persisting through setbacks, and valuing effort and improvement, it can positively influence their own mindset and beliefs about their capabilities. Peer interactions and discussions can create an environment that reinforces growth-oriented thinking and encourages individuals to take on challenges and view failures as learning opportunities [17].

Growth mindset interventions

In designing growth mindset interventions, strategies can be implemented to leverage the influence of peers. Group activities, collaborative learning environments, and peer mentoring programs can provide opportunities for individuals to interact with peers who embody and promote a growth mindset. These experiences can foster a sense of belonging, create a supportive network, and enhance the overall effectiveness of the intervention. By recognizing the significant role that peers play in shaping mindset and task valuation, interventions can be designed to harness the power of peer influence and create a positive, growth-oriented context. By incorporating peers as important resources, interventions can have a greater impact in promoting a growth mindset and facilitating individuals' motivation, engagement, and achievement [11]. Alternatively, peer norms, the social standards and expectations set by a student's peers or classmates, can influence behavior and attitudes, including academic performance. When students' peer norms were in line with the messages promoted by the intervention, it suggests that their peers also supported and reinforced the desired behaviors and attitudes emphasized by the intervention. The alignment of peer norms with the intervention's messages likely created a more conducive environment for academic improvement. Students might have felt greater social support and encouragement from their peers, which could have positively influenced their motivation, engagement, and adherence to the intervention's guidelines. By understanding and leveraging the power of positive peer norms, educators and policymakers can enhance the effectiveness of interventions and create a supportive learning environment for students [21].

In schools where students exhibit higher levels of challenge-seeking behavior, the growth mindset intervention had a more positive impact on their well-being and learning outcomes. This implies that students who are more inclined to embrace challenges and adopt a growth mindset may have benefited more from the intervention. The intervention may have had varying effects in schools with different academic achievement levels. This could be due to a range of factors, such as differences in school culture, teaching practices, or student demographics. It highlights the importance of considering the specific contexts of different schools when designing interventions. Interventions aimed at promoting growth mindsets should not only focus on individual students but also take into account the broader school environment and context. It is crucial to create supportive learning environments that foster a growth mindset and provide opportunities for students to engage in challenging tasks, regardless of the academic achievement level. By considering the unique characteristics and needs of each school, interventions can be tailored to create a learning environment that supports the development of growth mindsets and enhances students' well-being and academic performance. This approach recognizes the importance of both individual mindsets and the surrounding educational context in promoting positive outcomes for students [13].

Alternatively, it may be necessary to integrate mindset interventions with other interventions to enhance their effectiveness. The integration of mindset interventions with other interventions can provide a more comprehensive approach to addressing specific goals or challenges. By combining different techniques or approaches, the intervention can target multiple factors that influence behavior or outcomes, leading to a more robust and impactful outcome. For example, in educational settings, mindset interventions aimed at promoting a growth mindset among students may be combined with strategies such as explicit instruction, goal setting, feedback, or metacognitive strategies. These additional interventions can provide students with specific tools, guidance, and support to apply their growth mindset in practice. By combining mindset interventions with other evidence-based practices, educators can create a more comprehensive and supportive learning environment that maximizes the impact on students' growth, learning, and achievement. Similarly, in other contexts such as personal development, health, or professional settings, combining mindset interventions with complementary approaches can enhance their effectiveness. This could involve integrating mindset interventions with behavior change techniques, counseling or coaching strategies,

mindfulness practices, or skill-building programs, depending on the specific goals and desired outcomes. By combining interventions, practitioners and researchers can leverage the strengths and synergies of different approaches to create more powerful and tailored interventions. This holistic approach takes into account the complexity of human behavior and the multifaceted nature of the challenges individuals may face [18]. Nevertheless, by combining different approaches, practitioners can create more comprehensive and tailored interventions that have a greater impact on desired outcomes.

Peer feedback

Incorporating opportunities for students to practice giving peer feedback should be a fundamental aspect of educational courses at all levels. By including peer feedback exercises, students can develop important skills in providing constructive criticism and supportive guidance to their peers. This practice not only benefits the recipients of the feedback but also enhances the learning and growth of the students providing the feedback [22]. Nevertheless, to effectively promote a growth mindset and academic motivation, educational interventions should explicitly teach students how to deliver peer feedback that aligns with growth mindset principles. Students should learn to provide feedback that focuses on effort, progress, and learning strategies, rather than fixed abilities or outcomes. By incorporating growth-mindset-oriented peer feedback practices, students can develop a supportive and collaborative learning environment that encourages continuous improvement and a positive attitude towards challenges and learning. Having that said, integrating peer feedback practice into educational courses, providing training for teachers on guiding students in delivering constructive feedback, and emphasizing growth-mindset principles in the feedback process are all important components for implementing growth-mindset pedagogy effectively. These strategies contribute to creating a learning environment that nurtures a growth mindset and enhances students' academic motivation and success [3].

Stress mindset & well-being

Stress can be described as the feeling of pressure or strain that arises when an individual perceives that an external event surpasses their ability to effectively manage it with their available personal resources [8]. An individual's stress mindset has a significant impact on their psychological well-being, perceived stress levels, physical wellbeing, and academic performance. Firstly, stress mindset indirectly affects psychological well-being and perceived stress through proactive coping behaviors and the perception of somatic symptoms. Proactive coping behaviors refer to the strategies individuals employ to manage and adapt to stress, such as problem-solving, seeking social support, or engaging in relaxation techniques. The perception of somatic symptoms involves how individuals interpret and experience physical sensations related to stress, such as headaches, muscle tension, or fatigue. These factors mediate the relationship between stress mindset and the individual's psychological well-being and perceived stress levels. Secondly, stress mindset directly predicts perceived stress and physical well-being. A person's stress mindset, which can be either a fixed or growth mindset about stress, influences their perception of stressfulness and their overall physical well-being. Those with a fixed mindset may view stress as overwhelming and uncontrollable, leading to higher levels of perceived stress and potentially negative physical outcomes. Conversely, individuals with a growth mindset tend to perceive stress as manageable and may experience better physical well-being as a result. Additionally, stress mindset indirectly influences physical wellbeing and academic performance through the perception of somatic symptoms. The way individuals interpret and experience physical symptoms related to stress can impact their physical health and,

consequently, their academic performance. For example, if individuals perceive somatic symptoms, such as headaches or fatigue, as severe or debilitating, it may negatively affect their physical wellbeing, leading to difficulties in concentration, motivation, and overall academic functioning [5]. Overall, it's important to note the complex relationship between stress mindset, psychological well-being, perceived stress, physical wellbeing, and academic performance. By understanding how stress mindset influences proactive coping behaviors, the perception of somatic symptoms, and the overall experience of stress, individuals and educators can develop strategies to promote positive stress mindsets and enhance overall well-being and academic success [10].

Conclusion

Students' educational success during their young adulthood is not solely determined by their individual abilities or efforts, but also by the fluid aspects of their learning environment. One important factor is how tasks are framed. The way educational tasks are presented or structured can have a significant impact on students' motivation, engagement, and performance. For example, if tasks are framed in a way that highlights their relevance, real-world applicability, or intrinsic value, students may be more motivated and invested in completing them successfully. The presence of others in the room is another influential aspect. Peer interactions and the overall classroom climate can shape students' learning experiences. Collaborative learning environments, where students can engage in discussions, share ideas, and receive feedback from their peers, can enhance their understanding, critical thinking skills, and overall educational outcomes. Furthermore, students' beliefs about intelligence play a role in their educational success. These beliefs can be classified as either fixed or growth mindset. Students with a growth mindset tend to be more resilient, embrace challenges, and persist in the face of setbacks, ultimately leading to better educational outcomes [19]. In addition, the way individuals perceive and approach stress has significant indirect effects on their psychological wellbeing and perceived stress levels. This is mediated through proactive coping behaviors and the perception of somatic symptoms. Additionally, stress mindset directly predicts perceived stress and physical wellbeing. Moreover, stress mindset affects physical wellbeing and academic performance indirectly through the perception of somatic symptoms. In summary, the fluid aspects of students' learning context, including task framing, social interactions, and beliefs about intelligence, all contribute to their educational success. By understanding and optimizing these factors, educators and policymakers can create supportive and empowering learning environments that enhance students' motivation, engagement, educational achievements, and overall well-being.

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THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF DESTRUCTIVE MOTIVATION

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Abstract

One of the leading factors determining the effectiveness of work in a modern organization is the motivation of its employees. In the scientific psychological literature, this phenomenon is understood mainly as constructive forms of motivation and the search for ways to increase it. At the same time, the motivation of employees can sometimes lead to a decrease in the productivity of the organization, i.e. destructive motivation is usually not considered from the point of view of various motivational theories. This article provides an analysis of various forms of destructive motivation of employees. These forms include formalism in labor behavior, inadequate assessment of the work done, and an imbalance of personal and organizational interests. The destructive motivation of personnel has certain negative consequences both for the employees themselves and for the entire organization - it leads to a decrease in the rate of production and the quality of products or services, increased conflict in the behavior of employees, etc. Currently, there is an increase in scientific interest in the study of destructive motivation. The subject of psychological research is not only modern socio-psychological processes, but also the achievements of scientific thought in the field of theories of motivation and management. This article examines the theoretical approaches of J. S. Adams and Porter-Lawler, provides an analysis of theoretical concepts, and emphasizes the main characteristics of the destructiveness of motivation. Destructive work motivation is presented at the macro, meso, and micro levels. These levels express various directions of development of motivation stimuli, such as social, organizational, and personal ones. At the macro level, the most important characteristics of destructive motivation are the high-income gap between employers and employees, a high degree of unemployment, weak social protection of workers, non-compliance by employers with labor legislation, and emergencies. At the organizational level, the main characteristics are decreasing the diversity of work, and insufficient work conditions. At the personal level, the main characteristic of destructive motivation is a discrepancy between personal and organizational interests. A comparative analysis of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of motivation makes it possible to identify not only the main characteristics of destructive motivation but also to determine the contours of psychological counseling to reduce destructiveness in the behavior of employees.

Keywords and phrases: Destructive motivation, employee, main characteristics, theoretical models, constructive motivation.

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ՀՀ Գիտությունների ազգային ակադեմիայի գիտակրթական միջազգային կենտրոնի հայցորդ nona.gyulambaryan@gmail.com

Համառոտագիր

Ժամանակակից կազմակերպությունում աշխատանքի արդյունավետությունը որոշող առաջատար գործոններից մեկը աշխատակիզների մոտիվացիան է։ Գիտական հոգեբանական գրականության մեջ այս երևույթը հասկացվում է հիմնականում մոտիվացիայի կառուցողական ձևերի բնութագրման և այն բարձրացնելու ուղիների որոնման համատեքստում։ Միևնույն ժամանակ, աշխատակիցների մոտիվացիան, որը հանգեցնում է կազմակերպության արտադ– րողականության նվազմանը, այսինքն՝ ապակառուցողական, դեստրուկտիվ մոտիվացիան սովորաբար չի դիտարկվում հայտնի մոտիվացիոն տեսությունների կողմից։ Այս հոդվածում ներկայացվում է աշխատակիզների դեստրուկտիվ մոտիվացիայի տարբեր ձևերի վերլուծությունը։ Դեստրուկտիվ մոտիվացիայի ձևերից առանձնացվում են աշխատանքային վարքագծի ֆորմալիզմը, կատարված աշխատանքի ոչ համարժեք գնահատումը և աշխատակցի անձնական ու կազմակերպության շահերի անհավասարակշռությունը։ Անձնակազմի դեստրուկտիվ մոտիվացիան ունի որոշակի բացամական հետևանքներ ինչպես աշխատակցի, այնպես էլ ամբողջ կազմակերպության համար. այն հանգեցնում է արտադրության տեմպի, ապրանքների կամ ծառայությունների որակի նվազ– մանը, աշխատակիցների վարքագծում կոնֆլիկտայնության բարձրացմանը և այլն։ Ներկայումս աձում է գիտական հետաքրքրությունը դեստրուկտիվ մոտիվացիայի հիմնախնդրի ուսումնասիրության նկատմամբ։ Հոգեբանական հետազոտությունների առանցքում դրվում է ոչ միայն ժամանակակից սոցիալհոգեբանական գործընթացների ուսումնասիրումը, այլ նաև գիտական մտքի ձեռքբերումները մոտիվացիայի և կառավարման տեսությունների ոլորտում։ Այս հոդվածը ուսումնասիրում է Դ.Ադամսի և Փորթեր–Լոուլերի տեսական մո– տեցումները, ներկայացնում է տեսական մոտեցումների համեմատական վերյուծությունը և ընդգծում մոտիվացիայի դեստրուկտիվության հիմնական բնութագրերը։ Աշխատանքի դեստրուկտիվ մոտիվացիան ներկայացված է մակրո-, մեզո- և միկրո մակարդակներով։ Այս մակարդակներն արտահայտում են մոտիվացիոն խթանների զարգացման տարբեր ուղղություններ՝ սոցիալական, կազմակերպ՜չական և անձնական։ Մակրո մակարդակում դեստրուկտիվ մոտիվացիայի ամենակարևոր բնութագրերն են գործատուների և աշխատողների եկամուտների չափի ակնառու տարբերությունները, գործագրկության բարձր աստիձանը. աշխատողների թույլ սոզիայական պաշտպանվածությունը, գործատուների կողմից աշխատանքային օրենսդրության չկատարումը, արտակարգ իրավիձակները։ Կազմակերպչական մակարդակում հիմնական բնութագրերն են աշխատանքի միատարրությունը և անբավարար աշխատանքային պայմանները։ Անձնական մակարդակում դեստրուկտիվ մոտիվացիայի հիմնական բնութագիրը անձնական և կազմակերպչական շահերի անհամապատասխանությունն է։ Մոտիվացիայի ուսումնասիրության տեսական և մեթոդաբանական հիմքերի համեմատական վերլուծությունը հնարավորություն է տալիս բացահայտելու ոչ միայն դեստրուկտիվ մոտիվացիայի հիմնական բնութագրերը, այլև որոշելու հոգեբանական խորհրդատվության ուրվագծերը՝ աշխատակիզների վարքագծում դեստրուկտիվությունը նվազեցնելու նպատակով։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. դեստրուկտիվ մոտիվացիա, աշխատակից, հիմնական բնութագիրներ, տեսական մոտեցումներ, կոնստրուկտիվ մոտիվացիա։

ОСНОВНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ДЕСТРУКТИВНОЙ МОТИВАЦИИ

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Аннотация

Одним из ведущих факторов, определяющих эффективность работы в современной организации, является мотивация ее сотрудников. В научной психологической литературе этот феномен понимается в основном в качестве конструктивных форм мотивации и поиска путей её повышения. При этом мотивация сотрудников, приводящая к снижению продуктивности организации, т.е. деструктивная мотивация, обычно не рассматривается с точки зрения различных мотивационных теорий. В данной статье приводится анализ различных форм деструктивной мотивации сотрудников. К ним относятся формализм в трудовом поведении, неадекватная оценка проделанной работы, дисбаланс личных и организационных интересов. Деструктивная мотивация персонала имеет определенные негативные последствия как для самого сотрудника, так и для всей организации - приводит к снижению темпов производства, качества продукции или услуг, повышается конфликтность в поведении сотрудников и т.д. В настоящее время наблюдается рост научного интереса в области изучения деструктивной мотивации. Предметом психологических исследований становятся не только современные социально-психологические процессы, но также достижения научной мысли в области теорий мотивации и менеджмента. В данной статье исследуются теоретические подходы Д. Адамса и Портера-Лоулера, проводится анализ теоретических концепций, акцентируются основные характеристики деструктивности мотивации. Деструктивная мотивация труда представлена на макро-, мезо- и микроуровнях. Эти уровни выражают различные направления развития мотивационных стимулов: социальные, организационные и личностные. На макроуровне важнейшими характеристиками деструктивной мотивации являются высокий разрыв в доходах работодателей и работников, высокая степень безработицы; слабая социальная защита работников, несоблюдение работодателями трудового законодательства, чрезвычайные ситуации. На организационном уровне основными характеристиками являются снижение разнообразия труда, недостаточные условия труда. На личностном уровне основной характеристикой деструктивной мотивации является несоответствие личных и организационных интересов. Сравнительный анализ теоретических и методологических основ исследования мотивации позволяет выявить не только основные характеристики деструктивной мотивации, но и определить контуры психологического консультирования в целях снижения деструктивности в поведении сотрудников.

Ключевые слова и фразы: деструктивная мотивация, сотрудник, основные характеристики, теоретические модели, конструктивная мотивация.

Introduction

The problem of motivation is one of the most relevant in management psychology. Despite a large number of studies on this topic, there is no consensus on the issue of motivation approaches. There are a wide variety of approaches to defining motivation, each suited to solving specific tasks [6; 11; 15]. Generally, there are two conceptual models in the theoretical understanding of the motivation phenomenon. One model explains motivation through a biological lens and determines motivational reactions based on instincts. It means that the motivation of a person forms in spontaneous ways and a person is not able to control it. The other conceptual model of understanding motivation is the social approach. Following this, motivation is considered an active formation and a person may form or develop his motivation to work. The modern scientific approaches to motivation theories show that activity motivation, particularly, work motivation, is a complex concept in psychology that does not have a single definition and reflects the complexity of human behavior determined by internal and external, biological and social factors [5; 8]. However, the key directions of psychological thought aim at the definition of constructive forms of work motivation. These forms include such notions as the employee's desire to satisfy his needs through work activity, the mobilization of employees by managers to do their work, the work-activating process, etc. Thus, modern views on the phenomenon of motivation are mostly one-sided and insufficient to identify the full range of motivational behavior and needs of employees and the entire organization.

Theoretical-methodological bases

Problems of employees' motivation remain the most relevant to this day, especially in areas of implementation of innovative processes in production, and events of scientific and technological progress.

The term "motivation" first appeared in 1813 in the work of Schopenhauer, and was defined as "causality visible from the inside." There is no doubt that work motivation attracted attention long before the term itself appeared. However, only from the beginning of the twentieth century did the phenomenon of motivation become the subject of discussion within various theoretical circles related to social sciences or the humanities [14; 18].

Motivation as a dynamic process is considered in the works of Mescon, Albert, Hedouri, etc., and seems to be the process and result of motivating oneself and others to activity [22; 30]. It is no secret that the basis of the motivation process is human needs and expectations. The theory of motivation developed by Lyman Porter and Edward Lawler incorporates elements from both expectancy theory and other theories. The Porter-Lawler model includes five motivation variables: effort, perception, outcomes, reward, and satisfaction.

A person's productivity depends on many factors: effort, personal qualities, perception of one's role, and the conditions of the social environment. The employee's effort, in turn, depends on the value of the reward and the individual's expectations. The system of expectations of an employee of an organization is mainly characterized by the proportionality of his efforts and possible reward. This model made a huge contribution to the understanding of motivation since it showed that motivation is determined by a whole chain of cause-and-effect relationships, which is aimed at increasing labor productivity and the degree of satisfaction with the work done [24].

Thus, the dynamics of the scientific interpretation of work motivation led to a new understanding of Schopenhauer's causality. An important component of the Porter-Lawler model is the employee's skills and abilities, in the absence of which even a high level of

motivation will not help him achieve satisfaction [13]. In other words, motivation can lead to increased productivity if the employee has the appropriate knowledge needed to complete the assigned tasks. The nature of the task, among other things, influences the degree of satisfaction with the work performed. The importance of the employee's subjective (personal) assessment of the quality of his work is especially noted. The higher the employee's assessment of the quality of his work, the higher the expected level of remuneration. If the amount of expected remuneration does not correspond to the assessment of the quality of the work performed, the employee develops destructive motivation. For the amount of remuneration to correspond to the quality of work, the employee gradually becomes interested in reducing the efforts and resources spent on the latter. In other words, the employee is motivated to work less or slower. Only matching the employee's expectations with the level of remuneration can affect the increase in his level of job satisfaction. Otherwise, destructive motivation is formed and a decrease in the level of labor productivity is observed. This means that staff motivation can only be managed by setting the right goals, monitoring task completion, and the right reward system for the work done. More productive employees should understand that they can expect better benefits and rewards. Any increase in effort and intensity of work must be directly related to an increase in payment [4; 16; 25].

Adams' theory of justice, which is based on work experience, is also related to the concept of destructive motivation's boundary-pushing. The theory of fairness was investigated during a famous scientific experiment, in which the researchers distinguished three groups of workers. All groups were told to do the same job, but the first group was told that they would earn more than the other workers. The second group of subjects was informed that they would earn less than the workers of the other groups, and the third group was formed from those workers who received equal pay with the other groups for performing similar work. As a result of the experiment, the researchers recorded the following results.

- 1. Workers who believed they were paid more than others showed higher work productivity,
 - 2. Workers who believed they were underpaid showed the least productivity at work.
- 3. Job satisfaction was lower among workers who were paid less than those who received equal pay.

Thus, the researchers concluded that each employee compares his effort and pay with those performing similar work. Moreover, when an employee is paid more, psychological defense mechanisms (rationalization, sublimation, etc.) are activated. The employee with whom employees compare themselves should be in a similar position, involved in similar tasks, or perform similar work.

According to Adams' equity theory, each employee compares his effort and output ratio with other employees. As a result of the comparison, he evaluates whether he is treated fairly or unfairly.

In many cases, the feeling of injustice brings psychological stress to employees, therefore, the employee develops a destructive motivation toward his work, which is expressed in the following types of behavior:

- 1. Labor input decreases in anticipation of fairness.
- 2. As income changes, so do job demands (eg asking for a bonus from a manager).
- 3. The employee reevaluates his time spent on work.
- 4. The employee may decide to change his job.

According to Adams' theory of justice, until people begin to believe that they have received a fair wage, they will reduce the intensity of their work [1; 25].

Summarizing various approaches, we can make a general conclusion that labor

motivation is aimed at creating incentives for labor behavior under the influence of external and internal factors.

Research methods

To identify the main characteristics of destructive motivation, the method of comparative analysis of theoretical approaches was used. As a result, it became possible to classify the main components of destructive motivation into clusters, which represent separate groups of characteristics of destructive motivation. Scientific and practical recommendations have been formed for each cluster to reduce the influence of destructive motivation on the work activity of employees.

Results

Thus, one of the leading factors determining the development of recommendations to limit the destructive motivation of personnel is possible only based on analysis of the mechanism of productivity in organizations. This mechanism will be reflected below using our developed models. However, before moving on to its description, it seems necessary to clarify the meaning of the concept of "destructive motivation" within the framework of this article since it has only relatively recently entered into scientific circulation and is interpreted very ambiguously. Also, an important role in determining destructive motivation is played by personal characteristics and the needs of the employee, since it is the correlation of objective reality with human needs that is the direct source of behavior. The destructive motivation of personnel often carries a latent nature, which complicates the identification of this process and the fight against it. Processes of destructive motivation exist in almost any organization, but they are not always conspicuous [29]. In this regard, employees who are influenced by destructive motivation often prefer not to openly demonstrate destructiveness in their behavior.

Thus, to determine destructive motivation, it is necessary to consider the personal characteristics of the employee. Depending on their values, goals, and personality traits, employees may have different expectations from the employer and the degree of reward for the work done.

Systematization of personal characteristics of employees can be shown in the following personality types:

Avoidant type:

- The employee does not care what work to do, there are no preferences
- agrees to low payment provided that others do not receive more
- low qualifications
- low responsibility, desire to shift it to others
- minimizing effort

Instrumental type:

- Interested in the price of labor, not its content
- price justification is important,
- the ability to independently provide for one's life is important

Professional Type:

- Interested in the content of the work
- interested in difficult tasks
- freedom of action during work
- professional recognition.

Patriotic type:

- Interested in public recognition

- the main reward is the awareness of indispensability in the company
- social significance of the work [20].

Destructive motivation of personnel has certain characteristic features. Depending on the employee's personality type, the main characteristics of destructive motivation can also be determined.

Destructive motivation occurs mainly unintentionally, as an unplanned, negative, or side effect in the work process. This side effect is usually not immediately recorded and is not realized by either the employees or the employer. In general, the entire organization continues to function as usual. Destructiveness becomes noticeable as a result of the multiplicity, ambiguity, and often unpredictability of the consequences of actions leading to a decrease in labor productivity [10; 23]. In other words, destructive motivation becomes more and more noticeable as the functionality of the organization decreases [21].

Identification of the characteristics of destructive motivation of personnel makes it possible to determine its causality in the sense of changes in the functionality of the organization. The interaction of an employee's personal qualities with factors of the internal and external environment of the organization is assessed from the point of view of committing actions or inactions that are detrimental to the organization [23].

The complexity and negative potential of the phenomenon of destructive motivation of personnel determines the need to understand, predict, and control this phenomenon, which can be carried out only based on building a model reproduction of this phenomenon [2].

The general model we have developed for the reproduction of destructive motivation of personnel reflects the mechanism of determination of employee behavior under the influence of the unity of environmental factors and personal characteristics.

Modeling destructive work motivation is presented at three levels: macro-level or the level of the external social environment, meso-level or internal level of the organization, and micro-level or personal level of the employee. At the macro-level of modeling, it is necessary to study the characteristics of key spheres of social life: political-legal, economic, socio-psychological, and moral-spiritual, containing the prerequisites for destructive work motivation. The most important of them are:

- the high-income gap between entrepreneurs, top managers, and employees;
- high degree of unemployment;
- weak social protection of workers;
- non-compliance by employers with labor legislation;
- emergencies, etc [23].

The characteristics of an organization's external environment have a direct impact on the organization itself and employee identity. Under the influence of the external environment, the structure of the organization, its goals, values, and the business and social processes existing in it are formed.

The Meso-level of the presented model contains key characteristics of specific organizations that can lead to destructive motivation at the level of the organization's internal environment. This means that destructiveness at this level will manifest itself in the form of a tense psychological climate within the organization, conflict in interpersonal relationships, which negatively affects intragroup cohesion, etc.

At the micro level, the personal qualities of an employee are identified, which, when interacting with external and internal environmental factors of the organization, determine his behavior. The internal target determination of the subject, aimed at work activity, can form destructiveness in organizational behavior, expressed in the imbalance of personal and

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collective interests in favor of personal interests. In general, personal interests in social and labor relations are determined by a contradiction of interests and awareness, competition, confrontation, and imbalance of motivational and value orientations of the employee and management organizations. The degree of severity of this conflict has a direct impact on the destructiveness in motivation [28].

Being in a situation of conflict of interest, the employees carry out a personally significant analysis of the work situation to identify various opportunities to satisfy their interests. At this stage, they evaluate such parameters of the organization as:

- the presence of "gray zones", that is, space for the implementation of destructive behavior that is not regulated by organizational and legal norms;
- size of anti-stimuli, i.e. negative consequences when a manager identifies signs of destructive behavior:
- the likelihood of receiving retaliatory measures if the manager identifies facts of destructive behavior;
- the amount of benefit that the employee will receive from the implementation of destructive behavior [23].

A comparative analysis of constructive and destructive behavior patterns allows us to identify the dominant factors in satisfying the personal interests of employees. As a result of this analysis, it becomes possible to rank constructive and destructive factors simultaneously influencing the employee's behavior. Next, we propose a choice of behavior strategy that allows you to realize your interests to a greater extent and more easily. This strategy involves choosing types of behavior: destructive for the organization or constructive. It should be noted that in the absence of unambiguous linear determination, a return to earlier stages of the motivational process occurs. Before finally choosing a behavioral strategy, an employee can, for example, analyze the work situation several times, being influenced by prevailing constructive or destructive motives. Based on the results of passing all stages of the analysis, the employee exhibits one of two types of behavior - destructive or constructive [9; 19]. Thus, the entire mechanism of determining organizational behavior in the process of destructive motivation grows out of the mediation of organizational conditions by the characteristics of the employee's personality, the characteristics of which, in turn, are largely determined by the external environment of the organization. Analysis of the general mechanism for the reproduction of destructive motivation of personnel allows us to develop recommendations for limiting it. At the level of the internal environment of the organization, a set of recommendations for limiting destructive motivation can be differentiated into clusters regarding functional differences.

As many authors note, most of the abuses in the labor process are committed by company employees [3; 7; 12]. All these facts indicate that the destructive motivation of personnel is one of the significant factors hindering the development of the organization. In this regard, the development of methods for limiting destructive motivation is a necessary condition for the formation of a constructive working environment for the organization.

Thus, at the level of the labor organization, the most important recommendations for limiting the destructive motivation of personnel are:

- improving the organization of work through clarification and a clear definition of the composition performed by employees' functions;
- optimization of business processes occurring in the organization, delimitation of areas of responsibility of various departments;
- increasing the diversity of work, independence, introducing additional responsibility

for employees;

- improvement of working conditions;
- constant updating of equipment and labor technologies.

As part of monitoring the activities of employees, personnel assessments and punishment of violators of organizational order are recommended:

- improvement of documents regulating organizational behavior and regulating labor relations, and first of all, such as regulations on departments and job descriptions;
- formation of key indicators of employee performance, allowing to take into account the contribution of each employee in achieving the goals of the organization;
- development of an objective personnel assessment system using various methods: "360 degrees", assessment center, etc.;
- establishment of sanctions for various forms of destructive organizational behavior.

The greatest influence should be given to recommendations for limiting the causes of destructive motivation, highlighted in the subsystem of rewards, benefits, and career management such as the following:

- motivational diagnostics of enterprises, identification of motivational profiles, leading motives, and individual characteristics of the motivational mechanisms of the organization's employees;
- the optimal combination of material and non-material benefits, taking into account the identified motivational profiles of employees;
- a direct connection between performance assessment and career growth;
- ensuring the fairness of salary levels shared by all employees, their strict compliance with the range of tasks performed duties, their complexity, and responsibility;
- maintaining comparability of salary levels for different categories of personnel.

At the level of the organizational culture subsystem, we can recommend:

- formatting of constructive organizational culture through formal means and informal channels, that best suit the phase of the organization's life cycle;
- creating a sense of involvement in organizational culture among employees;
- creating internal information channels (messages by email, company website, publication of information brochures, corporate press) [23].

Within the framework of group communications, to limit the causes of the reproduction of destructive motivation, it is recommended:

- taking into account the interests and personal opinions of employees by the managers;
- creating an atmosphere of mutual assistance and support;
- joint decision-making where possible and appropriate;
- holding joint events and festive ceremonies [17, 23].

To eliminate or limit destructive motivation, it is necessary to take into account the personal qualities of employees that determine their susceptibility to destructive motivation. It must find its expression in the marketing and personnel selection system [23; 26].

Each group of causes of destructive motivation can and should be the object of independent research, taking into account not only the theory of motivation (including the concept of destructive motivation as its component) but the characteristics of organizations and organizational situations themselves. In general, it seems that the most effective method to limit this negative phenomenon is building a personnel management system in the organization, focused on compliance with the principles of social partnership. Social partnership is based on respect for the interests of workers and employers, aimed at achieving the goals of the organization and its constructive development [23; 27]. This approach proposes a model of an organization that minimizes the spread of destructive motivation of

personnel.

Conclusions

Analysis of the mechanism of reproduction of destructive motivation showed that the existence of this negative phenomenon in the organization is the result of the interaction of macro-, meso-, and micro-levels of causes existing in the external environment of the organization, its internal environment, as well as those inherent in the employee's personality. Based on the model of determining of destructive motivation of personnel, we can propose general recommendations for limiting this negative phenomenon at the level of individual organizations. Of course, due to the variety of societal, organizational, and personal reasons for destructive motivation, such recommendations can be formulated only in the most general form. Following this, the most effective approach to limiting destructive motivation seems to be possible to introduce a practice of modeling constructive motivation scenarios in the organization management based on the principles of social partnership and to minimize conflicts of interests of employees and employers.

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF NARRATION IN GHAZAROS AGHAYAN'S TALES

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Abstract

The subject of the study is the *opening* and *closing* formulas of the fairy tales of Ghazaros Aghayan, one of the famous figures of Armenian classical literature, that have been studied through the philosophy of the narrative of the texts. The choice of Ghazaros Aghayan's fairy tales is not accidental, for as study material, the *opening* and *closing* formulas, and the original approaches of the author created with flexible literary devices that are expressed by harmonious connections with fantasy, supernatural content, and reality are notable.

This very circumstance makes it possible to examine Aghayan's fairy tales with a new perspective and to form a more in-depth understanding of the author's techniques.

The *aim* of the study is to examine the theoretical issues related to the dream in Ghazaros Aghayan's fairy tales by means of the *opening* and *closing* formulas.

The *objectives* of the research are:

- a) to examine the *opening* and *closing* formulas of the texts of fairy tales and to indicate how the author uses them in order to to delineate the boundary of reality,
- b) to analyze the features of the material and the author's peculiar approaches to the fairy tale.
- c) to consider and interpret the fairy tale as a way for the child to face the transformed hardships and trials of the life and to use the tales as a means for the children to learn lessons from the actions and steps of the heroes,
- d) to examine the fairy tale as an interesting gateway for introducing Armenian and world myths to the child reader.

The *novelty* of the study is the examination of the author-reader connection and the structural formula that *open* and *close* the text of the fairy tale by juxtaposing folklore and author's fairy tales with the formulas known to us.

The *object* of the research is Ghazaros Aghayan's fairy tales.

Structural, hermeneutic, meta-critical, historical-comparative methods were used.

The study is an interdisciplinary one. The material is analyzed in the context of mutual ties and relationship between folklore, literary studies, ethnography, culture, philosophy and psychology. Such kind of research is carried out for the first time.

Key words: fairy tales; Ghazaros Aghayan; *opening* and *closing* formulas; literary trick; real and imaginary worlds.

ՊԱՏՈՒՄԻ ՓԻԼԻՍՈՓԱՅՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ ՂԱԶԱՐՈՍ ԱՂԱՑԱՆԻ ՀԵՔԻԱԹՆԵՐՈՒՄ

ԱՐԵՐՏ ՄԱԿԱՐՅԱՆ

Երևանի պետական համալսարանի պրոֆեսոր, բանասիրական գիտությունների դոկտոր albert.makaryan@ysu.am

ՀԱՑԿԱՆՈՒՇ ՇԱՐՈՒՐՑԱՆ

ԵՊՀ Եվրոպական լեզուների և հաղորդակցության ֆակուլտետի թարգմանության տեսության և պրակտիկայի ֆակուլտետի դոցենտ, բանասիրական գիտությունների թեկնածու h.sharuryan@ysu.am

ՀԵՐԻՔՆԱԶ ՈՐՍԿԱՆՑԱՆ

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Համառոտագիր

Ուսումնասիրության թեման հայ դասական գրականության նշանավոր դեմքերից մեկի՝ Ղազարոս Աղայանի հեքիաթների բացող և փակող բանաձևերն են, որոնք ուսումնասիրվել են տեքստերի պատումի փիլիսոփայության միջոցով։ Ղազարոս Աղայանի հեքիաթների ընտրությունը պատահական չէ, քանի որ բացող և փակող բանաձևերի քննության նպատակով, որպես ուսումնասիրության նյութ, դրանցում առանձնանում են գեղարվեստական ձկուն հնարքներով ստեղծված հեղինակի ինքնատիպ մոտեցումները, որոնք արտահայտվում են ֆանտաստիկայի, գերբնական բովանդակության և իրականության հետ ներդաշնակ կապերով։ Այս հանգամանքն էլ հնարավորություն է տալիս նոր հայացքով քննել Աղայանի հեքիաթները և առավել խորքային պատկերացում կազմել նրա գեղարվեստական

մշակումների շրջանակում կիրառված հեղինակային հնարքների վերաբերյալ։ Ուսումնասիրության *նպատակն* է երազին առնչվող տեսական հարցադրումները քննել Ղազարոս Աղայանի հեքիաթներում առկա *բացող* և *փակող* բանաձևերի միջոցով։

Ուսումնասիրության *խնդիրներն* են**՝**

- ա. քննել հեքիաթների տեքստերի *բացող* և *փակող* բանաձևերը, ցույց տալ, թե ինչպես է հեղինակը դրանց միջոցով ուրվագծում իրականի սահմանագիծը,
- բ. վերլուծել նյութի առանձնահատկությունները և հեքիաթի նկատմամբ հեղինակային ինքնատիպ մոտեցումները,
- գ. հեքիաթը դիտարկել և մեկնել որպես երեխայի համար կյանքի կերպափոխված դժվարություններին և փորձություններին հանդիպադրվելու, հերոսների արարքներից ու քայլերից դաս քաղելու միջոց,
- դ. քննել հեքիաթը որպես մանուկ ընթերցողին հայ և համաշխարհային առասպելներին ծանոթացնելու հետաքրքիր հնարանք։

Ուսումնասիրության *արդիականությունը* պայմանավորված է նյութի միջգի–տակարգայնությամբ։

Ուսումնասիրության *նորույթը* հեղինակ–ընթերցող կապի և հեքիաթի տեքստի *բացող* և *փակող* բանաձևային կառույցների քննությունն է՝ ժողովրդական և հեղինակային հեքիաթների՝ մեզ հայտնի բանաձների հետ զուգորդման միջոցով։ Ուսումնասիրության *օբյեկսը* Ղ. Աղայանի հեքիաթներն են։ Կիրառվել են կառուցվածքային, հերմենևտիկական, միֆաքննադատական, պատմահամեմատական մեթոդները։ Ուսումնասիրությունը միջգիտակարգային է։ Նյութը վերլուծվել է բանահյուսության, գրականագիտության, ազգագրության, մշակույթի, փիլիսոփայության և հոգեբանության միջև փոխադարձ կապերի և առնչությունների համատեքստում։ Այսօրինակ ուսումնասիրություն կատարվում է առաջին անգամ։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. հրաշապատում հեքիաթներ, Ղազարոս Աղայան, *բացող* և *փակող* բանաձևերը, գեղարվեստական հնարք, իրական և երևակայական աշխարհներ։

ФИЛОСОФИЯ ПОВЕСТВОВАНИЯ В СКАЗКАХ ГАЗАРОСА АГАЯНА

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Аннотация

Предмет исследования данной статьи - сказки Газароса Агаяна, одной из наиболее значимых писательских фигур армянской классической литературы. Однако рассмотрены они в довольно специфичном ракурсе: в центре исследования сказок - авторские открывающие и закрывающие формулы, которые исследуются сквозь призму центральной идеи, основной философии повествования. Подборка сказок Газароса Агаяна не случайна: она обусловлена анализом открывающих и закрывающих разделов композиции, которые и стали основным материалом нашего анализа, поскольку изобилуют роскошеством авторских художественных находок и приемов, гармонично объединяющих реальность с миром фантасмагории. Именно это обстоятельство позволяет по-новому взглянуть на сказки Агаяна и сформировать более глубокое понимание приемов автора, используемых в его литературных произведениях. Цель исследования - рассмотреть теоретические вопросы, связанные со сновидением в сказках Газароса Агаяна, посредством открывающих и закрывающих формул.

Задачи исследования:

- а. рассмотреть открывающие и закрывающие формулы текстов сказок и указать, как автор их использует для очерчивания границы действительности;
- б. раскрыть особенности текста и своеобразие авторских подходов к жанру волшебной сказки;
- в. интерпретировать сказку как метафорическую картину мира и средство адаптации к реальности, как руководство к противодействию испытаниям на жизненном пути ребенка, как открытую книгу уроков жизни на примере поступков и подвигов сказочных героев;
- г. исследовать сказку как захватывающий прием приобщения юного читателя к легендам и мифам национальным и мировым.

Актуальность исследования обусловлена междисциплинарным характером анализируемого материала.

Новизна исследования прослеживается в анализе вариативных интерпретаций инвариантных авторских *открывающих* и *закрывающих* парадигм сказки (в сравнительном анализе с известными нам народными и авторскими повествованиями), которые создают особую атмосферу вовлечения ребенка в авторский текст и способствуют прямой коммуникации автор-читатель.

Объект анализа - сказки Г. Агаяна.

Применены конструктивистский, герменевтический, мифокритический, историко-сравнительный методы исследования.

В данном междисциплинарном исследовании материал проанализирован в контексте взаимодействия и взаимовлияния филологических, литературоведческих, этнологических, культурологических, философских и психологических современных научных методов и подходов. Такого рода анализ представлен впервые.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: волшебные сказки, Газарос Агаян, парадигмы *открывающих* и *закрывающих* разделов сказочного повествования, художественный прием, реальный и воображаемый миры.

Introduction

Ghazaros Aghayan, due to his literary works, as well as, pedagogical, socio-political and publicistic activity, was one of the central figures of Armenian literature and the entire public life of the mid 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century. His creative legacy has always been and still is the subject of various studies and observations.

At the beginning of the 1880s Aghayan turned to writing fairy-tales. By relying on the genre characteristics of the folklore tale and taking into account the principles of already recognized world experience, he became the first major fairy-tale writer in Armenian literature and received the honorable title of "Armenian Andersen" by his contemporaries [10, p. 314]. Various valuable works and articles have been dedicated to the study of Aghayan's fairy tales: however, the specifics of the tale's narration, especially concerning the opening and closing formulaic structures of the text and author-reader link were not studied in detail. Meanwhile they reveal not only the peculiarities of the literary processing of folklore tales, but also the styles and principles by which the author was guided while creating them.

In their main plot Aghayan's tales are faithful to folklorice tales but are distinguished by unique solutions put forward by the author. As the author notes: "In my tales only the essence is folkloric, while the ornaments are my own..." [1, p. 213].

In the opening formulae of a number of fairy tales Aghayan marks the specific place of action, the historical time and turns real historical figures into literary heroes. In this way he delineates the boundary of reality, while in the closing formulae Aghayan summarizes the entire meaning of the fairy tale and gives it the value of a moral ending, thus creatinges a natural connection with the real world and givinges advices to his reader.

Through the fairy tale the author also tries to make the child reader face the transformed hardships of life in the realm of fiction, to give him/her the key for overcoming the trials of real life on the example of the heroes' actions and steps and to awaken in the child a love for our folklore and Greek myths. The subject of this research is the opening and closing formulas of the fairy tales of Ghazaros Aghayan, the study is carried out through the philosophy of the narrative of the texts.

Aghayan's works have been the subject of study for various researchers who have mainly paid attention to the content and ideological aspects [3, pp. 51-57; 2, pp. 460-465; 8, pp. 32-40]. A considerable amount of research only interpretes some of Aghayan's tales [8, p. 144; 9, pp. 13-14; 15, pp. 52-55]. Our study focuses on the philosophical aspect of the tales.

Opening and closing formulas as a spatiotemporal chronotope

Through the usage of the *opening* formulas in a number of fairy tales, Aghayan outlines the border of reality, while with the help of *closing* formulas he summarizes the entire meaning of the fairy tale and gives them the value of a moral epilogue. Thus, the author creates a harmonious connection with the real world and instructs the reader through the closing formulas. The line of historicization can be seen especially in the opening formulas of the text of the fairy tale. However, Aghayan adds *his own elements of linguistic thinking* to the traditional opening and closing formulas and breaks the accepted, petrified manifestations of the old formulas.

As we know, the folklore tale, as a separate genre of the oral national legends, has its own poetics, the stable formula system, which is the component and the inseparable part of the structural entity of the narrative text [4, p. 2]. Generally, three main groups of fairy tale formulas are distinguished: *opening, intermediate and closing* [22, p. 55].

From the perspective of the given study, the opening and closing formulas are

especially noteworthy. Introductory formulas (aforetime; once upon a time; earlier, etc.) are used in order to cut off the recipients from reality and to take them to the world of fairy tales. However, for the purpose of taking them back from the imaginary world the concluding closing formula ("Three apples fell from the sky, one for the narrator, one for the listener, and one for the whole world"; "They reached their dream, and let you get to your dream, too"; "Let the evil stay there, and the good be here", etc.) are used: these phrases bring the listener back to everyday life [21].

As a *spatiotemporal chronotope* the folklore tale is primarily characterized by uncertainty, as well as a perception of being somewhat out of the objective context of life and belonging to the imaginary world [22, p. 55] as the actions begin at some uncertain time and in an uncertain kingdom. They are expressed through stable *opening* formulas of the text, therefore, in a number of fairy tales the spatiotemporal indicators of the opening formulas become close to reality and are concrete [20].

In the *opening formulae* of the fairy tales "Anahit", "Sun- Child", "Aregnazan or Magical World", "Snake- Child and Arevahat", "Dragon Conqueror", Aghayan states *historical-geographical precise places* and delineates the *borderline of the real* introduing to the reader the places where the actions of a given fairy tale took place.

Aghayan calls the fairy tale "Anahit" "An ancient legend taken from national oral legends" and thus emphasizes the fact that, while remaining close to the main plot of folklore tales he has simultaneously turned to ancient Armenian bibliographic sources, namely, to the times of the Vache and Vachagan kings of Aghvan. Thus, the author also documents the reliability of the events, the link with reality, the authenticity of which is beyond doubt: in the end of the tale the author even states that "the news of these adventures of king Vachagan spread in all cities and villages. They talked about it even in foreign countries and praised Anahit and Vachagan everywhere. The national singers, going from village to village and city to city, told the story of that event in songs. Alas, those songs have not reached us, but the thing that Vachagan and Anahit did for their country is told in the form of a fairy tale even today" [1, p. 159].

In the fairy tale the places of action are historically real - the royalist city Partav, in Aghvan "... that is now a ruin and is called Barda. It is located in the middle of present-day Gandzak and Shushva, on river the Tartar. There was the magnificent palace of king Vache, with its extensive grove that stretched along the coast of Tartar" [1, p. 117]. The city of Perozh was also real, which was located on the banks of the river Kur: the inhabitants were mostly idolatrous Persians, who had neither a priest nor a place for prayers. In the city there were also a small number of Armenian Christians. In the center of the city of Perozh there was a large square where the market of the city was located surrounded by the shops of all artisans and merchants. In other words, by mentioning the historical place of the action, Aghayan also presents its localization, its currently eliminated or ruined state and provides information about who lived in those places in the past and what culture they had.

Historicity of characters as a plot strategy

Some of the characters of the tale such as king Vache (Vache B) and his heir Vachagan, whose prototype is Vachagan G. of Aghvan, the Catholicos of Aghvan, Shuphhaghishe, Mesrop Mashtots are historical. Let us state that by introducing the character of Mesrop Mashtots, the author presents his activities in the village of Hatsik, where Mashtots established a congregation in the monastery he had built, "gathered disciples" and ordered that everyone in the village should become literate, learn to write and read in order to be able to read and understand the Gospel on their own. While depicting village of Hatsik, the author also describes the inhabitants of the village, who are so cute and so beautiful that if you see them,

you will be amazed.

In the tale Aghayan consciously presented the geography and history of the region ruled by the Pious King Vachagan and declares "Let's turn to the Armenians from the East", that is, the historical territories of Artsakh, Aghvank, Utik. He also presents the historical figures that lived and operated in that region. Thus the author enables the reader to determine the specific historical period of the depicted actions, i.e. the first half of the 5th -6th centuries, which is also known as the period of the reign of Vachagan the Pious King [24, p. 82-83].

It is noteworthy that this region coincides with the geographical setting depicted in the poem "Khosrov and Shirin" by the Persian poet Nizami Ganjav.

We also come across a special opening line in the tale "Sun-Child", where the described actions took place in very ancient times: "...a few years before us... If I say: one thousand years, two thousand years, three thousand years, it will, nonetheless be not sufficient" [1]. Before proceeding to the actual actions of the fairy tale, Aghayan states that the depicted events have taken place "in ancient times", in a place between Masis and Aragats, where "the great Ararat valley is now, where our Ejmiadzin is, the city of Yerevan, the Yeraskh river is, the sea Geghama is" [1, p. 117]. There was a large village called Arevan or Armavan, whose inhabitants since times immemorial were Armenians, and the name of the village was derived from the root "arev" ("sun") because, according to some sources, at one time Armenians worshiped the sun and their main patriarch was also considered "Viceroy of the Sun", his relative or born from the sun.

Aghayan presents not only the geographical environment, but also the natural world surrounding the people who lived there before, their lifestyle, customs, noting that at that time "the air and water of Armavan were very clean and healthy. Its spring had forty fountainheads that were flowing out from forty places and then joining each other turned into river that was putting into work seven mills. In addition, the pastures of the village were full of immortal springs. Those springs had a name that suited their nature: one of them was alled "Milky Spring", another one- "Cold Spring". There was one called "Giving birth to boy", the other was named "One that eats sacks" and the other one- "One eating a lamb" and other names, too" [1, p. 187]. While depicting the wonderful beauty of Armavan's nature, the author is envious towards the people who spent their childhood among "immortal springs" and "blossoming flowers", as "...a good spring is a very dear thing. It smiles and laughs at those who drink its water, whispers in their ear, tells secrets, swings the mind of the one lying next to it and brings sweet sleep" [1].

The author refers to the Armenians living in Armavan, gives information about their lifestyle and states: "...both men and women, all were handsome, elegant, strong and tall. They had not even heard the name of headache, stomachache, heartache, stomachache, smallpox, measles and all the other pains that we saw. People got sick only when they were wounded by a beast or an enemy and or fell from a tree. Their life lasted very long, they were too long living. They lived so long that they got tired of living. Those who were short-living lived for a hundred years, but usually they lived for two and three hundred years and were changing their teeth for several times and gaining new strength" [1]. In each family living in Armavan there were up to three to four hundred people and all of them obeyed to the "Great Father", who was the head of all other fathers and for that reason was called patriarch or founder.

In those times that the author narrates about there were many patriarchs, but the entire Ararat valley, the banks of Yeraskh, the western and northern slopes of Aragats, the western shores of the Geghama Sea, the valleys of the Garni and Hrazdan rivers and their surrounding mountains were ruled by one patriarch, that is, by the father of Sun-Child, who was called Sun-Collar or in abbreviated form Hayrma.

Historical-geographical places as an imaginary and dreamlike locus

In the opening part of the poem "Tork the Ugly" Aghayan again mentions specific historical-geographical places aiming to restore the historical-geographical environment of historical Armenia with imaginary and dreamlike locus¹ - the state of Gugark, Loki and mountains of Lalvar² (Dictionary of physical-geographical objects of RA, 2007, p. 201), river Boghnik, the castle Upret ("Aramyan")³ as genetic mapping. This castle is currently in the Marneuli region of the Kvemo Kartli of Georgia, on the left bank of the river Shulaver, near the village Opret. According to a legend Shushan-Vardeni, the daughter of the military leader Vardan Mamikonyan (5th century), after suffering for a long time at the hands of her husband Vazgen [son of the prefect of Ashush], was thrown into the dungeon of this fortress [13, p. 257].

Fairy tale "Dragon Conqueror" starts with the description of the wonderful world of Hellas (since 1833 it was an ancient name for Greece) [19, p. 512], where a marvelous spring flowed from under a high mountain, which, according to the author, still exists and comes out from the same place. Aghayan always reminds the reader that the events he describes happened "...who knows how many thousands of years before us ...And in general, all the miracles that I have told you about have happened long ago, no one knows when" [1, p. 281].

It is noteworthy that in the opening formulas of a number of fairy tales the author outlines especially Mount Masis and its surrounding areas. In Armenian myth Masis is considered as a sacred "cosmic mountain" located in the "center of the world" and acts as "the world's axis" that connects the sky, the earth, the underworld and their inhabitants [16, p. 26]. The myths related to Masis have native Armenian, Indo-European origins, and according to the hypothesis about the origin of Armenians, Masis was located in the territory of the original homeland of Armenians, that is, "primordial Armenia" [18, p. 172].

In the *opening* formula of the fairy tale "Snake-Child and Arevahat" the realm of reality is outlined by the story of a king living near Mount Masis. Girls from the village named Arevan that was located on the opposite slope of Masis were to be brought to feed the king's "dragon son". While speaking about this village, the author states that all residents were Armenians" like we are now" [18, p. 166]. We can also see this special line in the *opening* formula of the fairy tale "Aregnazan or magical world", where the author introduces an old prince, Arman, who in ancient times lived at the foot of Masis. The description of Mount Masis is more vividly expressed in fairy tale "Sun - Child": the author begins the tale, presenting the snow-covered peak of Mount Masis, its shining beauty, puffy clouds that are moving up and down from different parts of the mountain and taking various forms. This miraculous scene was observed on Masis every morning, but it did not attract anyone's attention, as it was a common phenomenon for everyone: by the glimmer the people understood that it was time to get up and go on working.

The tale also tells about the brave men living in the canyons of Mount Masis: they were too strong and had no need of weapons and armor, as they could hill-sized rocks from the foot of Masis in such a way that they passed over the top of the mountain and fell on the other side. They are so great giants that when they come out of their deep and dark dens and go after their prey, the valleys of Masis rumble, and the smoke of their burning bonfires rises from the top of Masis and "clouds" it.

Closing formulas as folkloric transformations

The structure of the *closing* formulas of fairy tales is more explicit, as in this case the <u>author wants to remind</u> his reader that it is time to return from the journey to the fairy world. The

- 1 A locus in genetics refers to the physical location of a gene or a specific sequence within a chromosome.
- 2 They are located in the region of Lori, near the border of Georgia.
- 3 The castle was located in the province of Boghnopor of the state Gugark.

main closing formulas of Aghayan's fairy tales are transformations or versions of the formulas of folklore tales, for instance, "They reached their dream, and let you get to your dream, too" ("Snake-Child and Arevahat"; "Zangi-Zrangi"), "It was at this time that three apples fell from the sky" ("Aregnazan or magical world"), "Evil there, good here" ("Eghegnuhi"; "She-Reed"), "Let the evil stay there, and the good be here" ("Hazaran Blbul"; "The Firebird") and so on.

In the closing formulas, we sometimes come across moral conclusions that summarize the whole meaning of the tale and can have the value of an aphorism-proverb, a structural feature that is also characteristic for fables, for example, "They say that what is written on the forehead is impossible to change, and the one who digs pitch for the other he himself falls in it ("The Dragon Conqueror"). Aghayan ends the tale "Anahit" by presenting the importance of the harmony between education and craft. "Study and craft should be woven together, like king Vachagan's knitted silk with its mysterious talismans" [18]. At the same time this phrase serves as an epigraph for the fairy tale, emphasizes the importance of mastering a craft and reminds that the main idea of the fairy tale is that "the craft saved the king's life" [18].

However, some fairy tales lack the *traditional ending formula*. The author prefers to summarize the tale by making judgments based on its meaning or expressing an additional thought like: "Even today, on Shrove Monday, many people become khans [princes] in Tiflis, but a khan like Manuk-khan was only once and never was seen again" ["Little Khan/Prince"]. "And grandmother Gjulnaz used to answer to all our questions with love. Let god commiserate her: she was a kind-hearted old woman. She was really an old child, because she believed in the things that only children would believe" ("Children's Worldview or Light and Dark Worlds"). Finally, fairy tale "A little more! A little more!" ends with a bayati⁴ summarizing the idea of the tale.

Through the usage of the *opening* formulas, Aghayan indicates the differences between the literary version of fairy tale put forward by the author and its folklore prototype, adds his own elements of language thinking and breaks the accepted, petrified manifestations of the old formulas. In a number of fairy tales Aghayan brings closer to reality and clarifies the spatiotemporal indicators and thanks to such method restores the historical-geographical environment of historical Armenia, the characters of famous historical figures, names of many geographical places, as well as the lifestyle and customs of the Armenians who lived in the past.

Meanwhile closing formulas, despite their different variations, are more precise. They are mostly transformations or versions of the closing formulas of the folklore tale. Sometimes they summarize the whole meaning of the tale and acquire the value of a moral ending. In some tales the traditional formula of the end is completely absent, as the author prefers to summarize the tale by making judgments derived from its meaning or through an expression of an additional thought.

Narrator-reader intercourse in fairy tales

By emphasizing the need of processing the folklore material and being guided by certain principles of his own and peculiar approaches, Aghayan created fairy tales that played an invaluable role in the moral education for many generations of Armenian children. Aghayan underlined the role of a fairy tale in promoting mental and moral development and compared it to mother's milk that nourishes a child: "The fairy tale is the milk of our imagination, our talent and genius" [1, p. 213]. Growing up, the child is weaned from the mother's milk, but its result is not lost.

Aghayan's peculiar approach to the tale once gave rise to various criticism. In response to the accusation of one of the critics that his fairy tales are "anti-pedagogical" and "harmful"

⁴ Bayati - a type of tragic poem. A seven syllabic quatrain poem popular in the folklore poetry of the East, which was performed with the accompaniment of a musical instrument.

because "terrible, untrue things are told in them" [1], that "destroy" the "tender intelligence and imagination" of child reader, Aghayan gives explainatios and presents his own perception and interpretation of the fairy tale genre. So he writes: "My goal was and still is to introduce the child to the fairy tale world with the help of a fairy tale and to give him not a passive but an *active* role in it so that the child can enter into the role of the hero through his *imagination*, do what the hero does, be as brave as he, as courageous as he, resourceful, virtuous and honest like him [1].

In Aghayan's fairy tales the battle between good and evil is mostly emphasized: this struggle always ends with the victory of good. Naturally, while picturing such battle, the evil should be depicted with vivid colors and a grotesque figure, so that the contrast between evil and good is expressed more strongly and the victory of good is more convincing and impressive. This conflict reflected in fairy tales, will not disrupt the child's psychology, as some of Aghayan's contemporary pedagogues thought, but, on the contrary, will excite him/her more and stimulate his/her *imagination*.

Aghayan makes the fairy tale a key for recognizing and understanding various unfamiliar or little-known phenomena of reality, as a fairy tale is the best way, thanks to which a child can face the transformed hardships of life in the realm of fiction, for the first time in his/her life be in touch with possible cruelties, trials and learn lessons from the actions and steps of the hero [1].

In the fairy tales Aghayan not only discusses the problems of real life, but also gives the reader the keys for their solution. For this purpose, he presents in his positive heroes the type of a human being that fights for significant universal values. The author portrays in them the characteristic features that exist in common people, that is, courage, patriotism, honesty, ingenuity, awareness of the vital importance of work, etc. Aghayan was sure that the real prototypes of his positive heroes endowed with these qualities were and are among the common people. He believed that the achievements of those heroes gained by miraculous feats actually embody the age-old ideals of the people. Generally the positive heroes of all his fairy tales are endowed with virtues: their ingenuity and courage assists them in most dangerous situations and frees them. They defeat evil forces and show selfless devotion for the sake of common happiness. Aghayan rightly considers the human relationships described in fairy tales to be the repetition and reflection of similar human intercourse in real life and thereby confirms the realistic spirit of the folklore tale [23, p. 10].

In his fairy tales Aghayan was guided by the mindset that fairy tales should not be just a way to occupy the child, but should play a crucial role in the formation of a child's moral and healthy psychology: he was convinced that not every fairy tale has educational significance. In addition, the author urged not only the children, but also the adults to read his tales, thus creating the *author-reader link*: he regularly asks various questions and presents interesting folklore anecdotes, that is, he talks with his reader. Aghayan weaves insets into narrations of the main plot of fairy tales such as the myth of Hayk and Bel, the story of the flood and Noah's Ark, the myth of Pegasus, i.e., the legendary winged horse known from Greek mythology. Aghayan tries to introduce to children Armenian folklore myths and legends, to arise their interest towards them, as well as, towards Greek folklore.

In fairy tale "Sun-Child", the main hero, i.e. Sun-Child looks at the snow-covered peak of Mount Masis and wants to know that why the snow on Masis's top never melts. His mother hears his question and tells the story of the ship that is on top of that mountain. She explains to her son that if the snow on the top of the mountain melts, the ship will be damaged by the sun and rain. While presentation of the story of the flood and Noah's ark, the mother gives precious advices to her son, saying, for example, that only intelligence is not enough; one must also be righteous in order to receive God's assistance.

Telling that Noah is not only our forefather, but also the founder of other nations and tribes, the mother of the Sun-Child smoothly presents the myth of another forefather, Hayk, who is only "our patriarch". Aghayan, addresses the child reader and notes: "I only hope, my dear children, that no matter how boring the way I am telling you all this is, you will read it with love and reread it many times, because it is the story of our beloved forefather- the respected and adored patriarch Hayk, that is completely true, and not an imaginary tale or legend" [1, p. 194]. After addressing the reader Aghayan in parallel to the main plot weaves inset structures in separate chapters of the tale and presents the story of the flood and Noah's ark known from the Bible and then the myth of Hayk and Bel.

Aghayan begins the tale entitled "Dragon Conqueror" with a description of the wonderful world of Hellas (Greece) [19, p. 512]. The author addresses the child reader and states: "What I am about to tell you, dear children, happened, who knows, how many thousands of years ago before us... And in general, all the miracles that I told you about happened long ago, no one knows when."

Aghayan gives the reader information about the time and place of the actions and tells about a wonderful spring that flows from under a high mountain in Hellas, which, according to the author, still exists today and flows from the same place. One day, when a young man approaches to drink water from that spring, he wonders about the name of that wonderful spring. The girl at the spring tells the folklore legend about the wonderful spring and the story of the origin of its name: "...this is the spring of the Pyrenees. I heard from my grandmother that Pirena was a lovely woman. When her son was killed with an arrow by the huntress Artemis, Pirena cried so much, wailed so much, that she herself turned into a spring. This is why this spring is so sweet, its drops are the drops of a mother's loving heart" [19].

The further narration of the tale reveals that the young man was looking for the very spring of the Pyrenees, where since ancient times the winged horse named Pegasus used to come to drink water. Aghayan introduces into the main plot of the tale an inset story about the mythical winged horse known to us from Greek mythology. The author addresses to his reader and asks: "And you, my dear readers, have you heard that there was a horse named Pegasus, a fiery horse, white as snow, with magnificent silvery wings?" He was living on the top of Mount Helicon. Pegasus was very bright and lively, brisk and agile: he was climbing up to the clouds and even higher where even the eagle was unable to reach. There was no other horse like him in the world here wasn't any to match him in, and he has lived for many years on the top of Mount Helicon alone, free and happy..." [19]. The main character of the tale, Bellerophon, is the son of Glaucus, known from Greek mythology, who is one of the mighty heroes of Greece. With the help of Pegasus he killed the Chimera, a three-headed monster with the body of a large lion, [a lion in the front, a goat in the middle, and a snake in the back], which, exhaling flames from its jaws, devastated the country for a long time [11, pp. 138-142]. The author processed this plot that is well-known from Greek mythology and created his fairy tale "Dragon Conqueror" and thus introduced the child reader to the feats of these heroes and popular ideas about them.

Conclusion

Thus, let's sum up and note that Aghayan was one of the first to realize the need of processing folklore material and became a great master who produced peculiar literary processes of fairy tales. He was guided by certain principles that he himself put forward, had unique approaches and set forth his mindset according to which fairy tales should not only be a way to keep children busy but should play a crucial role in the formation of a child's moral and healthy psychology and in recognizing and understanding various unfamiliar phenomena of reality. The reader, in the realm of fiction (here, a fairy tale), gets

the opportunity to face the transformed hardships of life and, learns certain things from the actions and steps of the characters, tries to overcome possible trials that are awaiting people in real life [12, pp. 56-67].

In fairy tales the author weaves in general plot various inset narrations and introduces the child reader to Armenian folklore and myths trying to awaken in them love towards those things. It should be noted that after examining the *opening* and *closing* formulas found in fairy tales, we came to the conclusion that the *opening* and *closing* formulas have their own place in the structural system of the fairy tale [25] thanks to which the author indicates the limits of the text and outlines the border of reality.

Through the *opening* formulas of his fairy tales, Ghazaros Aghayan also delineates the border of reality, restores the historical-geographical environment of historical Armenia, the characters of famous historical figures, names of many geographical place, as well as the lifestyle and customs of the Armenians who lived in the past.

The *closing* formulas used in Aghayan's fairy tales are mainly the transformations or versions of the closing formulas of folklore tales, which, sometimes, summarize the whole meaning of the fairy tale and receive the value of an aphorism - proverb and acquire the value of a moral conclusion through which the author instructs his reader.

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ISSUES OF TEACHING ARMENIAN IN A DIPLOMATIC SETTING (ON THE CASE OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY)

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Abstract

The paper investigates the issues of language teaching, especially Armenian, within the realm of diplomacy. It comprehensively examines the problem of language study in diplomatic settings, specifically:

- 1. Problems and needs in language training of Armenian diplomats, and its forms of organization.
 - 2. The language teaching policy in the American diplomacy.
 - 3. The challenges of learning Armenian in the American diplomatic settings.

It should be underlined that language teaching and learning in diplomatic settings is predominantly a matter of national security, besides being a security issue, implies one of the best and most presentable ways to establish economic, social and diplomatic relations as well.

The authors have concluded as a result of this study that the Armenian language teaching, the development and application of assessment criteria in foreign diplomatic settings should become one of the state strategies widely adopted in the Republic of Armenia. It is of utmost importance to enrich the repositories of study programs, education manuals and dictionaries through mutual cooperation, making it consistent with the demand and established language teaching methodology.

Keywords and phrases: Armenian language, diplomacy, United States of America, Republic of Armenia, language evaluation level, evaluation criteria.

ՀԱՑԵՐԵՆԻ ՈՒՍՈՒՑՄԱՆ ՀԻՄՆԱՀԱՐՑԵՐԸ ԴԻՎԱՆԱԳԻՏԱԿԱՆ ՄԻՋԱՎԱՅՐՈՒՄ (ԱՄԵՐԻԿՅԱՆ ԴԻՎԱՆԱԳԻՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՕՐԻՆԱԿՈՎ)

ԱԼՎԱՐԴ ՄԵՄԻՐՋՅԱՆ - ԲԵՔՄԵԶՅԱՆ

Երևանի պետական համալսարանի դոցենտ, բանասիրական գիտությունների թեկնածու albeqmez@hotmail.com

ՆԱՐԻՆԵ ՎԱՐԴԱՆՑԱՆ

ՀՀ ԳԱԱ գիտակրթական միջազգային կենտրոնի դոցենտ, բանասիրական գիտությունների թեկնածու narine.vardanyan@isec.am

Համառոտագիր

Հոդվածի ուսումնասիրության թեման դիվանագիտության ոլորտում լեզվի, հատկապես՝ հայերենի ուսուցման հիմնախնդիրներն են։ Ընդհանուր առմամբ դիտարկվել է լեզվի ուսումնասիրության խնդիրը դիվանագիտական միջավայրերում, մասնավորապես՝

- 1. հայ դիվանագետների լեզվական ուսուցման խնդիրներ և պահանջները, կազմակերպման ձևերը,
- 2. լեզուների ուսուցման քաղաքականությունը ամերիկյան դիվանագիտության մեջ,
- 3. ամերիկյան դիվանագիտական միջավայրում հայերենի ուսուցման արդի խնդիրները։

Նշենք, որ դիվանագիտական միջավայրում լեզուների ուսուցումն ունի նախ և առաջ ազգային անվտանգության խնդիր։ Լեզվի իմացությունը անվտանգային խնդիր լինելուց զատ, բնականաբար, ենթադրում է նաև տնտեսական, սոցիական, և դիվանագիտական կապերի ստեղծման համար լավագույն և ներկայանալի ձևերից մեկը։

Ուսումնասիրության արդյունքում հեղինակներն հանգում են այն հիմնական եզրակացության, որ հայերենի ուսուցումը, գնահատման չափանիշների մշակումն ու ներդրումը օտարերկրյա դիվանագիտական միջավայրերում ևս պետք է դառնա ՀՀ պետական ռազմավարություններից մեկը։ Հարկ է փոխհամագործակցության միջոցով հարստացնել կրթական ծրագրերի, ուսումնական ձեռնարկների և բառարանների շտեմարանները՝ համապատասխանեցնելով պահանջարկին և լեզվի առկա ուսուցման մեթոդաբանությանը։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. հայերեն, դիվանագիտություն, Ամերիկայի Միացյալ Նահանգներ, Հայաստանի Հանրապետություն, լեզվի գնահատման մակարդակ, գնահատման չափանիշ։

ВОПРОСЫ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ АРМЯНСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКОЙ СРЕДЕ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДИПЛОМАТИИ)

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Аннотация

Темой исследования статьи являются проблемы преподавания языка, в частности армянского, в сфере дипломатии. В целом рассматривается проблема изучения языка в дипломатической среде, и в частности:

- 1. Проблемы и требования языковой подготовки армянских дипломатов, формы организации;
 - 2. Политика изучения языков в американской дипломатии;
- 3. Проблемы изучения армянского языка в американской дипломатической среде.

Следует отметить, что преподавание языков в дипломатической среде — это прежде всего вопрос национальной безопасности. Помимо проблемы безопасности, знание языка предполагает также один из лучших и наиболее презентабельных способов установления экономических, социальных и дипломатических отношений.

В результате исследования авторы приходят к выводу, что преподавание армянского языка, разработка и внедрение критериев оценки в зарубежной дипломатической среде также должны стать одной из государственных стратегий РА. Необходимо пополнять репозитории образовательных программ, учебников и словарей путем взаимного сотрудничества, в соответствии со спросом и существующей методикой преподавания языка.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: армянский язык, дипломатия, Соединенные Штаты Америки, Республика Армения, уровень оценки языка, критерии оценки.

Research topicality: Research on the challenges of teaching and learning Armenian in a diplomatic setting is considered to be a novelty due to the fact that language teaching and learning practices in a diplomatic setting were not previously identified as a research problem. Some studies or works related to the study of Armenian as a language of diplomatic negotiations were partially investigated but the focal point was the study of the vocabulary used and the language materials to represent us worldwide, thus, establishing our global presence. Nevertheless, such issues are not directly related to the subject matter of our interest, so it can be asserted that the issue of language teaching in the diplomatic setting is primarily new, topical and not relevantly studied in our scientific community. In relation to this issue, the research carried out is the first attempt to investigate the teaching challenges in a diplomatic setting, specifically as aligned with the American diplomacy.

Research purpose and issues: The purpose of the research is to identify the problem of language teaching, specifically Armenian, in the realm of diplomacy. In pursuit of this objective, the research developed in the direction of investigating several substrata:

- 1. The problem of language study in diplomatic settings was investigated in general, and problems and needs of language teaching for Armenian diplomats, and forms of its organization, specifically.
 - 2. The language teaching policy in American diplomacy.
 - 3. The issues of learning Armenian in the American diplomatic setting.

Research methodology: The methods of analysis, combination, comparison, and comprehensive interviews were implemented throughout the research.

Evolution of the issue: The main responsible body for the organization of training and professional development of the diplomats in the Republic of Armenia is the RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Diplomatic School of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia. The subject and objectives of its activities are outlined below:

- 1) Professional development of diplomats, as well as employees of departments responsible for foreign relations of governmental bodies,
- 2) Training of diplomatic corps by delivering special professional expertise to citizens with tertiary education of the Republic of Armenia,
- 3) Participation in international collaborative endeavors in science and education in the field of international relations,
 - 4) Implementation of some other educational programs [1].

Diplomatic school is the primary route of entering the diplomatic service.

Mediums of instruction are Armenian and English. Excellent knowledge and competence in the previously mentioned languages, as well as learning one more foreign language chosen by the applicant is mandatory.

Language proficiency is tested in both written and oral sections of the exam. The applicant references the knowledge of second foreign language he/she has mastered in the application form when submitting an application for admission. The first stage of the written examination includes a variety of examination questions concerning the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, Armenian history, world history and geography, conflict resolution process of Nagorno-Karabakh, multiple-choice test questions to check general knowledge, expertise and logical reasoning, as well as translation of professional texts in the language of instruction and the second foreign language previously referenced by the applicant.

Applicants who have successfully progressed beyond the initial phase of the written exam are invited to the second phase of the written exam (an essay on international relations/ foreign policy). Applicants successfully passing the second phase will be invited for the interview process and in case of successfully completing it will be eligible and be admitted to the course [1].

Based on the information accessible on the website, our diplomats at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs undertake some subjects: the list is introduced in detail in **Appendix 1**. It should be underlined that the latest possible data provided on the website are from 2017. As can be inferred from the list of subjects taught (as of 2017), the section of languages is not included. However, during the oral interview phase conducted by us, we discovered that the applicants pass several exams, including an essay writing in Armenian. It is inferred that students graduating from the universities apply for the studies in the Diplomatic School, thus, their knowledge of Armenian is excellent, so the problem of teaching Armenian is not the case.

In the case of foreign languages, Russian and English are taught as an integral part of the compulsory curriculum: they are taught based on specially developed programs, and upon its completion students master the oral and written communication skills in Russian and English. Additionally, another foreign language is also taught chosen by the students, mainly Georgian, Turkish or Azerbaijani. The Diplomatic School leadership assured us that the English and Russian language programs were specifically developed for the School based on the research carried out on the accumulated knowledge of respective international structures. The information is not freely accessible for specific reasons.

The role and importance of language teaching and learning, especially in the diplomatic setting, is a matter of national security. The next problem of our research delves into the demand for language teaching or language teaching standards applied.

Initiated from the midpoint of the 20th century continuously up to present time, educational reforms and standardized and non-standardized models of educational organizations were manifested and implemented prevalently in most developed countries of the world. From the standpoint of ensuring the quality of education and mutual recognition and mobility of diplomas, the adoption of consistent standards and institutional and program accreditations were the inception phases of the reforms.

In the context of language acquisition, it should be underlined that since the 1980s, US approaches to language teaching and learning were published: "National Standards for Foreign Language Learning in the 21st Century". From the 1990s, Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) as common European criteria was shaped and spread enabling the assessment of language competence, on the basis of which national systems of European language teaching and assessment were developed and implemented in all countries of the European Union [2].

It should be underscored that following the example of the European Union countries, other countries and states (e.g., China, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Egypt, etc.) have also developed and implemented national systems of language competence and assessment, facilitating the localization process of international standards and their further spread. Throughout the years, apart from English, teaching and assessment standards were developed for Croatian, Czech, German, Italian, French, and Spanish [3].

Integral to international standards for foreign language teaching and testing dwells the "level framework" of language assessment. From this perspective, the European framework differs to some extent from the American framework. The core representation of the difference is related to the titles for the level determinations. Therefore:

European framework [4].	American framework
A1 /beginner	0
A2 / elementary	1
B1 intermediate	2
B2 upper-intermediate	3
C1 advanced	4
C2 proficient	5

Essentially, the Common European Framework of foreign language assessment comprises 3 levels: A, B, C and 6 scales: A1, A2, B1, B2, C1 and C2 [4].

The American system has 6 levels: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and in each case it also distinguishes +levels, for example: 0, 0+, 1, 1+ and so on and so forth.

A specific and concrete scope of knowledge or expertise is defined for each level and scale.

It can be asserted that the level framework of foreign language learning and teaching has an unambiguous structure and methodology that serves as a guide for linguists when designing textbooks or education manuals based on the appropriate level. Each level should

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definitely include the following sections of language competence:

- 1. Vocabulary/lexicon
- 2. Speaking skills
- 3. Writing skills
- 4. Listening comprehension.

Unfortunately, standards have not yet been developed for Armenian that would enable us to assess the level of Armenian language competence. Concerning this issue, several attempts have been made at the chairs of languages of various institutions of higher education, but we are still devoid of an officially sanctioned system and internationally acceptable "standard" of teaching and assessment systems.

2. Foreign language teaching strategies in the American diplomatic system

We should consider the objectives, mechanisms, approaches and methods of teaching foreign languages in the American diplomacy settings in general, prior to addressing the problems of teaching Armenian specifically, as the language teaching approaches derive from the above-mentioned issues, and Armenian is also regarded an integral part of that system.

In the United States of America, all diplomats, military attachés, members of special services who must serve in foreign countries in the future, predominantly in embassies and consulates, undertake relevant foreign language courses. In the case of the US, teaching diplomats the language of the host country is a matter of national security (respectively, the famous experience of Yuri Kim is often introduced as an example).

Foreign language competence, besides being a security issue, implies one of the best and most presentable ways to establish economic, social and diplomatic relations as well. It is of utmost importance to clearly formulate and shape the objectives of language learning to develop and deliver language courses tailored to these needs. Foreign language teaching is conducted at the Foreign Service Office, specifically at the Foreign Service Institute (hereinafter referred to as FSI).

In the USA, FSI is an institution integrated within the State Department system, which is considered a small-scale university for diplomats. This is a school that develops other educational programs in line with language programs. Approximately 60 languages are taught here, including Armenian. Languages are taught considering the professional position of the individuals, the urgency and the language level to be finally mastered by the learners. It should be highlighted that due to the specific nature of the profession as in the case of military attachés, language training can be conducted in other language centers that are directly subordinate to FSI, specifically DLS (Diplomatic Language Services).

The level of language proficiency or competence for diplomats is carried out through tests developed by FSI, called FSI tests, and based on the field of expertise, can be used by other knowledge testing mechanisms as well, such as OPI (Oral Proficiency Interview, or oral proficiency assessment) or DLPT (Defense Language Proficiency Tests being a collection of foreign language tests and being used by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)), etc.

The duration of foreign language courses varies according to the complexity level of the language, which is also defined by FSI (see the table). It is apparent that four levels of complexity are identified. Consequently, language learning periods are defined: 24-30 weeks for languages of moderate difficulty and 88 weeks for languages perceived as complex. It should also be highlighted that language learning is regarded as the primary occupation for diplomat-students registered for language courses. They are mostly exempted from their obligation to attend the workplace so that they can spend 6-8 hours a day at the language school, by allocating all their work hours to language learning processes [5].

Category I: 23-24 weeks (575-600 hours)

Languages closely related to English

Afrikaans
Danish
Dutch
French
Italian

Afrikaans
Portuguese
Romanian
Spanish
Swedish

Category II: 30 weeks (750 hours) Languages similar to English

German

Category III: 36 weeks (900 hours)

Languages with linguistic and/or cultural differences from English

Indonesian Swahili Malaysian

Category IV: 44 weeks (1100 hours)

Languages with significant linguistic and/or cultural differences from English

Albanian Lithuanian
Amharic Macedonian
Armenian *Mongolian
Azerbaijani Nepali
Bengali Pashto

Bosnian Persian (Dari, Farsi, Tajik)

Polish Bulgarian Burmese Russian Croatian Serbian Czech Sinhala *Estonian Slovak *Finnish Slovenian *Georgian Tagalog *Thai Greek Hebrew Turkish Ukrainian Hindi *Hungarian Urdu Icelandic Uzbek *Vietnamese Khmer Lao Xhosa Zulu Latvian

Category V: 88 weeks (2200 hours)

Languages which are exceptionally difficult for native English speakers

Arabic

Cantonese (Chinese)
Mandarin (Chinese)

*Japanese
Korean

^{*} Languages preceded by asterisks are usually more difficult for native English speakers to learn than other languages in the same category.

After the completion of the course every student undergoes language proficiency assessments, which, as mentioned above, are designed to evaluate different areas of focus based on occupational traits. Language learning is conducted in four main directions: reading, listening, writing and speaking skills. In each case, a particular knowledge base, tools, and instructional materials and methodology are presupposed. Levels of language proficiency are tested in these three main directions, again based on occupational traits.

Testing language competency: Conventionally, the level of language proficiency being instructed is further assessed employing the ILR proficiency scale (Interagency The implementation of this benchmark has a compelling Language Roundtable). background. The implementation of this benchmark was necessitated in the 1950s, in light of the emergence of crisis in foreign relations.

Prior to that, if the language competence of government officials was primarily assessed as good, satisfactory, standard, and fluent, it soon became evident that such assessments do not provide an accurate representation of the language competence of the professionals, which frequently leads to national security issues. It was necessary to establish a unified mechanism for testing the foreign language proficiency that will reveal the accurate understanding of the language proficiency of officials. "The commission concluded that a system that is objective, relevant to all languages and for all positions within the civil service, and not associated with any language syllabus is of utmost importance for the United States government. Since the academic community lacked such a system, the government had to develop its own [6].

The ILR scale comprises six primary levels, ranging from 0 (which is considered non-functional proficiency) to 5 (which is comparable to that of a proficient native speaker of the language), as well as comprehensive descriptors of the '+' levels, commonly referred to as plus levels such as "0" and "0+", "1" and "1+", etc. The FSI testing center has developed a testing mechanism evaluated through a structured interview according to the above-mentioned 6-point scale, when the student's listening, speaking, reading and writing skills are tested and assessed.

(For the definitions of proficiency of all the levels, please see the table below featuring the standards for assessing the reading proficiency).

R-0: Reading 0 (No Proficiency) No practical ability to read the language. Consistently misunderstands or cannot comprehend at all.

R-0+: Reading 0+ (Memorized Proficiency) Can recognize all the letters in the printed version of an alphabetic system and high-frequency elements of a syllabary or a character system. Able to read some or all of the following: numbers, isolated words and phrases, personal and place names, street signs, office and shop designations. The above often interpreted inaccurately. Unable to read connected prose.

R-1: Reading 1 (Elementary Proficiency) Sufficient comprehension to read very simple connected written material in a form equivalent to usual printing or typescript. Can read either representations of familiar formulaic verbal exchanges or simple language containing only the highest frequency structural patterns and vocabulary, including shared international vocabulary items and cognates (when appropriate). Able to read and understand known language elements that have been recombined in new ways to achieve different meanings at a similar level of simplicity. Texts may include descriptions of persons, places or things: and explanations of geography and government such as those simplified for tourists. Some misunderstandings possible on simple texts. Can get some main ideas and locate prominent items of professional significance in more complex texts. Can identify general subject matter in some authentic texts. R-1+: Reading 1+ (Elementary Proficiency, Plus) Sufficient comprehension to understand simple discourse in printed form for informative social purposes. Can read material such as announcements of public events, simple prose containing biographical information or narration of events, and straightforward newspaper headlines. Can guess at unfamiliar vocabulary if highly contextualized, but with difficulty in unfamiliar contexts. Can get some main ideas and locate routine information of professional significance in more complex texts. Can follow essential points of written discussion at an elementary level on topics in his/her special professional field. In commonly taught languages, the individual may not control the structure well. For example, basic grammatical relations are often misinterpreted, and temporal reference may rely primarily on lexical items as time indicators. Has some difficulty with the cohesive factors in discourse, such as matching pronouns with referents. May have to read materials several times for understanding.

R-2: Reading 2 (Limited Working Proficiency) Sufficient comprehension to read simple, authentic written material in a form equivalent to usual printing or typescript on subjects within a familiar context. Able to read with some misunderstandings straightforward, familiar, factual material, but in general insufficiently experienced with the language to draw inferences directly from the linguistic aspects of the text. Can locate and understand the main ideas and details in material written for the general reader. However, persons who have professional knowledge of a subject may be able to summarize or perform sorting and locating tasks with written texts that are well beyond their general proficiency level. The individual can read uncomplicated, but authentic prose on familiar subjects that are normally presented in a predictable sequence which aids the reader in understanding. Texts may include descriptions and narrations in contexts such as news items describing frequently occurring events, simple biographical information, social notices, formulaic business letters, and simple technical material written for the general reader. Generally the prose that can be read by the individual is predominantly in straightforward/high-frequency sentence patterns. The individual does not have a broad active vocabulary (that is, which he/she recognizes immediately on sight), but is able to use contextual and real-world cues to understand the text. Characteristically, however, the individual is quite slow in performing such a process. Is typically able to answer factual questions about authentic texts of the types described above.

1

- R-2+: Reading 2+ (Limited Working Proficiency, Plus) Sufficient comprehension to understand most factual material in non-technical prose as well as some discussions on concrete topics related to special professional interests. Is markedly more proficient at reading materials on a familiar topic. Is able to separate the main ideas and details from lesser ones and uses that distinction to advance understanding. The individual is able to use linguistic context and real-world knowledge to make sensible guesses about unfamiliar material. Has a broad active reading vocabulary. The individual is able to get the gist of main and subsidiary ideas in texts which could only be read thoroughly by persons with much higher proficiencies. Weaknesses include slowness, uncertainty, inability to discern nuance and/or intentionally disguised meaning.
- Reading 3 (General Professional Proficiency) Able to read within a normal range of speed and with almost complete comprehension a variety of authentic prose material on unfamiliar subjects. Reading ability is not dependent on subject matter knowledge, although it is not expected that the individual can comprehend thoroughly subject matter which is highly dependent on cultural knowledge or which is outside his/her general experience and not accompanied by explanation. Text-types include news stories similar to wire service reports or international news items in major periodicals, routine correspondence, general reports, and technical material in his/her professional field; all of these may include hypothesis, argumentation and supported opinions. Misreading rare. Almost always able to interpret material correctly, relate ideas and "read between the lines," (that is, understand the writers' implicit intents in text of the above types). Can get the gist of more sophisticated texts, but may be unable to detect or understand subtlety and nuance. Rarely has to pause over or reread general vocabulary. However, may experience some difficulty with unusually complex structure and low frequency idioms.
- R-3+: Reading 3+ (General Professional Proficiency, Plus) Can comprehend a variety of styles and forms pertinent to professional needs. Rarely misinterprets such texts or rarely experiences difficulty relating ideas or making inferences. Able to comprehend many sociolinguistic and cultural references. However, may miss some nuances and subtleties. Able to comprehend a considerable range of intentionally complex structures, low frequency idioms, and uncommon connotative intentions, however, accuracy is not complete. The individual is typically able to read with facility, understand, and appreciate contemporary expository, technical or literary texts which do not rely heavily on slang and unusual items.
- R-4: Reading 4 (Advanced Professional Proficiency) Able to read fluently and accurately all styles and forms of the language pertinent to professional needs. The individual's experience with the written language is extensive enough that he/she is able to relate inferences in the text to real-world knowledge and understand almost all sociolinguistic and cultural references. Able to "read beyond the lines" (that is, to understand the full ramifications of texts as they are situated in the wider cultural, political, or social environment). Able to read and understand the intent of writers' use of nuance and subtlety. The individual can discern relationships among sophisticated written materials in the context of broad experience. Can follow unpredictable turns of thought readily in, for example, editorial, conjectural, and literary texts in any subject matter area directed to the general reader. Can read essentially all materials in his/her special field, including official and professional documents and correspondence. Recognizes all professionally relevant vocabulary known to the educated non-professional native, although may have some difficulty with slang. Can read reasonably legible handwriting without difficulty. Accuracy is often nearly that of a well-educated native reader.

R-4+: Reading 4+ (Advanced Professional Proficiency, Plus) Nearly native ability to read and understand extremely difficult or abstract prose, a very wide variety of vocabulary, idioms, colloquialisms and slang. Strong sensitivity to and understanding of sociolinguistic and cultural references. Little difficulty in reading less than fully legible handwriting. Broad ability to "read beyond the lines" (that is, to understand the full ramifications of texts as they are situated in the wider cultural, political, or social environment) is nearly that of a well-read or well-educated native reader. Accuracy is close to that of the well-educated native reader, but not equivalent.

R-5: Reading 5 (Functionally Native Proficiency) Reading proficiency is functionally equivalent to that of the well-educated native reader. Can read extremely difficult and abstract prose; for example, general legal and technical as well as highly colloquial writings. Able to read literary texts, typically including contemporary avantgarde prose, poetry and theatrical writing. Can read classical/archaic forms of literature with the same degree of facility as the well-educated, but non-specialist native. Reads and understands a wide variety of vocabulary and idioms, colloquialisms, slang, and pertinent cultural references. With varying degrees of difficulty, can read all kinds of handwritten documents. Accuracy of comprehension is equivalent to that of a well-educated native reader [7].

Context and Challenges in Armenian Language Learning and Acquisition

As indicated earlier, Armenian is on the third rank of the scale based on its level of complexity, and usually 44 weeks or 1100 hours are dedicated to learning Armenian due to its complexity level. In the diplomatic setting, Armenian is also not widely regarded as a popular language, based on the capabilities of our country. Consequently, it results in a disparity between the number of specialists and diplomats, and in comparison to other languages, this number is relatively small.

The learning process adheres to the same logic as in the case of other languages: the enrichment of vocabulary, the refinement of speaking and writing skills, listening comprehension and understanding of the spoken language.

We concentrate on identifying some challenges being noticed during our activities, which are primarily related to the Armenian language.

Professional framework: Specialists teaching in diplomatic schools are primarily native speakers. In accordance with the language competence, they have insufficient linguistic education. And those with professional education in the relevant language (and the case is not only the language, but the specialist should also have knowledge in culture and history) generally do not know English in a way that they can properly introduce the grammar and rules of the language by employing the accurate English terminology.

Education manuals: Education manuals are the subsequent issue to be identified and studied. In the case of Armenian, there is also the issue concerning the existence of Western Armenian and Eastern Armenian languages. At a certain point, Western Armenian was also the language of instruction in these schools, but gradually, due to objective factors, Western Armenian was assigned to a secondary position and is no longer considered a language of state importance. Nevertheless, it should be highlighted that education manuals developed in Western Armenian are occasionally of better quality and methodologically properly structured, such as the education manual by Gevorg Bardakchyan "A Textbook of Modern Western Armenian" [8].

Meanwhile, Eastern Armenian education manuals are distinguished by their emphasis on grammar and do not fulfill the major professional prerequisites of diplomatic education as

a rule. Regarding the content, most education manuals are designed to transfer knowledge of the fundamental levels of language proficiency such as "0+", "1" and "1+". They facilitate letter identification, rather basic conversational skills and basic or trivial knowledge (main topics include family, profession, food, transport, directions, weather, etc.).

However, there is shortage of education manuals that satisfy the criteria of advanced levels of language proficiency: specifically, they are not suitable for the professional field, i.e. all the diplomatic criteria established by the FSI during the assessment exams.

Priority is given to instruction materials developed by the teaching staff being mainly obtained from the Internet, newspapers, videos, etc.

From a methodological standpoint, such manuals do not facilitate equal development of all three skills: reading, speaking, and listening skills, as in this instance, they are not adequately equipped with instruction materials to develop the auditory apparatus.

The next matter of consideration is dictionaries in general sense and specialized dictionaries specifically that indicates a substantial disparity and necessitates sustained professional commitment and professional duties.

Education manuals prevailing in modern professional discourse are identified in Refferances [9]; [10]; [11]; moreover, education manuals are also available being developed by FSI, without free and open access.

Conclusions: In light of the findings of this research, the researchers have arrived at the following conclusions:

- 1. Teaching languages in a diplomatic setting is predominantly a matter of national security, becides being a security issue, implies one of the best and most presentable ways to establish economic, social and diplomatic relations as well.
- 2. There are Common European and American frameworks identifying the proficiency standards for language education and assessment, nevertheless, there is no precise categorization for the Armenian language from the standpoint of national standards.
- 3. In some countries, in the diplomatic setting (specifically, the case of the USA is the focal point of our study), based on concerns for national security, foreign language teaching guidelines are put into practice by government entities under state supervision.
- 4. When referring to educational frameworks, we mean the course or curriculum contents, methods for language competence development according to particular professional characteristics, the methodology, the education manuals, the testing and assessment of the extent of knowledge.
- 5. In the case of the USA, as previously identified, not only the problem of foreign language education is closely supervised by governmental bodies in the American diplomatic setting, but also the methodology and approaches of teaching English in foreign diplomatic settings.
- 6. Taking the above-mentioned into account, we consider that the teaching of Armenian, the development and implementation of assessment criteria in foreign diplomatic settings should also be incorporated into the state strategies.
- 7. It is imperative to enrich the databases of educational programs, education manuals and dictionaries through mutual cooperation, in accordance with the requirements and the established methods of language instruction.

Appendix 1: Educational courses for diplomats

Topics for mid-career training program 2014 Some aspects of Armenia's foreign policy

1	The current state of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict	
2	Armenia's relations with neighboring countries	
3	Armenia's relations with the Eurasian Union and the Russian Federation	
4	Armenia's relations with countries in the Americas	
5	5 Armenia – European Union relations	
6	6 Armenia's relations with major international organizations	
7	Armenia's relations with the Arab world	
8	Armenia's relations with countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific	
9	100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide and beyond	
10	Challenges of parliamentary diplomacy	
11	The structure of Armenian Diaspora and trends of change	
12	The legal framework for Armenia's diplomatic service	
13	Some issues of international law	
14	Summary of Armenia's foreign policy	
Practical skills		
15	Negotiation skills	
16	Public diplomacy	
17	Communications skills	
18	Political analysis and diplomatic correspondence	
19	Working with the media	
20	Psychology and communications	
21	State protocol of Armenia	
22	Financial reporting	

Consular training

Topic for Consular Training Course (2014)

The rights and duties of Consuls according to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and the Republic of Armenia "Law on Consular Service"

Information technologies in Consular Services

Services offered to citizens. Receiving of citizens and etiquette

Providing citizens with Reference Letters; Requesting required documents; Verification of documents

Ensuring accessibility to information and awareness by the citizens of the legislation about and procedures of consular activities; working with the media

- a) The concept of a state duties, calculating of duties, and their transfer to the state budget,
- b) Quarterly and annual consular reports
- c) Special documents: their types, usage and registry

Processing documents for granting of Special Residency Status in the Republic of Armenia

Processing passports-related cases

Passport-related cases: processing of documents on acquiring and changing citizenship of the Republic of Armenia

Registration of citizens subject to military service
Notary services: legislation
Issuing Certificates of Repatriation of the RA
Registration of births, marriages, deaths, adoption etc.
Consular legalization of documents
Consular registry
Issuing visas of entry to the Republic of Armenia

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- Details are on https://www.actfl.org/educator-resources/world-readiness-standards-for-learning-languages, as of 14.02.2024.
- https://www.coe.int/en/web/common-european-framework-reference-languages/reference-level-descriptions
- For the European framework, please read English language description beneath, in the link: https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId= 090000168045bc7b;
- 5. For more detailed information: https://www.coe.int/en/web/common-european-framework-reference-languages/level-descriptions
- 6. https://effectivelanguagelearning.com/language-guide/language-difficulty
- 7. https://www.govtilr.org/Skills/IRL%20Scale%20History.htm
- 8. https://www.govtilr.org/Skills/ILRscale4.htm
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10. Eastern Armenian Books:

- Eastern Armenian for the English–Speaking World: http://www.armin.am/images/menus/2238/Arevelahayeren.pdf
- Eastern Armenian Comprehensive Self-Study Language Course: https://pdfcoffee.com/eastern-armenian-comprehensive-self-study-language-course-pdf-free.html
- Armenian. Modern Eastern Armenian https://vahagnakanch.files.wordpress.com/2011/04/modern-eastern-armenian.pdf or here: https://books.google.fr/books?id=SGyop5guXDkC&lpg=PP1&dq=armenian&pg=PR4#v=onepage&q&f=false
- Mary Hakobyan, Eastern Armenian textbook, https://easternarmeniantextbook.com/

11. Grammar:

- Elementary Modern Armenian Grammar: https://archive.org/details/ ElementaryModernArmenianGrammar/page/n13/mode/2up?view=theater(in English)
- Armenian Grammar:http://www.dictionnaires-machtotz.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=97&Itemid=80&Iang=fr

12. Online Resources:

• Eastern Armenian Language:https://armeniapedia.org/wiki/Armenian_Language_Lessons

•	Learn	Eastern	Armenian with Veronica-
	Lesson	1	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U0XszA9vW1s
	Lesson	2	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2M0wmK7nSdk
	Lesson	3	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JATuQGXf Tc
	Lesson	4	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pSzd7knynqE
	Lesson	5:	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iBVtm1mWWfA

Lesson 6	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x6BK6 Urppw
Lesson 7	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=72rx5MbYITM
Lesson 8	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GGv3q44RHyE
Lesson 9	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zlrjgwdnikY
Lesson 10	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xWEEFW3ek0c

- The Eastern Armenian Alphabet:https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z46vAYblc s
- Western and Eastern Armenian Pronunciation Differences: https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=tJywTbljQVY
 - $\label{thm:comparison} The \ \ Eastern \ \ Armenian \ \ Three \ \ Part \ \ Consonant \ \ System: \ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lsv90IA6Qao$
- · Eastern Armenian Phrasebook: http://wikitravel.org/en/Armenian (Eastern) phrasebook

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TRANSLATION AS A FORM OF INTERCULTURAL INTERRELATION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO D. SAMOYLOV'S TRANSLATIONS OF G. EMIN'S POETRY)

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Abstract

The article is a special reference to the Russian-Armenian cultural-literary relations through the light of David Samoilov's translations, whose literary heritage is closely connected with Armenian poetry. It is well-known that D. Samoilov is a poet of the front-line generation, whose lyrics reflected the best traditions of Russian literature. Following the traditions of classical Russian poetry, starting from Pushkin to the lyrics of Akhmatova, he perfectly manifested the richness of poetic personae and multiplication of poetic voice.

Samoilov's poetic individuality was also perfectly illustrated in his translations, where he managed to convey the national and individual characteristics of the verse and rhythmical features. His best translations were included in the book entitled as *Contemporary Poets*, which presents not only the works of Western and Eastern poets, but also some translation principles.

Samoilov got acquainted with the best examples of Armenian poetry through the translations of V. Brusov, A. Blok and other famous members of the Russian literary elite, which inspired him to commence his own laborious translation work. The vast majority of Samoilov's translation heritage is from the lyrics of the famous poet Gevorg Emin, whose poetry has unique philosophical content, profound patriotism, morality and aestheticism.

On the basis of comparative analysis, this article examines the translations of G. Emin's poems "The Twentieth Century" and "Rainy Autumn", which have parallel poetical perception with original. Samoilov managed to convey not only the thematic content, but also the richness of style, rhyme and intonation. The translations masterfully recreated the poetic individuality of the Armenian poet, the progressiveness of his thoughts and feelings.

Key words and phrases: translation, original, comparative analysis, rhyme, poetic voice, Russian-Armenian literary relationships.

ԹԱՐԳՄԱՆՈւԹՅՈՒՆԸ ՈՐՊԵՍ ՄԻՋՄՇԱԿՈՒԹԱՅԻՆ ՀԱՂՈՐԴԱԿՅՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՄԻՋՈՑ (Գ. ԷՄԻՆԻ ՊՈԵԶԻԱՅԻ՝ Դ. ՍԱՄՈՅԼՈՎԻ ԹԱՐԳՄԱՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԼՈՒՅՍԻ ՆԵՐՔՈ)

ՁԱՐՈՒՀԻ ՀԱՑՐՑԱՆ

ՀՀ ԳԱԱ Մ. Աբեղյանի անվան գրականության ինստիտուտի արտասահմանյան գրականության, գրական կապեր և գրական տեսություն բաժնի առաջատար գիտաշխատող, բանասիրական գիտությունների թեկնածու, դոցենտ nerses91@rambler.ru

ԼՈՒԻԶԱ ԳԱՍՊԱՐՅԱՆ

ՀՀ Գիտությունների ազգային ակադեմիայի Մ. Աբեղյանի անվան գրականության ինստիտուտի արտասահմանյան գրականության, գրական կապեր և գրական տեսություն բաժնի գիտաշխատող, բանասիրական գիտությունների թեկնածու luisa.gasparyan83@gmail.com

Համառոտագիր

Հոդվածը նվիրված է ռուս բանաստեղծ Դավիթ Սամոյլովի թարգմանչական գործունեության ուսումնասիրությանը, որի գրական ժառանգության մեջ մեծ տեղ են զբաղեցնում հայ պոեզիայից կատարված թարգմանությունները, այդպիսով նպաստելով ռուս–հայկական գրական կապերի զարգացմանն ու ամրապնդմանը։

Հոդվածում նշվում է, որ Դ.Սամոյլովը հայտնի է որպես Հայրենական մեծ պատերազմի սերնդի բանաստեղծ, որի քնարերգությունը ձևավորվել է ռուս գրականության լավագույն ավանդութների ազդեցությամբ։

Մամոյլովն իրեն համարում էր ռուսական դասական պոեզիայի հետևորդ։ Նրա քնարերգությունը իր մեջ ներառում է այն գրական ավանդույթները, որոնք սկիզբ են առել Պուշկինից մինչև Ախմատովայի պոեզիան։

Մամոյլովն իր բանաստեղծություններում հանդես է գալիս որպես խորհող, դիտարկող բանաստեղծ, որի քնարերգությունը աչքի է ընկնում հարուստ լեզվաոձական առանձնահատկություններով։

Մամոյլովի բանաստեղծական անհատականությունը հստակ դրսևորվել է նաև նրա թարգմանություններում, որտեղ նա կարողացել է նրբորեն և մեծ հուզականությամբ փոխանցել իր թարգմանած բանաստեղծի ազգային և անհատական ոձի առանձնահատկությունները։ Նրա լավագույն թարգմանությունները, որոնք արտացոլում են բանաստեղծի թարգմանչական սկզբունքները, տեղ են գտել «Ժամանակակից բանաստեղծներ» գրքում, որտեղ ներկայացված են թարգմանություններ արևմտյան և արևելյան երկրների բանաստեղծների պոեզիաներից։

Վ. Բրյուսովի, Ա. Բլոկի և այլ ռուս նշանավոր մտավորականների աշխատանքների լույսի ներքո Մամոյլովը ծանոթանում է հայ պոեզիայի լավագույն նմուշներին, որոնք հետագայում ոգեշնչում են նրան կատարել բազմաթիվ թարգմանություններ։

Մամոյլովի թարգմանական ժառանգության մեջ մեծ տեղ են զբաղեցնում հայտնի բանաստեղծ Գևորգ Էմինի քնարերգության թարգմանությունները։ Գ. Էմինի պոեզիան աչքի է ընկնում իր փիլիսոփայական բովանդակությամբ, անձնվեր հայրենասիրությամբ, բարձր քաղաքացիական պաթոսով՝ արտացոլելով նրա բարոյական և գեղագիտական սկզբունքները։

Կիրառելով համեմատական վերլուծության մեթոդը՝ հոդվածում համակողմանի ուսումնասիրվում են Էմինի «Քսաներորդ դարը», «Անձրևոտ աշունը» ստեղծագործությունների ռուսերեն թարգմանությունները։ Ակնհայտ է, որ Սամոյլովին հաջողվել է փոխանցել ոչ միայն Գ. Էմինի պոետիկ լեզուն և ոձը, հանգավորումն ու արտահայտչական հարստությունը, այլև գաղափարախոսությունը։

Թարգմանություններում վարպետորեն արտացոլվում է հայ բանաստեղծի անհատականությունը, նրա մտքերի և զգացմունքների հուզականությունը, առաջադեմ հայացքները։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. թարգմանություն, բնագիր, համեմատական վերլուծություն, հանգ, փոխաբերություն, ռուս–հայկական գրական կապեր։

ПЕРЕВОД КАК ФОРМА МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОГО ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ПЕРЕВОДОВ Д. САМОЙЛОВА ИЗ ПОЭЗИИ Г. ЭМИНА)

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Аннотация

Статья посвящена исследованию переводческой деятельности русского поэтапереводчика Давида Самойлова, активного продолжателя литературных взаимосвязей между Россией и Арменией, литературное наследие которого тесно связано с армянской поэзией.

В статье отмечается, что Д. Самойлов известен как поэт фронтового поколения,

лирика которого вобрала и отразила в себе лучшие традиции русской литературы.

Самойлов считал себя последователем классической русской поэзии, вобравшей в себя лучшие литературные традиции, начиная с Пушкина до лирики Ахматовой. В своих стихотворениях Самойлов предстает как поэт размышляющий, наблюдающий, лирика которого выделяется богатством его поэтического языка и стиля.

Поэтическая индивидуальность Самойлова ярко проявилась также и в его переводах, где ему удавалось тонко и проникновенно передавать национальные и индивидуальные особенности стиха переводимого поэта.

Лучшие переводы Самойлова, отразившие переводческие принципы поэта, вошли в книгу ''Поэты-современники", где представлены работы из поэзии европейских и восточных поэтов.

Посредством переводов В. Брюсова, А. Блока и других известных русских поэтов-переводчиков Самойлов ознакомился с лучшими образцами армянской поэзии, которые воодушевили его на многочисленные переводы. В переводческом наследии Самойлова большое место занимают переводы из лирики известного поэта Геворга Эмина, поэзия которого выделяется своим философским содержанием, глубоким патриотизмом, гражданским пафосом, отразившие его нравственные и эстетические принципы. Методом сопоставительного анализа в статье исследованы переводы таких стихотворений Эмина, как "Двадцатый век", "Дождливая осень", свидетельствующие о том, что они выполнены равнозначно подлинникам, где Самойлову удалось передать не только смысл, но и стиль, рифмическое и интонационное богатство подлинников.

В переводах мастерски воссоздана поэтическая индивидуальность армянского поэта, прогрессивность его мыслей и чувств, гражданская позиция.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: перевод, подлинник, сравнительный анализ, рифма, метафора, русско-армянские литературные взаимосвязи.

Introduction

Russian-Armenian literary relations have long and productive history which aims at the dissemination of the cultural-literary heritage and its further enrichment. It is known that on the basis of the solid literary relations the national culture receives additional overtones and inspiration for further development and prosperity. One of the main triggers of cultural-literary relations is the art of translation.

One cannot fail to observe that Russian translators have a powerful academic potential and a well-established school of translation. Thanks to translation activities, the literary heritage of many authors was translated into Russian and from Russian into other languages. The solid bridge between Russian-Armenian literary relations was built by the members of the Russian literary elite such as Yu. Veselovsky, V. Brusov, M. Gorky who, after getting acquainted with Armenian literature, highly commended its vibrant originality and worked on translating it. In 1893 Yu. Veselovsky, together with Minas Berberyan, published *Armenian Novelists*, an anthology of Armenian prose including Armenian writers like Khachatur Abovyan and Ghazaros Aghayan.

When *The Book of Lamentations*, a 10th century masterpiece of Armenian and world Christian literature by St. Gregory of Narek was first translated into Russian (first translation in 1809, then a partial translation done by N. Grebnev in 1969), reviews with utmost admirations were received from Moscow, Minsk, Baltic countries, etc. Thanks to Russian translations, Armenian literature became widely known within the borders of Armenia, which include the historiography of the 5th century, works of Nahapet Kuchak, songs of Sayat-Nova, poems and works of H. Tumanyan, G. Emin, G. Matevosyan et al.

The Armenian literary elite also made a great contribution to the development

of Russian-Armenian literary relations, among them were H. Tumanyan, V. Teryan, Av. Isahakyan, E. Charents and others, whose translations presented the best examples of Russian literature to Armenian readers.

For example, Stepanos Nazaryan (1812-1879) was one of the largest orientalists of the time and the founder of "Ferdowsi studies" in Russia. In Kazan, 1849 he defended his dissertation, in which he comprehensively analyzed Ferdowsi's poem "Shahnameh". Nazaryan also made a complete Russian translation of Saadi's "Gulistan (The Rose Bush of Sheikh Muslehaddin Saadi of Shiraz, famous under the name "Gulistan"), which for a quarter of a century remained the only canonical Russian translation. Nazaryan himself was a supporter of the spiritual revival of the Armenian people and put forward the idea of public education. In 1858-1864 in Moscow published the magazine «Հյուսիսափայլ».

Methodological basis

The **aim** of the microanalysis is to analyze the translations of Russian poet and critic D. Samoylov (with special reference to G. Emin's poetry translations). The **methodological approach** of the study is multifaceted, as it comprises; a) the comparative analysis of translations of both Russian and Armenian piece of poetry with special reference to the textual and extra-textual factors, b) linguo-stylistic and linguo-poetic analysis of the original and translation.

The literary-cultural relations

The flourishing period of Russian-Armenian intercultural relations has been observed since the second half of the twentieth century, when Armenian poetry became the focus of attention of such famous Russian poets as V. Zvyagintseva, E. Nikolaevskaya, A. Akhmatova, B. Akhmadulina, I. Snegova, and et al, and thanks to their poetic translation the Armenian literature has reached a more advanced level as a part of the world literature.

The famous Russian poet David Samoilov had deep interest in Armenian culture and literature, which he eagerly translated and introduced to Russian readers. D. Samoilov is known as the front-line generation author, whose poetry is distinguished by deep patriotism and devotion to motherland. His unique attitude towards patriotism and literary aesthetics are introduced in such works as *Contemporary Poets* [3], *Collected Poems and Verses* [4], *Book about Russian rhyme* [5], *Memoirs* [6], etc. His creative works won great recognition among readers and literary critics not only in Russia, but also abroad. Samoilov considered himself a follower of classical Russian poetry, who followed the best literary traditions, starting from Pushkin to the lyrics of Akhmatova.

Samoilov's poetic individuality and talent was also clearly manifested in his translations, where he managed to transfer accurately the national and individual characteristics of the original text. His best translations, which reflected his principles and mechanisms, were included in the book entitled *Contemporary Poets* [3], presenting the poetry of Western and Eastern authors. P. Antokolsky, highly appreciating the merits of the book, wrote: "He showed himself here to be a master of transfer [3, p.7].

Samoilov's creative connection with Armenian poetry was not accidental. The poet emphasized that he was inspired by the artistic translations of Armenian poetry done by I. Selvinsky, M. Petrovykh, V. Zvyagintseva, who read them in warm and aesthetic literary evenings. Since then, the poet connected his creative destiny with Armenia and its' literary heritage.

One cannot fail to observe that the vast majority of D. Samoilov's translations were from the lyrics of the 20th century Armenian poet G. Emin (1919-1998), whose creativity is the manifestation of the classical Armenian poetry traditions. Emin's poetry is full of love

and devotion towards Armenia, for its people. His creativity is flavoured with profound philosophical thinking and wisdom.

Samoilov's translations include the following collections of Emin's poetry, as *Poems* [9], *Hello, Joy* [11] *Century. Earth. Love* [12], *Selected Works* [13], *Swallow from Ashtarak* [14] and many others, in which he managed to represent his poetic voice and sensitive worldview.

G. Emin's poem "The Twentieth Century" can be highlighted to be among the best translations done by Samoilov. Here Emin reverberates the entire epoch of terrible and bloody events. The poem is a special form of "lyrical I" – a poetic voice with complex and orchestrated structure, a range of various representations and stances [18]. It is the poet's protest against the vices of human cruelty and oppressive injustice. According to Emin, the 20th century is the "age of jazz and cancer," "the century of hassle and spasms," in which "the truth was crucified without trial on the crosses of radio towers" However, by revealing the imperfections and irreconcilable contradictions of the cataclysmic epoch, the poet still believed in its transformation, a bright future [17].

The comparison of original and Samoilov's translation reveals the identical worldview perception within the frame of spatial-temporal domain. A fragment of the translation sounds in the following way;

Քսաներորդ դար Ստրուկ ազգերի ազատագրում Եվ ազատների նոր ստրկացում Առեղծվածային բոլոր հարցերի Եվ... խրթի՜ն հարցո՜ւմ։ Ճշգրիտ պատասխան [16, c. 186]։ Двадцатый век,
Освобождение наций.
Эпоха небывалых революций.
Век скоростей.
Высот.
Полярных станций.
Простор Вселенной,
Узость резерваций...[12, с.10].

Samoilov didn't know Armenian, and there is a solid assumption that he first did the interlinear — word for word translation, then the artistic one. A comparative analysis of the original and the translation showed that, in general, the translation transfers the ideology and the structural peculiarities of the poem by applying the method of alternating comparisons and contrasts, additions. It's a kind of dramatic monologue directed to an addressee (the reader). Trying to follow the meaning of the original, Samoilov preserved the syntactic structure of the translation, correctly conveying the meaning of rhetorical appeals, exclamations, prosodic features that enhance the expressive feelings and anxious mood of the poet. One cannot fail to observe that the translator used the stylistic device — repetition. By repeating the line பெயமிերորդ դար / Двадцатый век (Twentieth century), the translator focused the readers' attention on the rigorous epoch.

The same mechanism of repetition is obvious in the end of the poem. However, the pessimistic overtones suddenly turned towards optimism. The poet still believed in the power of kind, in the bright renewal of life, bringing happiness to mankind. Samoylov shared Emin's attitude as he added in Russian version the expression \mathcal{A} septo ε 3mo! (I believe in that!):

Ոչ, ինչքա՜ն էլ քեզ միջնադար տանեն, Բռնակալների անվամբ անվանեն, Դարը կդառնաս Դու Ճշմարտության, Բարու, Արդարի՜...[16, c.187]։ Двадцатый век!
Мне очень дорога
Твоя борьба,
Размах
И жажда света.
Ты будешь веком
Счастья и добра,
Двадцатый век,
Я верю в это!.. [12, с.11].

In this connection A. Lilova stated: «Recreation in all possible completeness of the indivisible unity and integrity of the original, the maximum adequacy of the content and form embodied in it - this is, ultimately, the criterion of a perfect translation. A translator can consider his work - the translation of a given work - completed, and his duty to the author and reader fulfilled, if the result he obtains stands the test of this criterion.» [2, c.67].

Another interesting example of translation of piece of poetry is "The Rainy Autumn":

ԱՆՁՐԵՎՈՏ ԱՇՈՒՆ

Երբ ամռան խեղդող տապերից հետո, Երկինքը թնդանց ամպ ու որոտով, Եվ անձրև՜տեղաց հորդ ու փրկարար. Փա՜ռք տվեց նրան՝ երկինք կոչվածին, Աշխարհը արար, Եվ ես էլ հե՜տր... Ես կարծում էի՝ նա մեծ պոե՜տ է. Եվ, միշտ տարբեր ու միշտ անակնկալ. Մի օր կարող է արևով զնգալ, Մյուս օրն ամպ ու շանթով որոտալ, Մի օր դայլայլե՛լ հովի սրնգով, Թմբուկ նվագել մի օր կարկուտով... Բայց նա.-Որպիսի՜ տափակ գորշություն.-Մի ամիս է, ինչ, անտաղանդի պես. Ծամծմում է նույն տողը ջրալի... Անձրեն է գալիս...[16, c.226].

ДОЖДЛИВАЯ ОСЕНЬ

Когда после долгого дикого зноя В громах распахнулось небо сквозное И ливень излился несметный, Деревьев рассыпались аплодисменты. И я аплодировал От восхищения. Мне небо казалось подобием гения. Ведь как он внезапен, небесный Зенит: То светом сияет и солнцем звенит, То бурей грохочет, то тихо бубнит Коротеньким дождичком, То на свирели Ветров расплетает тончайшие трели. То градом гремит в полковой барабан, То медной трубою дудит в ураган... Талдычит одну водяную строку... Дождит. Одиноко [12, с. 109].

The extract is a unique poetic manifestation of a rainy day with metaphoric expressions, condensed onomatopoeic manifestations of wind, rain, storm, lightening, thunderstorm, etc. which not only expressed in the original, but masterfully represented in Russian, like грохочет, бубнит, дудит, талдычит, дождит.

In this connection, Russian theorist A. Fedorov stated that the main mechanism of the art of translation should not only the transfer of intonation and prosody, but about the creation of natural text as a whole with its lexical and syntactic features, emotional colorings, compositional segments, liveliness, emotional saturation. And the most important working technique in translation is the checking the translated text by ear, whether it is natural from the point of view of the language, or meets linguo-stylistic feature requirements [7, c. 271 -272].

Conclusion

The tremendous artistry of G. Emin's poetry was transferred into Russian with unique transparency and art. Samoylov had a clear tendency to reverberate the poetic voice in such a way that it could be more accessible to Russian readers. From time to time the translator used different strategies for illustrating the thematic plot of the poems, like additions, generalizations and in rare cases omissions. However, the usage of the strategies is for the natural smoothness of the translation. The focal attention is paid to the stylistic devices of repetitions, metaphoric expressions, and onomatopoeia, which is transferred masterfully. G. Emin's poetry is the juxtaposition of philosophy of real life flavoured with pessimism and optimism – the ideology which perfectly preserved by Samoilov.

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FUNCTIONS OF SCIENTOMETRICS IN SCIENCE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The development of science largely depends on the efficiency of management of science and scientific activities. In terms of making the right decisions in science management, scientometrics is important. This article addresses questions about the functions of scientometrics in science management.

The purpose of the research is to justify the role of scientometrics in the management of science and scientific activities at different levels of the social hierarchy. The most important task of the research is to identify the functions of scientometrics as a symbiosis of sociology of science and infometrics. The relevance of this article is determined by the need to reveal the potential of scientometrics in science management, especially at the level of scientific organizations and research (and other) universities. The article highlights the functions of scientometrics, presents the possible directions of scientometrics application. It also addresses the relationship between measurements in social systems and measures to increase the effectiveness of scientific activities. It is justified that the expansion of the functions of scientometrics is primarily associated with the expansion of the range of measured indicators.

The article also discusses modern methods of science management. It is shown that they can be divided into two main groups: administrative and economic. These methods need to be used differently in the management of fundamental and applied sciences / research. For the selection of those forms, again, one should turn to scientometrics, modern methods of gathering information about scientific activity. It is also presented the «network model» of science management, which is modern and effective and can be applied in Armenia.

Research methods. analysis of scientific literature, best practices in the management of scientific activities at research universities and scientific organizations (benchmarking), set theory methods, quality measurement and expert assessment methods, mathematical statistics methods. Methodological foundations of the research are systemic, sociological, informational-cognitive, qualitative and statistical approaches.

Key words and phrases: scientometrics, functions, science management, technology, science efficiency, monitoring, scientific activity, management models.

ԳԻՏԱՉԱՓՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԳՈՐԾԱՌՈՒՅԹՆԵՐԸ ԳԻՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԱՌԱՎԱՐՄԱՆ ՄԵՋ

ՄԱՐԱՄ ՄԽԻԹԱՐՑԱՆ

ՀՀ ԳԱԱ գիտակրթական միջազգային կենտրոն, ֆիզիկամաթեմատիկական գիտությունների թեկնածու, դոցենտ atom.mkhitaryan@isec.am

Համառոտագիր

Գիտության զարգացումը մեծապես կախված է գիտության և գիտական գործունեության կառավարման արդյունավետությունից։ Գիտության կառավարման մեջ ձիշտ որոշումներ կայացնելու տեսանկյունից կարևոր նշանակություն ունի գիտաչափությունը։ Սույն հոդվածն անդրադառնում է այն հարցերին, թե ինչպիսի գործառույթներ ունի գիտաչափությունը գիտության կառավարման մեջ։

Հետազոտության նպատակն է հիմնավորել գիտաչափության դերը սոցիալական հիերարխիայի տարբեր մակարդակներում գիտության և գիտական գործունեության կառավարման գործում։ Հետազոտության կարևորագույն խնդիրն է բացահայտել գիտաչափության գործառույթները՝ որպես գիտության սոցիոլոգիայի և ինֆոմետրիկայի սիմբիոզ։ Սույն հոդվածի արդիականությունը պայմանավորված է գիտության կառավարման մեջ գիտաչափության ներուժի բացահայտման անհրաժեշտությամբ, հատկապես գիտական կազմակերպությունների և հետազոտական (և այլ) համալսարանների մակարդակում։ Հոդվածում կարևորվում են գիտաչափության գործառույթները, ներկայացվում են գիտաչափության կիրառման հնարավոր ուղղությունները։ Այն անդրադառնում է նաև սոցիալական համակարգերում չափումների և գիտական գործունեության արդյունավետության բարձրացմանն ուղղված միջոցառումների կապին։ Հիմնավորվում է, որ գիտաչափության գործառույթների ընդլայնումն առաջին հերթին կապված է չափված ցուցանիշների տիրույթի ընդլայնման հետ։

Հոդվածն անդրադառնում է նաև գիտության կառավարման ժամանակակից մեթոդներին։ Ցույց է տրվում, որ դրանք կարելի է բաժանել երկու հիմնական խմբի՝ վարչարարական և տնտեսական։ Այս մեթոդները հարկավոր է տարբեր կերպ օգտագործել հիմնարար և կիրառական գիտությունների կառավարման ժամանակ։ Այդ ձևերի ընտրության համար, կրկին, պետք է դիմել գիտաչափությանը, գիտական գործունեության մասին տեղեկատվության հավաքման ժամանակակից մեթոդներին։ Ներկայացվում է նաև գիտության կառավարման ցանցային մոդելը, որն արդիական է և արդյունավետ, կարող է ներդրվել Հայաստանում։

Հետազոտության մեթոդներ. գիտական գրականության, գիտական կազմակերպությունների և հետազոտական համալսարանների գիտական գործունեության կառավարման լավագույն փորձի վերլուծություն (բենչմարկինգ), բազմությունների տեսության մեթոդներ, որակի չափման և գնահատման ու փորձագիտական գնահատման մեթոդներ, մաթեմատիկական վիճակագրության մեթոդներ։ Հետազոտության մեթոդական հիմքերը՝ համակարգային, սոցիոլոգիական, տեղեկատվական–Ճանաչողական, որակական և վիճակագրական մոտեցումներ։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. գիտաչափություն, գործառույթներ, գիտության կառավարում, տեխնոլոգիա, գիտության արդյունավե– տություն, մշտադիտարկում, գիտական գործունեություն, կառավարման մոդելներ։

ФУНКЦИИ НАУКОМЕТРИКИ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ НАУКОЙ

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Аннотапия

Развитие науки во многом зависит от эффективности управления наукой и научной деятельностью. С точки зрения принятия правильных решений в управлении наукой наукометрия имеет важное значение. В статье рассматриваются вопросы о функциях наукометрии в управлении наукой.

Цель исследования является обоснование роли наукометрии в управлении наукой и научной деятельностью на разных уровнях социальной иерархии. Важнейшей задачей исследования является выявление функций наукометрии как симбиоза социологии науки и инфометрии. Актуальность данной статьи определяется необходимостью раскрытия потенциала наукометрии в управлении наукой, особенно на уровне научных организаций и исследовательских (и других) университетов. В статье выделены функции наукометрии, представлены возможные направления ее применения. Также рассматривается взаимосвязь между измерениями в социальных системах и мерами по повышению эффективности научной деятельности. Обосновано, что расширение функций наукометрии связано, прежде всего, с расширением диапазона измеряемых показателей.

В статье рассматриваются также современные методы управления наукой. Показано, что их можно разделить на две основные группы: административные и экономические. Эти методы необходимо по-разному использовать в управлении фундаментальными и прикладными науками/исследованиями. Для выбора этих форм опять-таки следует обратиться к наукометрии, современным методам сбора информации о научной деятельности. Также представлена «сетевая модель» управления наукой, которая является современной и эффективной и может быть применена в Армении.

Методы исследования: анализ научной литературы, передовой опыт управления научной деятельностью в исследовательских университетах и научных организациях (бенчмаркинг), методы теории множеств, методы измерения качества и экспертной оценки, методы математической статистики. Методологической основой исследования являются системный, социологический, информационно-когнитивный, качественный и статистический подходы.

Ключевые слова и фразы: наукометрия, функции, управление наукой, технологии, эффективность науки, мониторинг, научная деятельность, модели управления.

Introduction

Science management is a necessary but not always sufficient condition for its development and successful research activities. Science management can do nothing without scientometrics: any social management is unthinkable without obtaining reliable information [1].

It is known that scientometrics, as a symbiosis of infometrics and sociology of science, has long and firmly gained positions throughout the world [2, 3]. Currently, most scientometric indicators are based on citations. According to generally accepted views, scientometrics studies the development of science in general, and scientific activity in particular, as an information process, which is fully consistent with the information-cognitive approach [4]. It is obvious that the criterion-diagnostic apparatus of scientometrics cannot include indicators based on citations alone, although they certainly play a leading role. For example, if a university holds a conference, then to assess the effectiveness of a scientific event it is not necessary to use indicators based on citations; especially since conference proceedings are less likely to be cited than monographs and articles in journals. This could

be, for example, indicators such as the total number of presentations, the total number of participants from outside (i.e., those who not working at the organizing university), the number of scientific organizations whose employees took part in the conference, etc. These indicators reflect how popular the conference is in the scientific community. Let us empasize that a publication is a materialized "unit" of research results, and a citation is a "unit" of communication within the scientific community.

An analysis of scientific literature and the practice of managing scientific activities at universities has shown that the use of scientometrics most often comes down to assessing a limited number of indicators on the basis of which the activities of scientific and pedagogical teams and workers are assessed. In the context of the implementation of the so-called "effective" contract (it is used in the vast majority of universities), scientometrics mainly performs a target - motivational function, i.e. directs employees to achieve "premium" indicators. Similarly, when one investigates the activities of chairs or department heads, they also evaluate certain approved targets that the managed team should "strive for" (for example, the average number of articles per scientific and pedagogical worker over five years). There is managerial primitivism: they use a limited set of indicators and implement practically the only function of scientometrics. Within the framework of a scientific and applied problem, one cannot fail to mention such a social disaster as the desire to artificially "improve" the Hirsch index (h-index) in order to "gain positions" (bonus payments, election to a vacant position at the university or research institute, etc.).

The paradoxical nature of the situation increases for two reasons. **Firstly**, modern information technologies make it possible to carry out comprehensive collection and complex processing of information about subjects of scientific activity and its results. It should be noted that it is possible to implement monitoring management technologies, especially in a digital scientific and educational environment. Let us mention that monitoring in any area is an information management mechanism that integrates the necessary information processes (obtaining both actual and model information). **Secondly**, scientometrics, as a symbiosis of the sociology of science and infometrics, has "stepped far forward" even compared to the beginning of this century (especially compared to the founding period); the set of scientometric parameters is constantly expanding. Thus, the capabilities of scientometrics are not fully used in science management.

The objectives of scientific activities, the research problem and the methodology

Naturally, most scientific research is concentrated in specialized scientific organizations. In particular, in Armenia the main share of fundamental research falls on the institutes of the National Academy of Sciences. Industry science is partly developed in research institutes belonging to ministries, partly in some specialized purely commercial organizations. Universities play an important role in scientific research. In many western countries they are the main generators of scientific production. In addition, part of applied science is developed in companies engaged in the creation of innovative products, in which the scientific part is an important, and often the main component.

In general, it was established the division of scientific research into two streams—fundamental and applied. Without speaking about the conventionality of such a division, we note that here lies one of the main internal contradictions in the science management. On the one hand, the big number of organizations that finance scientific research are interested in work aimed at solving the necessary (whatever that means) problems. On the other hand, science develops according to its own laws. This is a fact, ignoring which more or less quickly leads to the degradation of entire areas of science, often potentially important precisely in its applied aspect. No funding organization, as a bureaucratic body, is capable of setting scientific goals. They usually rely on the opinion of a certain group of scientific

experts [13]. This is an important factor that can be taken into account when we speak about the science management. As a principle of democracy, scientists determine the goals of scientific research, but the financing and evaluation of the results are done by the authorities – political power. The priority purpose of fundamental science in the development of innovative processes is determined by the fact that it acts as a generator of ideas and opens paths to new areas. But the probability of a positive outcome of fundamental research in world science is only 5%. Fundamental research, as a rule, is financed from the state budget on a competitive basis and, much less often, can partially use extra-budgetary funds.

The research problem and the task of the study is to highlight the main functions of scientometrics and expand its role in the management of science. The purpose of the study is to substantiate the role of scientometrics in the science management at various levels of the social hierarchy. The object of the study is the science management in universities / research institutes, and the subject of the study is the role of scientometrics in the management of science.

Research methods used: analysis of scientific literature and best practices in managing scientific activities in universities - benchmarking, methods of mathematical statistics and expert assessments. Methodological foundations of the study: a systematic approach (considers scientometrics in its close connection with the monitoring of research activities, and monitoring as an information management mechanism), sociological approach (considers the scientific community in general, and scientific teams in particular, as social systems, information-cognitive approach (considers the development of science in general, and research activities, in particular, as information processes) [5, 6].

The results: functions of scientometrics

We have identified the functions of scientometrics, the full implementation of which will enhance its role in science management, and due to this, increase the efficiency of science management in both universities and scientific organizations. Let's look at those functions below.

- a) The motivational function stimulates the leadership of the scientific and educational environment to effectively organize scientific activities taking into account its interrelations with other types of activities, including educational and methodological. It is most evident when assessing the performance of the scientists, when calculating incentive payments (bonuses) to researchers and when electing them to a vacant position. Such an incentive system is in place at the ISEC [7].
- b) The economic function of scientometrics allows us to assess the personnel security of scientific organisations (for example, what will be the consequences when the university or scientific organisation losses the best scientists), the quality of human capital (i.e. scientists, researchers), the intensity and quality of work of scientists - their adequate wages, competitiveness of the scientific and educational environment, etc. One should not think that the economic function is related to the assessment of the economic effect of scientific research (scientometrics just arose as an alternative to the direct assessment of the economic effect). But there are a great many economic aspects of universities themselves, as scientific and educational environments, and the process of their functioning, and it is at least strange to ignore the possibilities of scientometrics. Why not focus scientometrics on diagnosing economic aspects? It is especially important to note the competitiveness of universities and research organisations. For example, doesn't a university's H-index reflect its competitiveness on a national or international scale? There are a many universities in the world, in our region, and even in Armenia, therefore, it is very important to determine which is the leader in the given field. For example, it is defined the role of ISEC in management of doctoral studies at the National Academy of Sciences for the sphere of research and development in Armenia [8].

- c) The control function is to obtain primary information about the subjects and results of research activities. Note that the assessed scientometric indicators, including the Hirsch index, most often are not primary information. Primary information is most often a database, the processing of which will make it possible to evaluate scientometric indicators. For example, to calculate the H-index of a researcher, you need to have an array of citations of her/his scientific publications; in order to have the specified collection, you need to have a database about the worker's publications and citations to them; accordingly, identifying citations and/or links from publications is also a very complex process of information processing.
- d) **Diagnostic function** assessment or measurement of scientometric parameters on a linear scale, as well as the state of the research activity of an employee or community. Diagnostics always algorithmic, especially if it is implemented via digital systems. Diagnosis can be multi-stage. For example, to estimate the i-index of a scientific team or institution, you must first evaluate individual Hirsch indices of all workers. If diagnostics are made using nonlinear scales, then we are not talking about assessment or measurement, but about state identification. For example, for scientific team are assessed by linear scales a number of indicators that transformed into values using nonlinear scales (for example, "unsatisfactory", "satisfactory", "good"). It is also possible to assess the general condition research activities of the team (for example, five possible states crisis, pre-crisis, normal, positive, prosperous).
- e) Causal function identifying significant factors in the effectiveness of research activities, as well as increasing social and professional competence of scientists. For example, what factors affect the effectiveness of research activities at the university (or at the research institute)? But in order to identify causal relationships, it is necessary to clearly know what parameters we are talking about. In the above example, it is necessary to mean that it should be considered a criterion (or criteria) of the success of the university's research activity. European specialists give a clear answer to this question. Criterion of successful research activity of the European University number of articles in top-25 journals [1]. Do not forget also that it is about social systems (the science is a social institute!). For example, it is strange to expect from a scientific team that has very low scientometric indicators (for example, two articles within a year) that after a short period of time it will become "advanced." This also refers to the currently actively discussed unification of universities and transfer to the "academic city", which, in fact, will not solve any problem [9].
- f) The planning and forecasting function consists of forecasting research activities, planning results, as well as selecting methods and means for achieving target parameter values. Of course, both planning and forecasting are types of modelling, designed to answer the questions "How should it be?" and "How will it be?", and not "How is it?". Without criteria, it is impossible to carry out either planning or forecasting (there is nothing to plan and/or forecast). For example, if a university's H-index is 9, then what is the probability that in a year it will be at least 10? Planning research work for five years and for a year has become a standard activity in universities, and planned indicators are most often scientometric.
- g) **Organizing function** organization of research activities of scientific and educational environments, scientific workers and teams. This is, first of all, setting targets for research activities, creating conditions for achieving them, and creating an organizational culture.
- h) **Regulatory ethical function -** comparison of actual and expected results of research activities, decision-making, timely correction of activities, prevention of negative trends in the functioning of the subject of research activities. In addition, it orients subjects

of research activities towards corporate responsibility, as well as compliance with ethical standards of research activities. For example, a researcher must realize that by publishing research results in the Web of Science or Scopus, he/she strengthens the authority of the university. Let's give an example: if a researcher's H-index is 12, and the organization's i-index is 10, then it plays a role in increasing the university's ranking. Another example: a university employee must ensure that his publications are not retracted, because this reduces not only his reputation, but also the reputation of the university.

- i) The information analytical function provides a variable interpretation of research activity (in a broader sense the functioning of its subjects, i.e. workers, teams, organizations), its connection with other types of activities (especially educational and methodological, if we are talking about a university). In addition, this function is aimed at identifying trends in the functioning of the researcher. For example, it is possible to identify the researcher's regular co-authors, i.e. scientists with whom he/she collaborates.
- j) The reflexive function allows the researcher, team or organization to perform selfanalysis of research activities, but this also requires scientometric parameters. This function is also aimed at improving research activities, increasing its quality and intensity.
- k) The integrating function allows you to combine monitoring information. These are pieces of information reflecting the research activity. This function ensures the technological unity of all types of monitoring as a mechanism for managing scientific and educational environments. For example, by assessing the effectiveness of the research and methodological activities of the scientific and educational environment, one can diagnose its scientific potential, competitiveness, the influence of research activities on methodological ones (for example, how research results are reflected in the content of training), etc.
- l) The consolidating function is the unification of the efforts of society and the subject of science management to solve problems related to this management. It is a highly developed society that provides opportunities for building a system for monitoring research activities. Scientometrics stimulates the development of modern technologies and scientific knowledge, and society is responsible for this.
- m) The assimilation function supports the desire of the subject of research activity (employee, team, organization) to accept the values, goals and norms of the scientific community as their own, the desire to be an integral part of the scientific community. For example, an indicator such as the Hirsch index orients an employee or team towards integration into the elite scientific community. Let's give another example: the number of scientific publications cited by a subject can also be considered a scientometric indicator. If the bibliography does not contain sources in foreign languages, most likely, the authors of the publication do not understand that science is an international phenomenon.
- n) The comparative function allows to compare (based on the same indicators) the effectiveness of research activities of different scientists and teams, as well as assess the dynamics of research activities for the same subject (employee or team). But, firstly, it is possible to compare only subjects of the same level of social hierarchy. For example, it is absurd to compare the scientific and educational microenvironment of the department with the scientific and educational macroenvironment of the university. Second, it is much more appropriate to compare (for the same subject) its current and previous states, i.e. evaluate the dynamics ("compare yourself with yourself yesterday"). For example, the H-index of the scientific team was equal to 2, but became equal to 5, and this clearly reflects the progress of research activities.

We also consider it important to emphasize the following **indications** for the use of scientometrics for the effective management of science:

- -analysis of the publication activity of research subjects (researcher, scientific team, department, university, etc.);
- assessment of the subject's recognition by the scientific community (many indicators based on citations, including the Hirsch index);
- -analysis of the internationalization of scientific activities (organization and participation in international conferences, articles in foreign journals and journals of international importance, use of sources in a foreign language in bibliographic lists, etc.);
 - -diagnostics of the synergy of the scientific team;
- the process of training scientific personnel (PhD students) and their scientific publishing activity [10];
 - -diagnostics of competencies and professional qualities of scientific workers;
 - -diagnostics of the competitiveness of the research team, its effectiveness, etc.

Science management methods

Obviously, management methods can be divided into administrative and economic [11]. Administrative ones are applicable where there is direct subordination of the scientific team to a higher governing body. Economic - involve some procedure for direct payment for the work performed. In fact, such a division only superficially reflects real management processes. Let's start with one of the main issues - choosing a research topic. In most scientific organizations, a team of scientists works on a chosen topic, reflected in the approved plans. The role of management is limited to evaluating the results obtained. Almost the same situation arises in various kinds of academic programs. At the same time, cases of negative assessment of work performed are rare [12]. Therefore, the actual control levers when performing a specific job are very weak. The only real management is to simply "break up" a team that has not produced significant results for a long time. Applied research work carried out within the framework of the creation of specific products has a completely different nature. If the work is carried out by teams directly within the organization, then management has a normal administrative nature. The third type of management refers to work performed on orders from various foundations on a competitive basis. Although the management here is purely monetary, the main lever of management is the choice of topic and performer, since it is almost impossible to evaluate intermediate results in money, and the assessment of the final result. Thus, the main mechanisms for the science management are the choice of topic and implementing organization. This certainly applies to basic research. Scientific research carried out as part of R&D may have a more flexible management system.

Until now, we have considered the work of one scientific team on one scientific problem. However, in reality the situation is more complicated. Most scientists are involved in several grants, programs, and often commercial projects. In addition, teams often try to obtain several sources of funding for the same work. So, a whole "sales industry" is arising, including monitoring and writing applications, justifications, proposals, etc. In some teams, special divisions are forming that track information on new competitions, grants and prepare "related" scientific proposals. In others, the researchers themselves spend most of the time on this. Thus, scientific teams are faced with the task of optimizing their own resources and correctly presenting their capabilities and results. On the other hand, management structures must take into account the presence of different organizations engaged in similar topics. The possibilities of their competition, even confrontation, as well as the possibility of cooperation, constitute an important factor in management. In addition, scientists and entire scientific teams can migrate, which also requires controlling actions. Therefore, some

countries maintain centralized databases of all scientists receiving government funding for a more objective assessment of their achievements and proposals (Network method of management). Thus, a model of science management must provide for the interaction of a number of factors that do not fit into a linear chain.

Conclusion

Scientometrics, as a symbiosis of infometrics and sociology of science, can and should be a scientific and technological platform for science management. At present, it is not necessary to "refuse" scientometrics, but, the opposite, to expand its functions and range of areas. Scientometrics must be brought to a fundamentally new level required by life. For scientometrics to be a full-fledged tool for monitoring research activities and therefore – for the science management, it is necessary to expand its functionality. But for this we need to understand: traditional indicators based on citations alone, especially the Hirsch index, are clearly not enough. In the digital economy, it is necessary to fully use the capabilities of modern information technologies. What are we actually seeing? A narrow range of digital tools and methods of information processing used. Thus, scientometrics, which should be a full-fledged monitoring and management mechanism, is discredited by managerial primitivism, the narrowness of the indicators actually used, and the limited range of functions and technological capabilities. Currently, in science management, mainly the diagnostic and stimulating functions of scientometrics are implemented, and this is clearly not enough for effective management. It is also obvious that scientometrics, monitoring of research activities and science management should be synchronous with each other.

Prospects for further research – development of ontological models for monitoring research activities and effective management of science at universities and research centres (scientific organisations). We think that it can become a draft decision of the government, and after being approved, it can be applied in the scientific and educational area of Armenia.

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FEATURES OF THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

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Abstract

This article presents the features of interaction between the state and the individual in a democratic, legal state, based on the study of the opinions of famous jurists and of international and domestic legislation.

In this context, the features of the concepts of "state", "social state", "individual" and "civil society" are revealed. Moreover, we emphasize the fact that the relationship between the state and the individual underwent many changes throughout different periods of the existence of the state and society.

The article presents in detail the features of the origin and development of the idea of the relationship between the state and the individual, starting from ancient times, where the principles of etatism and the maximum priority of the interests of the state over the interests of the individual were in force. In this context, we consider the relationship between the state and the individual presented by famous philosophers such as Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Confucius, etc.

The article also analyzes various approaches by world-renowned representatives of legal thought (J. Locke, J.-J. Rousseau, S. Montesquieu, T. Jefferson, A. Hamilton, etc.), who consider the priority of the interests of the individual over interests of the state, paying special attention to the principles of the "night-watchman state" concept.

We identify three main modern schools of thought regarding the relationship between the state and the individual: the priority of the interests of the state over the interests of the individual, the priority of the interests of the individual over the interests of the state and the equality of the interests of the individual and the state.

The article emphasizes that liberal approaches to the relationship between the state and the individual were reflected in many constitutions of modern democratic countries. In particular, the article emphasizes the importance of applying the principle of limiting state power, as this will prevent the government from violating human rights, and will also provide an opportunity for citizens of the country to fully exercise their political rights and freedoms.

The conducted research indicates that the compromise model is the optimal solution

for the relationship between the state and the individual, and it also indicates that the state and the individual should act in accordance with the principles of solidarity and subsidiarity.

Key words and phrases: state, personality, human rights and freedoms, social state, civil society, alienation, priority of interests, equality.

ՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԵՎ ԱՆՁԻ ՓՈՒՀԱՐԱԲԵՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՊԱՏՄԱԿԱՆ ՉԴԵՆՆՎՈՑԹՎՈՒՆԱՆԱՆԱՆԱՆԱՆԱ ՀԱՍԱՑԱԳՂԱԶ

ԳԱԳԻԿ ՄԱՅԻԼՅԱՆ

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Համառոտագիր

Սույն գիտական հոդվածում, հիմք ընդունելով հայտնի իրավաբանների կարծիքները, միջազգային և ներպետական օրենսդրության ուսումնասիրությունը, ներկայացված են ժողովրդավարական, իրավական պետությունում պետության և անհատի փոխազդեցության առանձնահատկությունները։

Տվյալ համատեքստում բացահայտվում են «պետություն», «սոցիալական պետություն», «անհատականություն» և «քաղաքացիական հասարակություն» հասկացությունների առանձնահատկությունները։ Ավելին, հոդվածում հեղինակերը շեշտադրում են այն փաստը, որ պետության և անհատի միջև հարաբերությունները նույնը չեն եղել պետության և հասարակության գոյության տարբեր ժամանակահատվածներում։

Հոդվածում մանրակրկիտ ներկայացված են պետության և անհատի փոխահարաբերության գաղափարի ծագման և զարգացման առանձնահատկությունները՝ սկսած հնագույն ժամանակներից, որտեղ գործում էին էտատիզմի սկզբունքները և պետության շահերի գերակայությունն անհատի շահերի նկատմամբ։ Այս համատեքստում, հեղինակները քննարկում են հայտնի փիլիսոփաների (Արիստոտելը, Պլատոնը, Սոկրատեսը, Կոնֆուցիոսը և ուրիշներ) կողմից ներկայացված պետության և անհատի փոխհարաբերության վերաբերյալ հայեցակարգերը։

Հոդվածում վերլուծվում են նաև պետության և անհատի փոխհարաբերության առանձնահատկությունների վերաբերյալ իրավական մտքի աշխարհահռչակ ներկայացուցիչների (Ձ. Լոկ, Ժ.–Ժ. Ռուսո, Կ. Մոնտեսքյո, Տ. Ջեֆերսոն Ա.

Համիլթոն և այլոք) տարբեր մոտեցումները, որոնք հաշվի են առնում անհատի շահերի գերակայությունը պետության շահերի նկատմամբ։ Ավելին, հոդվածի հեղինակները հատուկ ուշադրության են արժանացրել «գիշերային պահակի պետության» հայեցակարգի սկզբունքներին։

Քննարկվող թեմայի շրջանակներում, հոդվածի հեղինակները բացահայտում են պետության և անհատի փոխհարաբերության երեք հիմնական ժամանակակից հայեցակարգերի առանձնահատկությունները։ Այդ հայեցակարգերն են՝ պետության շահերի գերակայությունը անհատի շահերի նկատմամբ, անհատի շահերի գերակայությունը պետության շահերի նկատմամբ և անհատի և պետության շահերի հավասարության հայեցակարգը։

Հոդվածում ընդգծվում է, որ պետության և անհատի փոխհարաբերության վերաբերյալ լիբերալ մոտեցումներն արտացոլվել են բազմաթիվ ժամանակակից ժողովրդավարական երկրների սահմանադրություններում։ Մասնավորապես, հոդվածում ընդգծվում է պետական իշխանության սահմանափակման սկզբունքի կիրառման կարևորությունը, քանի որ այն զսպում է կառավարությանը մարդու իրավունքները ոտնահարելուց, ինչպես նաև հնարավորություն է ընձեռում երկրի քաղաքացիներին լիարժեք իրականացնել իրենց քաղաքական իրավունքներն ու ազատությունները։

Կատարված ուսումնասիրությունները վկայում են, որ փոխզիջման մոդելը պետության և անհատի փոխհարաբերությունների օպտիմալ լուծումն է, իսկ պետությունն ու անհատը պետք է գործեն համերաշխության և սուբսիդիարության սկզբունքներին համապատասխան։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. պետություն, անհատ, մարդու իրավունքներ և ազատություններ, սոցիալական պետություն, քաղաքացիական հասարակություն, օտարվածություն, շահերի գերակայություն, հավասարություն։

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВА И ЛИЧНОСТИ

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Аннотация

В данной научной статье, на основе изучения мнений известных правоведов, международного и внутригосударственного законодательства, представлены особенности взаимодействия государства и личности в демократическом, правовом государстве.

В данном контексте раскрываются особенности понятий "государство", "социальное государство", "личность" и "гражданское общество". Более того, в статье авторы подчеркивают тот факт, что отношения между государством и личностью не были одинаковыми в разные периоды существования государства и общества.

В статье подробным образом представлены особенности происхождения и развития идеи взаимоотношений государства и личности, начиная с древних времен, где действовали принципы этатизма и максимального приоритета интересов государства над интересами личности. В данном контексте, авторы рассматривают концепции взаимоотношений государства и личности, представленные такими известными философами, как Аристотель, Платон, Сократ, Конфуций и т.д.

В статье также анализируются различные подходы к особенностям взаимоотношений государства и личности всемирно известных представителей правовой мысли (Дж. Локк, Ж.-Ж. Руссо, Ш. Монтескье, Т. Джефферсон А. Гамильтон и др.), рассматривающих приоритет интересов личности над интересами государства. Более того, авторы статьи уделяют особое внимание принципам концепции "государство ночного сторожа".

В контексте рассматриваемой темы, авторы статьи выявляют особенности трех основных современных концепций взаимоотношений государства и личности: приоритет интересов государства над интересами личности, приоритет интересов личности над интересами государства и равенство интересов личности и государства.

В статье подчеркивается, что либеральные подходы к взаимоотношению государства и личности отразились во многих конституциях современных демократических стран. В частности, в статье подчеркивается важность применения принципа ограничения государственной власти, поскольку это удержит правительство от нарушения прав человека, а также предоставит возможность гражданам страны в полной мере осуществлять свои политические права и свободы.

Проведенные исследования свидетельствует о том, что модель компромисса является оптимальным решением взаимоотношений государства и личности, а также указывают на то, что государство и индивид должны действовать в соответствии с принципами солидарности и субсидиарности.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: государство, личность, права и свободы человека, социальное государство, гражданское общество, отчуждение, приоритет интересов, равенство.

Introduction

In a modern democratic, legal state the relationship between the state and the individual is of fundamental importance for the development of a free and just society. Modern civil society is based on a balance of adequate interactions between the state and the individual. Our conducted research shows that the problem of the relationship between the state and the individual, as well as the characteristic features of the historical development of these concepts, remain poorly studied both in the theory of modern jurisprudence and in practice.

Research methods

Based on the purpose and problems of the research, general and special scientific methods were used, such as universal dialectic laws and categories, induction and deduction, comparative legal method, system structural analysis, etc.

Analysis

It is known that state-individual relationships have underwent a long and complicated path of development. Obviously, by studying the historical stages of state-individual

interactions, it is possible to determine their further development in the context of the globalization of law.

It should be noted that for a comprehensive and fundamental study of the historical development of the relationship between the state and the individual it is necessary to first of all define the concept of "state".

In modern professional literature, the "state" is defined as a political form of organization of society in a certain territory, a sovereign organization of public power that has an apparatus of governance and coercion, and to which the entire population of the country is subordinate. The state is also defined in the same way as the institutions of power [1, p. 89; 2].

In modern social philosophy, although the terms "individual", "person" (human integrity) and "personality" (a person's socio-psychological appearance) are terminologically distinguishable, these concepts are often used as synonyms. Moreover, the concept of "personality" is a combination of both general and specific socio-legal, psychological properties of a person that are realized in legal relations [3, p. 48;4 p. 100].

The conducted research shows that the interaction of the state with the individual permeates the entire history of human existence. Even ancient Greek thinkers, creating concepts of ideal states and societies emphasized first and foremost the relationship between the state, society and the individual. They point out that a person, generally, becomes a "personality" due to the state and society [6 p. 55-62;7].

Moreover, the relationship between the state and the individual was not the same in different periods of the existence of the state and society. It changed depending on the essence and social purpose of the state and the legal status of the individual. In addition, natural and political rights of the person valid on the territory of a given state, create an opportunity to identify various models of interactions of the state with the individual, which historically followed each other.

The features of these models are also determined by different forms of government of states, which, in turn, affects the usefulness of the development of civil society.

In the modern legal literature three models of ideas about the relationship between the individual and the state are emphasized.

- 1. Priority of the interests of the state over the interests of the individual (paternalism and etatism).
- 2. Priority of the interests of the individual over the interests of the state (liberal approach).
- 3. Equality of interests of the individual and the state (the doctrine of optimum or compromise).

The conducted research indicates that ancient philosophical thought (Plato, Aristotle, Zarathustra) on the issue of the relationship between the state and the individual was mainly based on principles of etatism, according to which in society there should be a maximum priority of the interests of the state over the interests of individuals. Moreover, the state has a policy of active intervention in all spheres of the public and private life of an individual, and human rights must be approved and sanctioned by the state in the form of laws [7, p. 14; 8 p. 99].

It should be noted that this theory was developed in the works of Socrates, who presented a paternalistic version of the contractual theory between the state and the citizen. According to that theory, the fatherland and laws should be more valuable (dearer) to a citizen of the state than his/her parents [7, p. 15; 9, p. 10].

Along with the above, it is worth emphasizing that the writings of the Legists (IV-II centuries BC) considered the need to establish a strong, even despotic state that would control all aspects of human life and rely on strict laws adapted to regulate the constant war between rulers and subjects. Thinkers of this direction were engaged in the development of concepts and methods of management that were supposed to ensure the greatest efficiency of public administration as an instrument of the absolute power of the ruler [10, p. 178; 11 p. 203].

A similar approach was presented by Confucius, who also defended the theory of state dominance in his paternalistic model of relations between the state and the individual. In the philosophy of law "paternalism" is defined as the interference of a state or an individual with another person, against their will, defended or motivated by a claim, that the person interfered with will be better off or protected from harm [12; 13 p. 221].

Confucius represented the state as a large patriarchal family, in which the aristocracy and especially so called "common people" are obliged to obey the ruler without complaint. In other words, all power of the state belongs to the "father of the family" or the ruler ("Son of Heaven"), and subjects ("children") are deprived of rights and perform various functions and particular obligations [14, p. 69-72]. Confucius created a model of an "internal" society, where people are never equal, cannot have a common program of action and relations between them are regulated by customs and trust [10, p. 198]. A person was not considered as an individual, since he/she did not have special rights, but only had numerous responsibilities.

It is noteworthy that, the same principles were defended by Aristotle and Plato, who idealized the general social functions of the state and justified its supremacy over the rights and freedoms of the individual. According to Aristotle, the state must be considered as the highest form of social communication. Moreover, according to both Plato and Aristotle, the state must get rid of those individuals who encroach on the sovereignty of the state and advocate the overthrow of the state power. It is obvious, that the idea of dominance of state power and the state interests over the rights and interests of individuals excludes the development of political rights and freedoms of a person, the recognition of each individual as a citizen and a full partner of the state.

In modern legal and political discourse, the idea of paternalism is identified as criterion of authoritarian and totalitarian regimes of the government. Moreover, many scientists consider the development of human rights and freedoms to be the result of the victory over paternalism [15, p.7-8].

In the 13th century various theories of a treaty between the monarch and the people spread in Western Europe. For instance, the world-famous theologian Thomas Aquinas emphasized that that the people are obliged to obey the state power, if this power does not violate the natural human rights such as right to life, procreation and property. If the ruler's actions contradict the divine law, then the church itself can depose the tyrant [16 p.19;17 p. 205].

Considering the features of the liberal concept of the relationship between the state and the individual, it is worth noting that in this concept the state and its policies are based on the rights and nature of man. According to the liberal doctrine, in the relationship between the state and the individual the concepts of humanism and equality must be emphasized. In addition the rights and freedom of the individual have their unique place in that relationship.

Liberal thinkers (G. Grotius, J. Locke, B. Spinoza, T. Jefferson, J. Madison, etc.) insisted that the individual is the highest social value, and the whole system of state power should be based on the principle of satisfaction of the diverse human needs [18 p.104-108].

Thus, according to J. Locke, in the state of nature all people are equal, free and most of them have property. However, inequality between people appeared with the advent of

money. The main purpose of the state, according to the Great Thinker, is to protect the natural, inalienable rights of people, as well as to establish law and order in the country.

J. Locke's ideas also reveal the concept of necessary defense in the context of natural human rights, according to which, an individual has the power to protect his life, freedom and property from encroachments by other persons and authorities.

In the opinion of J.-J. Rousseau, the state of nature is a tranquil condition in which individuals behave in accordance with their primal desires (such as hunger) and their innate need to survive. However, the innate feeling of compassion, tempers this latter instinct. Moreover, the development of civilization takes man out of his natural state, and people become more sovereign [2].

According to T. Jefferson and A. Hamilton, the "real disease" in a positive sense is the democratic principle of equality of all before the law, as well as the duty of the state to respect fundamental human rights and freedoms [19 p.129-130].

Conducted research shows, that these Founding Fathers were against slavery and also distinguished natural rights from political rights. Moreover, they believed that the right to vote and free education should belong to every free person regardless of skin color.

The liberal model of relationship between state and the individual is based on the supremacy of natural and inalienable human rights and the enshrinement in legislation of such conditions that ensure the development of the individual. The state in this case acts as one of the parties to the social contract created in order to guarantee the inalienability of the natural rights of the individual and the maintenance of public order. In other words, we are dealing with a concept of "the night-watchman state" or "monarchy" which does not interfere with the affairs of the autonomous individual [20, p. 215-218]. Moreover, the main duty of the sovereign in the role of "the night-watchman state" is to protect society from the violence and invasion of other people or societies, and that can be implemented only by means of a military force.

It is worth noting, that this approach to the role of the individual in society is entrenched in the constitution and laws of many modern states. For example, the Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia enshrines: "The human being shall be the highest value in the Republic of Armenia. The inalienable dignity of the human being shall constitute the integral basis of his or her rights and freedoms" [21]. The same approach is presented in the constitutions of other countries. Thus, an analysis of the constitutionals of Republic of Belarus, Russian Federation, Republic of Turkmenistan, shows that a person, his dignity, rights and freedoms are the highest values of society and the state [22].

It should be noted, that adherents of the liberal doctrine also emphasize, that the mutual responsibility of the individual and the state [23]. Nevertheless, the importance of applying the principle of limitation of state power is also emphasized, because it will keep the government from violating human rights, as well as will provide an opportunity for citizens of the country to fully exercise their political rights and freedoms.

In the context of the liberal theory of the relationship between the state and the individual, a special attention is paid to the concept of **civil society**, through which the main scope of civil human rights is realized. It is known, that the concept of civil society was further developed in Western Europe and the USA, and was also considered by supporters of the theory of compromise, equality of relationships between the individual and the state.

According to the universally recognized definition, civil society is a relatively independent and self-organizing system of social, economic and political relations that includes various forms of associations of people in order to meet their own material and spiritual needs [24, p.115].

Furthermore, every citizen is a representative of society and is important for the

development of the state as a whole.

The conducted research indicates that civil society is one of the concepts, the content of which covers an integral set of non-political spiritual and economic relations in society. Civil society is an area of spontaneous self-realization of people either in a state of free individuals or in the form of voluntary associations, protected by appropriate legal norms from any manifestations of arbitrary unilateral regulation of their activities by the state.

Considering the compromise model, the equality of relationships between the state and the individual, it is possible to identify interesting features of this concept. Thus, the main feature of this model is that the proponents of this model do not give preference to either the interests of the state or the interests of the individual, but proclaim equality and mutual responsibility between them.

According to Ch. Babadzjanyan and R. Bellamy, the main task of the doctrine of the optimum is to find the necessary, reasonable balance of interests of the state and the individual, the optimal combination of individual and state principles in society [9, p.10-11; 25, p.8-10].

This concept is based on the ideas of ancient Greek philosophers (Plato, Aristotle, Socrates), supporters of the rule of the "golden mean" in the relationship between the state and the individual, i.e., supporters of the principle of harmonious relations between the state and the individual. Russian philosophers also resolved this issue in their own way. For instance, in the works of P. I. Novgorodtsev, the problem of the relationship "person-state", "person-society" is analyzed in the context of his criticism of positivism, in terms of the principle of compromise between the state and the individual [26, p.152-160]. The state is obliged to take care of the safety of members of society, to promote the realization of natural human rights. Citizens, in turn, must properly fulfill their duties to the state: pay taxes, serve in the army, etc.

Noteworthy, that it is very important for a person to fully realize himself in society and the state, otherwise personal alienation may appear.

According to numerous contemporary scientists, the alienation of the individual (person) reveals as the inability to realize oneself in society, to feel part of something big and important generates a sense of the meaninglessness of life and the uselessness of observing social norms. Furthermore, alienation reveals that an individual is not adjusted to certain social standards, rejects them or in certain situations is just unaware of their existence [3, p.49; 29].

It is important to note, that contemporary legal scholars supporter of the model of compromise, indicate, that the state and the individual must act in accordance with the principles of solidarity and subsidiarity [18, p.106-108].

The *principle of solidarity* implies that the good of each person in society is associated with everyone's concern for each other and for the state, and all this ultimately leads to the prosperity of the state.

The *principle of subsidiarity* means that the state is obliged to provide assistance to those who are unable to independently provide for a decent life, who do not have the necessary means and spiritual strength for this.

The conducted research indicates, that the *compromise concept* of the relationship between the state and the individual is also clearly manifested in the Christian-democratic ideology. It criticizes not only paternalism, but also liberalism for its excessive individualism and exaggeration of the rights of the individual compared to the rights of the state.

In Christian-democratic ideology, man is a unique bearer of spirituality, since he was

created "in the image and likeness of God". A person has responsibilities both to God and to the state. This is also mentioned in the Bible: "Render therefore to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's" (Matthew 22.15 - 21) [27].

The concept of *harmonious relations between* the state and the individual has been developed in the theory and practice of jurisprudence, in the context of a democratic, legal and social state. It is known, that in the legal, democratic state, the supremacy of law, as well as the equality of all before the law and the court are ensured. Moreover, in this case human rights and freedoms are recognized and guaranteed by the government, and the principle of separation of powers is the basis for the organization of state power. That kind of state acts strictly based on law.

Considering the features of a social (welfare) state, it is worth noting, that in such type of state, the most positive living conditions are created for each citizen and a high level of public protection is provided [30]. Notoriously, that welfare state is a form of government in which the state (or a well-established network of social institutions) protects and promotes the economic and social well-being of its citizens, based upon the principles of equal opportunity, equitable distribution of wealth, and public responsibility for citizens unable to avail themselves of the minimal provisions for a good life [28, p. 16432].

The conducted research shows, that the interaction of the democratic state with the individual is the most important indicator of the development of the concept of human rights, since the priority of such type of state is primarily the rights and freedoms of a citizen.

The principle of **legal protection of a citizen** is also one of the main trends in the development of relations between the state and the individual. The essence of this principle is that the relationship between the individual and the state should be based only on a legal basis. In this case, the state is obliged to protect and guarantee the rights and freedoms of the individual, and the individual, in turn, is obliged to comply with the laws established by the state.

Conclusion

Summing up the results of explored issues and considering the relationship between state and the individual as a principle aspect of development of democratic, legal and social state, we conclude that the concept of the compromise and balance is the best option for the relationship between the state and the individual. The concept of balance of the relationship between the state and the individual in a modern democratic, legal state implies the creation by the state of such conditions under which there should be a balance of interests of the state and the individual. Hence these subjects of legal relationship will act as equal partners and bear mutual responsibility to each other.

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ՄԵՐԻ ԽԱՉԱՏՐՑԱՆ

Երևանի պետական համալսարանի իրավագիտության ֆակուլտետի քաղաքացիական դատավարության ամբիոնի ասպիրանտ, դասախոս merriekhachatryan@gmail.com

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Համառոտագիր

ՀՀ իրավական համակարգում ներդրված առանց մեղադրական դատավձռի գույքի բռնագանձման ինստիտուտը ենթադրում է քաղաքացիական դատավարության կարգով ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման պահանջի քննություն, որի նպատակը հանցավորության և կոռուպցիայի դեմ պայքարն է։ Գույքի օրինական ծագումը չհաստատվելու դեպքում գույքը կարող է բռնագանձվել հօգուտ պետության մեղադրական դատավձռի, ընդհուպ հարուցված քրեական գործի բացակայության պայմաններում, ինչը առաջ է բերում մի շարք հիմնահարցեր։ Ավելին, ՀՀ սահմանադրական դատարանում քննվում է «Ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման մասին» ՀՀ օրենքի սահմանադրականության հարցը, իսկ դատական պրակտիկան գտնվում է ձևավորման փույում։

Մույն հետազոտության շրջանակներում անդրադարձ է կատարվում ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման պահանջի քննության եզրափակիչ փուլին՝ վձռի կայացմանը։ Մասնավորապես, քննարկվում են վձռի կայացման առանձնահատկությունները և այն հարցերի շրջանակը, որոնք ենթակա են պարզման գործն ըստ էության լուծելու համար։ Ուսումնասիրելով գործող կարգավորումները՝ հետևություն է կատարվել, որ ՀՀ քաղաքացիական դատավարության օրենսգրքով սահմանված ընդհանուր կանոնները բավարար չեն հայցի հիմքի հիմնավորվածությունը գնահատելու համար։

Հոդվածում քննարկվել են ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման պահանջը ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի շուկայական արժեքին համարժեք գումարի բռնագանձման պահանջով փոխարինելու դեպքերը և առաջարկվել այդպիսի պահանջ ներկայացնելու հայցվորի իրավունքի որոշ սահմանափակումներ։ Միջազգային փաստաթղթերի, այլ պետությունների օրենսդրության և դատական պրակտիկայի ուսումնասիրության հիման վրա ներկայացվել են առաջարկություններ, որոնք միտված են միասնական իրավակիրառ պրակտիկայի ապահովմանը։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. հայց հարուցելու հիմքերի ուսումնասիրություն, ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման հայց, ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույք, շուկայական արժեք, Օրենքով պաշտպանվող իրավունք, վձիռ, գույքի բռնագանձման անհնարինություն, ընթացակարգային երաշխիք, շահագրգիռ անձ։

SPECIFICS OF DECISION MAKING ON THE CLAIM FOR CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY OF ILLEGAL ORIGIN

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Abstract

The institution of non-conviction-based asset confiscation, introduced in the legal system of the Republic of Armenia, involves the examination of claims regarding the confiscation of property of illegal origin in civil proceedings. This measure aims to combat crime and corruption. If the legal origin of the property is not confirmed, the property can be confiscated in favor of the state without a guilty verdict, even in the absence of a criminal case. This has raised several issues. Furthermore, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia is reviewing the constitutionality of the "Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Confiscation of Property of Illegal Origin," and judicial practices are currently being established.

Within the framework of present study, we refer to the final stage of the examination of claims for confiscating property of illegal origin, specifically the decision-making process. We discuss the specifics of making the decision and the scope of the issues that need clarification in order to substantially resolve the case. Upon studying the existing regulations, we concluded that the general rules outlined in the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia are insufficient for assessing the justification of the basis of the claim.

The article discusses instances of replacing the claim for confiscating property of illegal origin with a claim for confiscating a sum equivalent to the market value of said property. It also suggests some limitations on the plaintiff's right to submit such a claim. Drawing from the study of international documents, legislation, and judicial practices of other states, the article presents recommendations aimed at ensuring a uniform legal practice.

Keywords and phrases. investigation of the grounds for filing a claim, claim for confiscation of property of illegal origin, property of illegal origin, market value, right protected by law, judgment, impossibility of confiscation of property, procedural guarantee, interested person.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРИНЯТИЯ РЕШЕНИЯ О ТРЕБОВАНИИ КОНФИСКАЦИИ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ НЕЗАКОННОГО ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ

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Аннотация

Введенный в правовую систему Республики Армения институт конфискации имущества без вынесения обвинительного приговора предполагает рассмотрение

исков о конфискации имущества незаконного происхождения в порядке гражданского судопроизводства. Эта мера направлена на борьбу с преступностью и коррупцией. Если законное происхождение имущества не подтверждено, имущество может быть конфисковано в пользу государства без обвинительного приговора, даже при отсутствии возбуждения уголовного дела, что поднимает ряд ключевых вопросов. Более того, Конституционный суд Республики Армения проверяет конституционность «Закона Республики Армения о конфискации имущества незаконного происхождения», и в настоящее время судебная практика находится в стадии формирования.

В рамках настоящего исследования рассматривается заключительный этап рассмотрения исков о конфискации имущества незаконного происхождения, а именно процесс принятия решений. Обсуждаются особенности принятия решения и круг вопросов, которые требуют разъяснения для разрешения дела по существу. Изучив действующие нормативные акты, мы пришли к выводу, что общие правила, изложенные в Гражданском процессуальном кодексе Республики Армения, недостаточны для оценки обоснованности оснований иска.

В статье рассматриваются случаи замены иска о конфискации имущества незаконного происхождения иском о конфискации суммы, эквивалентной рыночной стоимости указанного имущества. Предложены некоторые ограничения права истца предъявлять такое требование. На основе изучения международных документов, законодательства и судебной практики других государств в статье представлены рекомендации, направленные на обеспечение единой правоприменительной практики.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: исследование оснований для предъявления иска; иск о конфискации имущества незаконного происхождения; имущество незаконного происхождения; рыночная стоимость; охраняемое законом право; судебное решение; невозможность конфискации имущества; процессуальная гарантия; заинтересованное лицо.

Ներածություն

Ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման վարույթի առանձնահատկություններով պայմանավորված՝ ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման հայցերի հիման վրա հարուցվող գործերի քաղաքացիական դատավարության կարգով քննությունն իրականացվում է տարբերակված կանոնների հիման վրա։ Քննարկվող վարույթին բնորոշ մինչդատական փուլի առկայությունը, որը դրսևորվում է մինչև հայցադիմումի ներկայացումը պատասխանողի գույքի և եկամուտների վերաբերյալ ուսումնասիրության իրականացմամբ, ինչպես նաև ապացուցման տարբերակված կանոնների և ապացուցողական կանխավարկածի կիրառումը իրենց ազդեցությունն են ունենում ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման վձռի կայացման հարցում ևս։ Գործող դատավարական ընդհանուր կանոնները բավարար չափով չեն ապահովում գործին մասնակցող անձանց ընթացակարգային երաշխիքների և օրենսդրությամբ հետապնդած նպատակների իրացումը, ինչը առավել իրատապ է դարձնում տարբերակված կանոնների մշակումը։ Քննարկվող ինստիտուտի գործադրումը առնչվում է անձի՝ սահմանադրորեն երաշխավորված սեփականության իրավունքի հետ, քանի որ զուգորդվում է անձի փաստացի տիրապետման ներքը գտնվող գույքը հօգուտ պետության բռնագանձելով։ Հետևաբար՝ դատարանի կողմից լուծման ենթակա հարցերի շրջանակի ձիշտ որոշումը առանցքային նշանակություն կունենա ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման գործերով հիմնավորված և օրինական վձիռ կայացնելու համար։

Հետազոտության տեսամեթոդական հիմքեր և ուսումնասիրության մեթոդներ. Պայմանավորված հետազոտության նպատակով և խնդիրներով՝ հետազոտության մեթոդոլոգիական հիմքը համընդհանուր՝ դիալեկտիկական մեթոդն է։ Հատուկ մեթոդներից մեծապես կիրառվել է համեմատաիրավական, ձևական–իրավաբանական, իրավական նորմերի մեկնաբանման, համակարգային կառուցվածքային վերյուծության մեթոդները։

Ստացված արդյունքներ. Ապացուցման պարտականությունը բաշխելու մասին որոշումը կայացնելուց հետո և կողմերի ներկայացրած ապացույցները գործի դատաքննության ընթացքում հետազոտելուց հետո դատարանը ձեռնամուխ է լինում վձռի կայացմանը։ Խախտված կամ վիձարկվող իրավունքի դատական պաշտպանությունը հանգում է գործով հաստատված հանգամանքների և հավաքված ապացույցների հիման վրա կողմերի իրավունքները և պարտականությունները հաստատելուն [1, էջ 153–154], որը իրականացվում է գործն ըստ էության լուծելու արդյունքում։

Ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման վձռի կայացման պայմանները սահմանված են «Ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման մասին» ՀՀ օրենքի [2] (այսուհետ՝ Օրենք) 24-րդ հոդվածի 1-ին մասով, որի համաձայն՝ ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքը ենթակա է բռնագանձման, եթե ներկայացված ապացույցների գնահատմամբ դատարանը հանգում է հետևության, որ այդպիսի գույքի շուկայական արժեքը հայցի ներկայացման պահին գերազանցում է 50 միլիոն Հայաստանի Հանրապետության դրամը։

Նշված կարգավորումից հետևում է, որ ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բոնագանձման վերաբերյալ վՃոի կայացման համար դատարանը պետք է հաստատի գույքի իրավական վիձակը, այն է՝ Օրենքի իմաստով գույքի ապօրինի ծագում ունենալու փաստը։ Այլ կերպ՝ դատարանը կողմերի ներկայացրած փաստարկների, առարկությունների և դրանց հիմքում դրված ապացույցների հետազուտության արդյունքում պետք է որոշի՝ արդյոք հայցադիմումով պահանջվող գույքերը Օրենքի իմաստով համարվում են ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող, թե ոչ։

Ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման պահանջի վերաբերյալ վճռի կայացման առանձնահատկությունները վեր հանելու համար, նախ և առաջ, անհրաժեշտ է քննարկել ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման հայցի տեսակը։

Այսպես, ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման պահանջը ուղղված է պատասխանողին, սակայն դա չի ենթադրում հայցվորի և պատասխանողի միջև որոշակի իրավահարաբերության առկայությունը հաստատելու պատասխանողին հայցվորի օգտին որոշակի գործողություններ կատարել պարտավորեցնելու պահանջ, ինչը բնորոշ է կատարողական (վձռող) հայցին։ Այսինքն՝ պաշտպանվող սուբյեկտիվ իրավունքը հանգում է ոչ թե պատաս– խանողին որոշակի գործողություն կատարելուն պարտավորեցնելուն, իսկ չկատարման դեպքում՝ պահանջը հարկադիր կատարելուն, այլ գույքի նկատմամբ սեփականության իրավունքի վիձելիությունը վերացնելուն, գույքի իրավական կարգավիձակը որոշելուն, և որպես արդյունք՝ վիձելի գույքի նկատմամբ հայցվորի իրավունքը ձանաչելուն։ Իսկ իրավունքի վիձելիությունը իր հերթին ծագում է իրավասու մարմնի կողմից հայց հարուցելու հիմքերի ուսումնասիրություն սկսելու և ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման հայց ներկայացնելու փաստերի ուժով։ Այսինքն՝ գույքի իրավական կարգավիձակը, այն է՝ գույքի ապօրինի ծագումը, դատարանի կողմից հաստատելը հիմք է այդպիսի գույքը հօգուտ պետության բոնագանձելու համար։

Ի տարբերություն վճռող հայցերի՝ ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման վճռի կայացմամբ պատասխանողը չի պարտավորեցվում կատարել որոշակի գործողություններ կամ ձեռնպահ մնալ որոշակի գործողությունների կատարումից, ինչը անհրաժեշտ պայման է վճռող հայցերով կայացվող դատական ակտի կատարելիությունը ապահովելու համար։ Ընդ որում, ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման վճիռներով, որպես կանոն, կատարողական վարույթներ չեն հարուցվում, քանի որ վճռի կայացումը հիմք է բռնագանձվող գույքի նկատմամբ Հայաստանի Հանրապետության սեփականության իրավունքը գրանցելու համար։ Միևնույն ժամանակ վճռի կայացումը հիմք է նաև վիճելի գույքի նկատմամբ պատասխանողի սեփականության իրավունքի դույքի նկատմամբ պատասխանողի սեփականության իրավունքի դադարման համար այն հիմնավորմամբ, որ ՀՀ քաղաքացիական օրենսգրքի [3] 279–րդ և 288.1 հոդվածների վերլուծությունը ցույց է տալիս, որ դատարանի վճռով ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույք բռնագանձելը դիտվում է անձի սեփականության իրավունքի դադարման ինքնուրույն հիմք։

Իրավիձակը փոխվում է այն դեպքում, երբ գույքը բռնագանձելու անհնարինության կամ այն բարեխիղձ ձեռք բերողին փոխանցվելու կամ Օրենքով նախատեսված այլ դեպքերում կարող է պահանջվել պատասխանողից բռնագանձել հայց ներկայացնելու պահի դրությամբ ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի շուկայական արժեքը, իսկ շուկայական արժեքի պարզման անհնարինության դեպքում՝ այդ գույքը ձեռք բերելու արժեքի չափով գումարը։ Ստացվում է, որ նման պարագայում վձռով պատասխանողին առաջադրվում է դրամային պարտավորություն, որի ծագման հիմքը ոչ թե կողմերի միջև արդեն իսկ առկա վիձելի իրավահարաբերության հաստատումն է, այլ անձի կողմից ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույք ձեռք բերած լինելու կամ այդպիսի գույքի իրական շահառու հանդիսանալու հանգամանքը հաստատող վձիռը։ Ընդ որում, ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույք բռնագանձելու պահանջն ինքնին չի ենթադրում, որ գույքը բռնագանձելու անհնարինության դեպքում վձռով կարող է պատասխանողից բռնագանձվել գույքի շուկայական արժեքը, քանի դեռ համապատասխան պահանջ դատարանին չի ներկայացվել։

Հարկ ենք համարում մասնավորեցնել, որ Օրենքով հստակ սահմանված են այն դեպքերը, երբ հայցվորը ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքը բռնագանձելու պահանջի փոխարեն կարող է պահանջել պատասխանողից բռնագանձել հայցի ներկայացման պահի դրությամբ ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի շուկայական արժեքի չափով գումար։ Մասնավորապես, այդ դեպքերն են՝

- l. գույքը բնեղենով բռնագանձելու կամ առանձնացնելու կամ նույնա– կանացնելու անհնարինությունը,
- 2. գույքը բարեխիղձ ձեռք բերողին փոխանցված լինելը,
- 3. գույքը Հայաստանի Հանրապետության սահմաններից դուրս գտնվելը և հայցի ներկայացման պահի դրությամբ գույքի շուկայական արժեքի վերաբերյալ տեղեկություններ առկա չլինելը (այս դեպքում բռնագանձվում է գույքը ձեռք բերելու արժեքի չափով գումար),
- գույքը այլ անձանց՝ Օրենքով պաշտպանվող իրավունքներով ծանրաբեռնված լինելը։

Եթե առաջին երեք դեպքերը վերաբերում են գույքը բռնագանձելու փաստացի անհնարինությանը կամ ՀՀ օրենսդրությամբ բարեխիղձ ձեռք բերողի իրավունքների պաշտպանությանը, ապա վիձելի ենք համարում գույքի շուկայական արժեքի չափով գումարի բռնագանձման պահանջի ներկայացումը այն դեպքում, երբ այդ գույքը ծանրաբեռնված է այլ անձանց՝ Օրենքով պաշտպանվող իրավունքներով և չի վերացել այդ գույքը բռնագանձելու հնարավորությունը։

Ըստ Օրենքի 20–րդ հոդվածի 5–րդ մասի՝ եթե ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքը ծանրաբեռնված է այլ անձանց՝ սույն Օրենքի 23–րդ հոդվածի 4–րդ մասով նախատեսված պաշտպանվող իրավունքներով, ապա իրավասու մարմինն իր ընտրությամբ կարող է պահանջելապօրինիծագումունեցող գույքի բռնագանձում կամ հայցի ներկայացման պահի դրությամբ այդպիսի գույքի շուկայական արժեքի, իսկ շուկայական արժեքի պարզման անհնարինության դեպքում՝ այդ գույքը ձեռք բերելու արժեքի չափով գումարի բռնագանձում։

Իսկ Օրենքի 23-րդ հոդվածի 4-րդ մասը սահմանում է, որ անձին պատկանող գույքի նկատմամբ նրա հետ չփոխկապակցված անձի սեփականության իրավունքից տարբերվող գույքային իրավունքները (այսուհետ՝ սույն հոդվածի իմաստով՝ գույքային իրավունքներ) պահպանվում են, եթե իրավասու մարմինը չի ապացուցում, որ այդ իրավունքները ծագելու պահին անձը գիտեր կամ ողջամտորեն կարող էր իմանալ գույքի՝ապօրինիծագումունենալու մասին։

Նշյալ նորմերի համակարգային վերլուծությունից բխում է, որ այն դեպքում, երբ ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքը ծանրաբեռնված է պատասխանողի հետ չփոխկապակցված անձի սեփականության իրավունքից տարբերվող գույքային իրավունքներով, և հայցվորը չի կարողանում ապացուցել այդ իրավունքները ծագելու պահին անձի անբարեխղձությունը, ապա հայցվորը գույքը բնեղենով բռնագանձելու փոխարեն կարող է պահանջել բռնագանձել գույքի շուկայական արժեքի չափով գումար։ Այսինքն՝ ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման հնարավորությունը վերացած չլինելու պայմաններում հայցվորին տրամադրվում է լայն հայեցողություն՝ պատասխանողին դրամային արտահայտությամբ բռնագանձման պահանջ ներկայացնել։ Իսկ դրամական պահանջ ներկայացվելու դեպքում պահանջը կարող է բավարարվել նաև անձի օրինական եկամուտներից։

Գտնում ենք, որ այդպիսի մոտեցումը շեղվում է վարույթի հետապնդած նպատակից, քանի որ Օրենքի նպատակն ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքը օրինական շրջանառություն վերադարձնելն է [4, կետ 21]։ Իսկ ի սկզբանե գույքի դեմ ներկայացված հայցն անձի դեմ ներկայացվող հայցով փոխարինելու համար պետք է սպառված լինի այդ գույքը բնեղենով բռնագանձելու հնարավորությունը։ Համանման տրամաբանություն է գործում նաև անհիմն հարստացման հիմքով գույքը հետ վերադարձնելու պահանջ ներկայացնելու դեպքում, ըստ որի՝ գույքը բնեղենով վերադարձնելու անհնարինությունն է հանգեցնում գույքի արժեքը հատուցելու պարտավորությանը։

Հատկանշական է, որ միջազգային կոնվենցիաներով ևս ամրագրված է ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքին համարժեք ակտիվներ բռնագանձելու հնարավորությունը։ Որպես օրինակ՝ «Կոռուպցիայի դեմ» Միավորված ազգերի կազմակերպության կոնվենցիայի [5] 31-րդ հոդվածի 4-րդ և 5-րդ կետերով, «Տրանսնացիոնալ հանցավոր համագործակցությունների դեմ» Միավորված ազգերի կազմակերպության կոնվենցիայի [6] 12-րդ հոդվածի 3-րդ և 4-րդ կետերով՝ հնարավոր է համարվում հանցագործություններից ստացված եկա-մուտներն ամբողջությամբ կամ մասնակիորեն այլ գույքի վերածվելու կամ փոխակերպվելու դեպքում դրանց բռնագանձումը, ինչպես նաև այդպիսի եկամուտները օրինական աղբյուրներից ձեռք բերված գույքին միացվելու դեպքում այդ գույքի արժեքին համարժեք գույքի բռնագանձումը։

Ավելին, Բուլղարիայի և Վրաստանի օրենսդրությամբ ևս ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքին համարժեք դրամական միջոցի բռնագանձում թույլատրելի է համարվում բացառապես այդպիսի գույքի բռնագանձման անհնարինության

դեպքում **[7**, 142-րդ, 151-րդ հոդված, 8, 356⁵ հոդված 3-րդ մաս]։

Կարծում ենք, որ գույքի բռնագանձման փաստացի կամ Օրենքով սահմանված անհնարինությունը առկա է գույքը բարեխիղձ ձեռք բերողին օտարելու, գույքի նույնականացման, առանձնացման անհնարինության, գույքը ՀՀ սահմաններից դուրս գտնվելու և բռնագանձման համապատասխան ընթացակարգի բացա– կայության, գույքը ոչնչացված լինելու, տեսակային հատկանիշով որոշվող գույքը տնօրինելու դեպքում։ Մինչդեռ այլ անձանց գույքային իրավունքներով ծանրաբեռնված լինելը անպայմանորեն չի հանգեցնում գույքի բռնագանձման անհնարինության։ Մասնավորապես՝ այդպիսի իրավունքների շարքին են դասվում վարձակալության, գրավի, կառուցապատման, սերվիտուտի իրավունքները, որոնք ըստ Օրենքի՝ պահպանվում են ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքը վձռի հիման վրա պետությանը փոխանցվելուց հետո։ Թեև այդպիսի իրավունքները են ժամանակավոր խոչընդոտներ հանդիսանալ սեփականության իրավունքից բխող որոշ իրավազորությունների իրականացման հարցում (գույքը օգտագործել, տիրապետել), այնուամենայնիվ, այդ գույքը բռնագանձելու դեպքում պետությունը ստանում է այդ գույքը տնօրինելու, որոշ դեպքերում տիրապետելու և օգտագործելու, ինչպես նաև ծանրաբեռնված իրավունքների հաշվին եկամուտ ստանալու հնարավորություն, ինչը խոսում է սեփականության իրավունքի բովանդակությունը կազմող իրավազորությունների գերակշիռ մասի իրականացման հնարավորության մասին։

Կարծում ենք, որ բացառություն է կազմում գույքը գրավի իրավունքով ծանրաբեռնված լինելը, քանի որ առկա է պարտապանի պարտավորության դիմաց այդ գույքի բռնագանձման իրական հնարավորություն, ինչը էապես նվազեցնում է այդ գույքի նկատմամբ սեփականության իրավունքից բխող իրավազորությունների իրականացումը։ Պայմանավորված գրավի՝ որպես «բացարձակ» և «հետևելու իրավունքի» բնույթով [9]՝ գույքը գրավադրված լինելու և գործի քննության ընթացքում գրավով ապահովված պարտավորությունը կատարված չլինելու դեպքում արդարացված կարելի է համարել գրավ դրված գույքի շուկայական արժեքի չափով գումարի բռնագանձման պահանջի առաջադրումը։ Նշվածից հետևում է, որ պատասխանողին ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի շուկայական արժեքին համարժեք գումարի բռնագանձման պահանջ առաջադրելու իրավունքը պետք է բխի գույքը բնեղենով բռնագանձելու անհնարինությունից կամ այդ գույքի նկատմամբ սեփականության իրավունքից բխող իրավազորությունների իրականացման էական նվազումից։

Անփոփելով վերոգրյալը՝ կարծում ենք, որ հայցի ներկայացման պահի դրությամբապօրինիծագումունեցող գույքի շուկայական արժեքի, իսկ շուկայական արժեքի պարզման անհնարինության դեպքում՝ այդ գույքը ձեռք բերելու արժեքի չափով գումար բռնագանձելու պահանջ պատասխանողին ներկայացնելու հիմքը պետք է լինի ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքը պատասխանողից բռնագանձելու փաստացի կամ Օրենքով սահմանված անհնարինությունը։ Ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքը այլ անձանց՝ Օրենքով պաշտպանվող իրավունքներով ծանրաբեռնված լինելու փաստն ինքնին չի կարող դիտվել գույքի շուկայական արժեքը պատասխանողից բռնագանձելու պահանջի հիմք։ Նման պահանջը բավարարելու համար դատարանը պետք է պարզի, թե արդյոք այդ գույքի՝ պատասխանողի հետ չփոխկապակցված անձանց՝ Օրենքով պաշտպանվող իրավունքներով ծանրաբեռնված լինելը էականորեն նվազեցնում է տվյալ գույքի նկատմամբ սեփականության իրավունքի իրականացման իրավուղթյունները, թե ոչ։

Հայաստանի Հանրապետության քաղաքացիական դատավարության

օրենսգրքի (այսուհետ՝ Օրենսգիրք) **[10]** 191–րդ հոդվածը նախատեսում է այն հարցերի սպառիչ շրջանակը, որոնք ենթակա են լուծման դատարանի կողմից վճիռ կայացնելիս։ Այդ հարցերի շարքին են դասվում ներկայացված ապացույցների գնահատումը, գործի լուծման համար էական նշանակություն ունեցող փաստերի ապացուցված լինելու մասին հետևություններ կատարելը, տվյալ գործով կիրառման ենթակա իրավական նորմերը որոշելը և այլն։

Ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բոնագանձման իրավահարաբերությունների առանձնահատկություններով պայմանավորված՝ կարծում ենք, որ դատարանը չի կարող սահմանափակվել Օրենսգրքով նախատեսված վձռի կայացման ընդհանուր կանուններով և պետք է կիրառի հայցի հիմքի հիմնավորվածությունը գնահատելու տարբերակված չափանիշներ։ Ինչպես նշեցինք, Օրենքը ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման վձռի կայացման համար անհրաժեշտ է համարում Օրենքի իմաստով գույքի ապօրինի ծագման փաստը և հայցադիմումի ներկայացման պահին այդ գույքի շուկայական արժեքը 50 միլիոն ՀՀ դրամը գերազանցելու փաստը ապացույցների գնահատմամբ ապացուցված համարելը։ Մինչդեռ կարծում ենք, որ նշված հանգամանքները ապացուցված համարելու հետևությունները անհրաժեշտ են, բայց դեռևս բավարար չեն ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքը բռնագանձելու համար։

Վերոնշյալի համատեքստում հատկանշական է, որ վձռի կայացման տարբերակված կարգավորումներ, որպես կանոն, նախատեսված չեն նաև այլ պետությունների օրենսդրությամբ, սակայն դատական պրակտիկան վեր է հանում այն հարցերի շրջանակը, որը դատարանը պարզում է ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման վարույթների ընթացքում վձիռ կայացնելիս։ Որպես Օրինակ՝ Բուլղարիայի սահմանադրական դատարանը արտահայտել է դիրքորոշում ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման հայցերի քննության արդյունքում հաստատման ենթակա փաստերի շրջանակի վերաբերյալ և նշել, որ պատասխանողի օրինական եկամուտների և ձեռք բերված գույքի էական անհամապատասխանությունը պարզելու համար դատարանը պետք է որոշի՝

- 1. ուսումնասիրվող ժամանակահատվածի սկզբի և ավարտի դրությամբ պատասխանողին պատկանող գույքը,
- 2. պատասխանողի օրինական աղբյուրներից այդ գույքի ավելացված չափր,
- 3. ուսումնասիրվող ժամանակահատվածում պատասխանողի կատարած ծախսերը **[11]**։

Մարդու իրավունքների եվրոպական դատարանը «Յորդանովը և ուրիշներն ընդդեմ Բուլղարիայի» գործով Բուլղարիայի՝ ոլորտը կարգավորող օրենսդրության վերլուծության արդյունքում նշել է, որ դատարանները պետք է պարզեն պատասխանողի զուտ եկամուտը, այսինքն՝ ամբողջ ստացված եկամտից մասհանվեն առօրյա ծախսերը, անհրաժեշտ կամ փաստացի կատարված այլ ծախսերը, այնուհետև այն համադրեն ուսումնասիրվող ժամանակահատվածում պատասխանողի կողմից ձեռք բերված գույքի արժեքի հետ [12, կետ 43]։

Անդրադառնալով ներպետական կարգավորումներին՝ Օրենքի 22–րդ հոդվածի 2–րդ մասը սահմանում է, որ դատարանը կարող է կայացնել վՃիռ՝ հիմք ընդունելով գույքի՝ ապօրինի ծագում ունենալու կանխավարկածը, եթե գործի քննության արդյունքում հայցվորն ապացուցում է, որ պատասխանողին պատկանող գույքը, այդ թվում՝ մեկ միավոր գույքը, մի քանի միավոր գույքը կամ մեկ միավոր գույքի բաժինը, չի հիմնավորվում օրինական եկամտի աղբյուրների վերաբերյալ տվյալներով։

Նշված կարգավորումից հետևում է, որ Օրենքը չի հստակեցնում այն փաստերի սպառիչ շրջանակը, որոնք ենթակա են պարզման գույքի ապօրինի ծագումը որոշելու համար։ Իհարկե, Օրենքը նախատեսում է, որ գույքի ապօրինի ծագում ունենալու կանխավարկածը գործադրելու համար պետք է ապացուցվի պատասխանողին պատկանող գույքը վերջինիս օրինական եկամուտներով չհիմնավորվելու փաստը, սակայն չի նշվում անձի կողմից կատարված ծախսերի մասին, թե արդյոք գույքի ձեռքբերման հետ չկապված ծախսերը պետք է նվազեցվեն օրինական եկամուտներից, թե ոչ։

ՀՀ գլխավոր դատախազության կողմից դատարան ներկայացված հայցադիմումների ուսումնասիրությունից երևում է, որ այդ ծախսերը նվազեցվում են անձի օրինական եկամուտներից, սակայն այս հարցի վերաբերյալ ձևավորված դատական պրակտիկա դեռևս առկա չէ։ Այդուհանդերձ, կարծում ենք, որ միասնական իրավակիրառ պրակտիկա ապահովելու համար անհրաժեշտ է մասնավորեցնել գույքի ապօրինի ծագում ունենալու փաստը ապացուցված համարելու համար էական նշանակություն ունեցող փաստերի շրջանակը։

Վերոնշյալը, ինչպես նաև Օրենքի ուսումնասիրությունը թույլ են տալիս եզրակացնել, որ ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման վՃիռ կայացնելիս դատարանը պետք է հետևություններ կատարի գործի լուծման համար էական նշանակություն ունեցող հետևյալ հանգամանքներն ապացուցված կամ չապացուցված լինելու վերաբերյալ.

- 1. իրավասու մարմնի կողմից սահմանված ուսումնասիրվող ժամանակահատվածում պատասխանողի կողմից վիձելի գույքը ձեռք բերված լինելը, համապատասխան պահանջի դեպքում՝ պատասխանողի՝ գույքի իրական շահառու հանդիսանալը,
- 2. նույն ժամանակահատվածում պատասխանողի ստացած օրինական եկամուտների չափը,
- 3. նույն ժամանակահատվածում պատասխանողի կատարած ծախսերի չափը,
- 4. այն փաստերը, որոնց վերաբերյալ ապացույց պատասխանողը չի կարող ներկայացնել՝ համապատասխան ապացույցները ոչ իր մեղքով ոչնչացված կամ կորած լինելու պատձառով,
- 5. ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի շուկայական արժեքի չափով գումար բռնագանձելու պահանջ ներկայացված լինելու դեպքում այդ գույքը բնեղենով բռնագանձելու անհնարինության փաստը,
- 6. վիձելի գույքը այլ անձի փոխանցված լինելու դեպքում վերջինիս բարեխիղձ ձեռք բերող չհանդիսանալու փաստը,
- 7. հայցադիմում ներկայացնելու օրվա դրությամբ հայցադիմումով պահանջվող գույքերի շուկայական արժեքները։

Բացի այդ, Օրենքի 191–րդ հոդվածի 2–րդ մասը նախատեսում է գործի դատաքնությունը վերսկսելու հնարավորությունն այն դեպքում, երբ անհրաժեշտություն է առաջանում գործում առկա ապացույցները լրացուցիչ հետազոտելու միջոցով պարզել գործի համար նշանակություն ունեցող հանգամանքները։ Ուստի՝ այն դեպքում, երբ դատարանը գործի քննության ընթացքում չի պարզել գործի համար նշանակություն ունեցող վերը նշված հանգամանքները, ապա գործի դատաքննությունը վերսկսելը կարող է հանդիսանալ այդ հանգամանքները պարզելու լրացուցիչ գործիք։

Հարկ ենք համարում ընդգծել, որ նշված հանգամանքները պարզելուց զատ ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման մինչդատական փուլում իրավասու մարմնի իրականացրած գործողությունների իրավաչափությունը, այդ թվում՝ վարույթում շահագրգիռ անձանց ընթացակարգային երաշխիքները ապահովված լինելը, գործի դատական քննության ընթացքում ևս պետք է հանդիսանան դատական վերահսկողության առարկա իրենց համարժեք դատավարական հետևանքներով։ Այսինքն՝ Դատարանը պետք է ոչ միայն պարզի, թե արդյոք հայցվորի ներկայացրած փաստերն առավել հավանական են դարձնում գույքի անօրինական ծագումը, այլ նաև պարզի, թե արդյոք այդ փաստերը հիմնավորող ապացույցները ձեռք բերելու նպատակով իրականացված ուսումնասիրության ընթացքում իրավասու մարմինը պահպանել է շահագրգիռ անձանց՝ Օրենքով ամրագրված ընթացակարգային երաշխիքները, թե ոչ։

Հաշվի առնելով, որ քննարկվող վարույթները ուղեկցվում են անձի իրավունքների միջամտությամբ՝ ուստի դատարանը գործի քննության ընթացքում պետք է գնահատի ուսումնասիրության ընթացքում հավաքագրված ապացույցների համոզիչ լինելը և միաժամանակ, վարույթի ընթացքում ընթացակարգային երաշխիքների պահպանված լինելը [13]։

Թեկուզև Մարդու իրավունքների եվրոպական դատարանի դիրքորոշման համաձայն՝ առանց մեղադրական դատավձռի գույքի բռնագանձման վարույթն իր բնույթով քաղաքացիական է՝ մասնագիտական գրականության մեջ տեսակետ է արտահայտվել այն մասին, որ այս վարույթներով պատասխանողներին պետք է տրվեն այնպիսի ուժեղացված պաշտպանության միջոցներ, որոնք տրվում են քրեական դատավարության կողմին, քանի որ քաղաքացիական դատավարության առավել մեղմ միջոցները ենթադրվում են «անարդար» այն պարագայում, երբ առկա է պատասխանողի գույքի բռնագանձման ռիսկ [14, էջ 25]:

Ներպետական օրենսդրությամբ այդպիսի երաշխիքներից են դիտվում ուսումնասիրության ընթացքում որոշ կատեգորիայի ապացույցներ ձեռք բերելու, ուսումնասիրվող գույքի վրա արգելանք դնելու, ապացույցները նախնական ապահովելու նկատմամբ դատական վերահսկողությունը։ Նշվածից զատ՝ կարծում ենք, որ գործն ըստ Էության քննելու տեսանկյունից դատավարական առումով Էական հանգամանքներ են համարվում հայց հարուցելու հիմքերի ուսումնասիրությունը Օրենքով սահմանված հիմքերի հիման վրա սկսելու, ուսումնասիրության արդյունքների մասին շահագրգիռ անձանց ծանուցելու, իրավասու մարմնի կողմից հաշտության առաջարկ ներկայացնելու իրավաչափության պարզումը։ Թվարկված գործողությունների իրավաչափությունը չպարզելու դեպքում կասկածի տակ Էդրվում ամբողջ վարույթի օրինականությունը։ Պատասխանողին սեփականության իրավումքից զրկումը չի կարող իրավաչափ համարվել այն պարագայում, երբ իրավասու մարմինը գործել է Օրենքով սահմանված պահանջների խախտմամբ, իսկ պատասխանողներին չեն տրվել համարժեք պաշտպանության միջոցներ և երաշխիքներ։

ՀՀ սահմանադրական դատարանը 2022 նոյեմբերի 21-ի թիվ ՍԴԴԿՈ-64 որոշմամբ [15] արտահայտել է դիրքորոշում ուսումնասիրության արդյունքների վերաբերյալ եզրակացության իրավական նշանակության մասին։ Մասնավորապես, նշվել է հետևյալը. «Օրենքի շրջանակներում ՀՀ գլխավոր դատախազության իրավասու մարմնի կողմից առաջին ատյանի դատարան հայցադիմում ներկայացնելու հիմքը հենց ուսումնասիրության արդյունքների վերաբերյալ եզրակացությունն է։ Այսինքն՝ դատախազի կողմից կայացված՝ ուսումասիրության արդյունքների վերաբերյալ եզրակացությունը կազմում է ՀՀ գլխավոր դատախազության իրավասու մարմնի կողմից դատարան ներկայացվող հայցադիմումի, հետևաբար և դրա հիման վրա իրականացվող դատական

քննության առանցքը:»

Իրավասու մարմնի կողմից կազմված եզրակացությունը, հանդիսանալով ուսումնասիրության արդյունքների ամփոփում, բովանդակում է Օրենքով սահմանված գործողությունների իրականացման ամբողջ ընթացքը։ Եզրակացությունը կազմում է ներկայացվելիք հայցադիմումի հիմքը, որի շրջանակներում իրականացվում է գործի դատական քննությունը։ Հետևաբար, գործն ըստ էության լուծելու շրջանակներում չի կարող անտեսվել ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման վարույթը նախաձեռնելու կարգը պահպանված լինելու, ինչպես նաև վարույթով շահագրգոված անձանց՝ Օրենքով նախատեսված ընթացակարգային երաշխիքներով ապահովված լինելու հարցերը։

ՀՀ սահմանադրական դատարանը, վկայակոչված որոշմամբ անդրադառնալով նշված հարցին, գտել է, որ ինչպես ուսումնասիրություն սկսելու մասին որոշման, այնպես էլ ուսումնասիրության արդյունքների վերաբերյալ եզրակացության վիձարկման հիմքում դրված փաստերի իրավաչափությանն անդրադարձ կարող է կատարվել հենց համապատասխան գործի դատական քննության ընթացքում։ Ավելին, նշված փաստերը կարող են դատական քննության և գնահատման առարկա դառնալ նաև գործն ըստ էության լուծող դատական ակտի բողոքարկման շրջանակներում։

Հետաքրքրական է, որ ներպետական դատարաններն ապացուցման պարտականությունը բաշխելու մասին որոշմամբ ևս անդրադարձել են ուսումնասիրության ընթացակարգին վերաբերող որոշ հարցերի։ Մասնավորապես՝ քննվող գործերից մեկով դատարանը նշել է, որ ուսումնասիրությունը սկսելու մասին որոշման, ուսումնասիրվող նոր ժամանակահատված սահմանելու մասին որոշման իրավաչափությունը, դրանք իրավաչափ չդիտարկվելու դեպքում դրանց քաղաքացիադատավարական հետևանքները չեն կարող դասվել ապացուցման ենթակա փաստերի շարքին, հետևաբար, նման իրավական հարցադրման պատասխանը դատարանի կողմից կարող է վերջնականապես տրվել եզրափակիչ դատական ակտով [16]։ Ստացվում է, որ ըստ դատարանի դիրքորոշման՝ վերոգրյալ հարցերը դասվում են ոչ թե գործի լուծման համար էական նշանակություն ունեցող փաստերի շարքին, այլ ընթացակարգային հարցեր են, որոնք ենթակա են պարզման կիրառման ենթակա իրավական նորմերի վերլուծության և գործի փաստերի համադրման շրջանակներում։

Ճիշտ է, դատարանները հակված են այն տեսակետին, որ ուսումնասիրության փուլում իրավասու մարմնի կողմից դրսևորած ոչ իրավաչափ վարքագծի, այլ րնթացակարգային խախտումների դատավարական հետևանք կարող է դիտվել ապացույցն անթույլատրելի Ճանաչելը, որի համար հիմք է Օրենսգրքի այն կարգավորումը, ըստ որի՝ հիմնական իրավունքների խախտմամբ ձեռք բերված կամ արդար դատաքննության իրավունքը խաթարող ապացույցի օգտագործումն արգելվում է։ Ակնհայտ է, որ այն սահմանում է չափազանց բարձր շեմ օրինականության հնարավոր խախտումներին արդյունավետ հակազդելու համար [17, էջ 182]։ Ուստի՝ կարծում ենք, որ ուսումնասիրության օրինականության նկատմամբ դատական վերահսկողությունը չի կարող սահմանափակվել վերը նշված կառուցակարգերով, քանի որ կան ընթացակարգային խախտումներ, որոնք չեն առնչվում կոնկրետ ապացույց ձեռք բերելուն, սակայն այդ խախտումն իր բնույթով կարող է հանգեցնել վարույթով շահագրգիռ անձանց երաշխիքներից իրենց րնթացակարգային օգտվելու ինարավորությունից զրկելուն, սակայն Օրենքը չի նախատեսում այդ խախտումներին համարժեք դատավարական հետևանքներ։ Կարծում ենք, որ իրավասու մարմնի կողմից ուսումնասիրության արդյունքների մասին շահագրգիռ անձանց չծանուցելու կամ վարույթը հաշտության համաձայնություն կնքելով ավարտելու հնարավորությունը չսպառելու դեպքում դատարանը պետք է հայցն առանց քննության թողնելու մասին որոշում կայացնի այն հիմնավորմամբ, որ հայց հարուցելու հիմքերի ուսումնասիրությունը հաշտության համաձայնության կնքմամբ ավարտելու կամ գույքի ապօրինի ծագման ենթադրությունները հերքվելու հնարավորության սպառումն անհրաժեշտ նախապայմաններ են ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման հայց դատարան ներկայացնելու համար։ Միաժամանակ, հայցը առանց քննության թողնելու դեպքում իրավասու մարմինը չի զրկվում հետագայում կրկին հայցադիմում ներկայացնելու հնարավորությունից։

Այսպիսով՝ կարծում ենք, որ ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման հայցի հիմքի հիմնավորվածության գնահաւրման համար դատարանի կողմից քննարկման ենթակա հարցերը չեն սահմանափակվում գույքի ապօրինի ծագումը որոշելով, դատարանը պետք է պարզի, թե արդյոք ապահովված են եղել ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման մինչդատական փուլում շահագրգիռ անձանց՝ Օրենքով նախատեսված ընթացակարգային երաշխիքները։ Մասնավորապես, իրավասու մարմնի կողմից ուսումնասիրության արդյունքների մասին շահագրգիռ անձանց չծանուցելու կամ վարույթը հաշտության համաձայնություն կնքելով ավարտելու հնարավորությունը չսպառելու դեպքում դատարանը պետք է հայցը առանց քննության թողնելու մասին որոշում կայացնի, ինչը հետագայում չի զրկի իրավասու մարմնին կրկին հայցադիմում ներկայացնելու հնարավորությունից։

Եզրակացություն.

Ամփոփելով վերոգրյալը՝ կարող ենք կատարել հետևյալ եզրահանգումները.

- 1. Ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքն այլ անձանց՝ Օրենքով պաշտպանվող իրավունքներով ծանրաբեռնված լինելու դեպքում հայցվորի կողմից այդ գույքի շուկայական արժեքը բռնագանձելու պահանջ ներկայացնելը չի կարող ընդունելի համարվել միայն այդպիսի իրավունքներով ծանրաբեռնված լինելու փաստի ուժով։ Նման պահանջը բավարարելու համար դատարանը պետք է պարզի, թե արդյոք այդ գույքը պատասխանողի հետ չփոխկապակցված անձանց՝ Օրենքով պաշտպանվող իրավունքներով ծանրաբեռնված լինելը էականորեն նվազեցնում է տվյալ գույքի նկատմամբ սեփականության իրավունքի իրականացման իրավազորությունները, թե ոչ։
- 2. Օրենքով նախատեսված չեն ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման գործերի լուծման համար էական նշանակություն ունեցող հանգամանքները, մյուս կողմից, ըստ Օրենքի՝ գույքի բռնագանձման վձիռ կայացնելու հիմքը գույքի ապօրինի ծագման և գույքի շուկայական արժեքը Օրենքով սահմանված շեմը գերազանցելու փաստերի հաստատումն է։ Կարծում ենք, որ ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման վձիռ կայացնելիս դատարանը պետք է հետևություններ կատարի գործի լուծման համար էական նշանակություն ունեցող հետևյալ հանգամանքներն ապացուցված կամ չապացուցված լինելու վերաբերյալ.
 - իրավասու մարմնի կողմից սահմանված ուսումնասիրվող ժամանակահատվածում պատասխանողի կողմից վիձելի գույքը ձեռք բերված լինելը, համապատասխան պահանջի դեպքում՝ պատասխանողի՝ գույքի իրական շահառու հանդիսանալը,

- 2. նույն ժամանակահատվածում պատասխանողի ստացած օրինական եկամուտների չափը,
- 3. նույն ժամանակահատվածում պատասխանողի կատարած ծախսերի չափը,
- 4. այն փաստերը, որոնց վերաբերյալ ապացույց պատասխանողը չի կարող ներկայացնել համապատասխան ապացույցները ոչ իր մեղքով ոչնչացված կամ կորած լինելու պատձառով,
- 5. ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի շուկայական արժեքի չափով գումար բռնագանձելու պահանջ ներկայացված լինելու դեպքում այդ գույքը բնեղենով բռնագանձելու անհնարինության փաստր,
- 6. վիձելի գույքը այլ անձի փոխանցված լինելու դեպքում վերջինիս բարեխիղձ ձեռք բերող չհանդիսանալու փաստր,
- 7. հայցադիմում ներկայացնելու օրվա դրությամբ հայցադիմումով պահանջվող գույքերի շուկայական արժեքները։
- 3. Ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման հայցի հիմքի հիմնավորվածության գնահատման համար դատարանի կողմից քննարկման ենթակա հարցերը չեն սահմանափակվում գույքի ապօրինի ծագումը որոշելով, դատարանը պետք է պարզի, թե արդյոք ապահովված են եղել ապօրինի ծագում ունեցող գույքի բռնագանձման մինչդատական փուլում շահագրգիռ անձանց՝ Օրենքով նախատեսված ընթացակարգային երաշխիքները։ Մասնավորապես, իրավասու մարմնի կողմից ուսումնասիրության արդյունքների մասին շահագրգիռ անձանց չծանուցելու կամ վարույթը հաշտության համաձայնություն կնքելով ավարտելու հնարավորությունը չսպառելու դեպքում դատարանը պետք է հայցը առանց քննության թողնելու մասին որոշում կայացնի, ինչը հետագայում չի զրկի իրավասու մարմնին կրկին հայցադիմում ներկայացնելու հնարավորությունից։

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THE ROLE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF STATE INVESTMENT POLICY IN CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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Abstract

The investment policy of the state plays an important role in the regulation and promotion of economic activity. The importance of developing a consistent and effective state investment policy is justified by the emergence of challenges and growing risks that disrupt the normal course of the modern economy from time to time, disrupting the flows of global investments. Accordingly, under such conditions, investments flow to countries where there is a favorable investment environment and an effective investment policy is conducted by the government.

In crisis situations in particular, it is especially important to support investments towards productions utilizing modern innovative technologies, which will further contribute to the technological transformation of the country's economy and its progressive growth.

The main principle of the state policy towards private investors is, without interfering in their activities, to maximally contribute to the formation of the necessary legislative framework for increasing their investment activity and reliable protection of the invested funds. At the same time, special attention is paid to creating economic conditions for increasing the share of long-term investments in the non-state sector of the economy, as well as expanding the practice of attracting capital from private investors for the implementation of effective state programs.

Effective state investment policy is aimed at activating investment processes, ensuring economic stability and development, forming effective mechanisms for attracting foreign investments and ensuring their effective operation.

The state investment policy as a set of coordinated measures is aimed at ensuring a favorable investment environment, a higher return on investment of state resources, equal competitive grounds for cooperation in global investment markets, balanced development of economic sectors and regions, as well as a balance of interests of all social groups.

Keywords and phrases: state investment policy, favorable investment environment, foreign investments, investment relations, economic growth.

ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ՆԵՐԴՐՈՒՄԱՑԻՆ ՔԱՂԱՂԱՔԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԴԵՐԸ ԵՎ ԱՌԱՆՁՆԱՀԱՏԿՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԸ ԺԱՄԱՆԱԿԱԿԻՑ ՏՆՏԵՍԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՐԱԲԵՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐՈՒՄ

ՎԱՐԴԱՆ ՔԱԼԱՆԹԱՐՅԱՆ

ՀՀ Գիտությունների ազգային ակադեմիայի գիտակրթական միջազգային կենտրոնի տնտեսագիտության և կառավարման ամբիոնի հայցորդ stroyshin@mail.ru

Համառոտագիր

Պետության ներդրումային քաղաքականությունը կարևոր դեր է խաղում տնտեսական գործունեության կարգավորման և խթանման գործում։ Պետության հետևողական և արդյունավետ ներդրումային քաղաքականության մշակման կարևորությունը հիմնավորվում է ժամանակակից տնտեսության բնականոն րնթացքը ժամանակ առ ժամանակ խաթարող մարտահրավերների և աձող ռիսկերի ի հայտ գալով, որոնք խաթարում են համաշխարհային ներդրումների հոսքերը։ Նման պայմաններում ներդրումները հոսում են դեպի այն երկրներ, որտեղ գործում է բարենպաստ ներդրումային միջավայր և կառավարության կոոմից վարվում է արդյունավետ ներդրումային քաղաքականություն։ Մասնավորապես, ձգնաժամային իրավիձակներում հատկապես կարևորվում է այն տնտեսավարող ընկերություններին աջակցումը, որոնք ներդրում են կատարում ժամանակակից նորարարական տեխնոլոգիաներով արտադրություններում, ինչը հետագալում նպաստելու է երկրի տնտեսության տեխնոլոգիական վերափոխմանը և տնտեսության առաջանցիկ աձին։

Արդյունավետ պետական ներդրումային քաղաքականությունն ուղղված է ներդրումային գործընթացների ակտիվացմանը, տնտեսական կայունության ապահովմանը և զարգացմանը, օտարերկրյա ներդրումների ներգրավման գործուն մեխանիզմների ձևավորմանն ու դրանց արդյունավետ գործունեության ապահովմանը։

Պետական ներդրումային քաղաքականությունը, որպես համակարգված միջոցառումների համալիր, միտված է ապահովելու բարենպաստ ներդրումային միջավայր, պետական ռեսուրսների ներդրումներից առավել բարձր հատույց, համաշխարհային ներդրումային շուկաներում համագործակցության համար հավասար մրցակցային հիմքեր, տնտեսության ձյուղերի, տարածաշրջանների համաչափ զարգացում, ինչպես նաև սոցիալական բոլոր խմբերի շահերի հավասարակշռություն։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. պետական ներդրումային քաղաքականություն, բարենպաստ ներդրումային միջավայր, օտարեկրյա ներդրումներ, ներդրումային հարաբերություններ, տնտեսական աձ։

РОЛЬ И ОСОБЕННОСТИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЯХ

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Аннотация

Инвестиционная политика государства играет важную роль в регулировании и стимулировании экономической деятельности. Важность выработки последовательной и эффективной инвестиционной политики государства обосновывается появлением вызовов и ростом рисков, которые время от времени нарушают нормальный ход современной экономики, нарушая потоки глобальных инвестиций. Соответственно, в таких условиях инвестиции перетекают в страны, где существует благоприятная инвестиционная среда и правительство проводит эффективную инвестиционную политику.

В частности, в кризисных ситуациях особенно важна поддержка тех экономических компаний, которые инвестируют в производства с современными инновационными технологиями, что в дальнейшем способствует технологической трансформации экономики страны и поступательному росту экономики.

Эффективная государственная инвестиционная политика направлена на активизацию инвестиционных процессов, обеспечение экономической стабильности и развития, формирование эффективных механизмов привлечения иностранных инвестиций и обеспечение их эффективной работы.

Государственная инвестиционная политика как комплекс скоординированных мер направлена на обеспечение благоприятного инвестиционного климата, более высокой отдачи от вложения государственных ресурсов, равных конкурентных площадок для сотрудничества на мировых инвестиционных рынках, сбалансированного развития отраслей экономики и регионов, а также баланс интересов всех социальных групп.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: государственная инвестиционная политика, благоприятный инвестиционный климат, иностранные инвестиции, инвестиционные отношения, экономический рост.

Introduction

Investments play an important role in the economic development of any country. It is no secret that the level of investment has a significant impact on the socio-economic situation, including the main macroeconomic indicators: economic growth, national income and employment levels. Moreover, ensuring the process of extended economic reproduction - the launch of new production capacities, the creation of new jobs and the development of infrastructure - is impossible without real capital investments in the given country.

The investment policy of the state plays an important role in the regulation and promotion of economic activity. The importance of developing a consistent and effective investment policy of the state is justified by the emergence of challenges and growing risks that disrupt the normal course of the modern economy from time to time, disrupting

the flows of global investments. Accordingly, under such conditions, investments flow to countries where there is a favorable investment environment and an effective investment policy is conducted by the government. In particular, in crisis situations, it is especially important to support those economic companies that invest in productions with modern innovative technologies, which will further contribute to the technological transformation of the country's economy and the progressive growth of the economy.

One of the most effective methods of activating investment activities, especially in developed and developing countries, is attracting foreign investments. This is due to the lack of financial resources to carry out institutional transformations in the financial and budgetary sphere, based on the need to make the economic restructuring process more effective in order to overcome crisis processes and inflation. The need to develop a reasonable state investment policy is especially important in the context of overcoming the increasingly common challenges and growing risks that undermine the stability of the financial system.

It should be noted that in modern conditions, in the vast majority of developing countries, the range of economic entities is gradually changing, reducing the share of the public sector of the economy and expanding the private sector. These changes also lead to issues of improving the state management system of investment processes as an important factor in ensuring sustainable economic growth and increasing the level of competitiveness among economic entities.

The main principle of the state policy towards private investors is, without interfering in their activities, to maximally contribute to the formation of the necessary legislative framework for increasing their investment activity and reliable protection of the invested funds. At the same time, special attention is paid to creating economic conditions for increasing the share of long-term investments in the non-state sector of the economy, as well as expanding the practice of attracting capital from private investors for the implementation of effective state programs.

While developing a comprehensive plan to promote domestic and foreign investments in the economy in modern conditions, it is necessary to take into account such fundamental principles as facilitating the entry of the country's economy into the global economic system through production and investment cooperation, creating a more favorable environment for investors, solving priority socio-economic problems, etc.

In general, investment policy is a multi-level activity of the state, which is aimed at creating a favorable investment environment, promoting investment activities and increasing the efficiency of investments in the country's economy.

Literature review

In the relevant literature, state investment policy is revealed in different aspects. Some experts define it through its essential features, emphasizing its place in the state system [7]. A group of authors consider government investment policy exclusively as a component of state economic policy [9], another group emphasizes the social orientation of that policy, which is also important in the modern world, when most developed countries declare the idea of a welfare state in their constitutions.

Some authors take a more formal approach and define public investment policy through its structural elements, focusing on its form and content rather than its goals and essence [5, pp. 26–33]. In this case, the investment policy is considered through the activities of state bodies, means and measures for its implementation, etc.

By a number of specialists, the state investment policy is also defined as a set of measures aimed at promoting investment activity and creating a favorable investment environment, attracting reliable sources of investment and defining common standards justifying the effectiveness of investments [11, p. 80].

Some theorists consider the state investment policy from a legal point of view, presenting it as an intra-economic interconnected function of the state to ensure the financing of investments [3, pp. 206–208].

Let's introduce another comprehensive definition: the state policy in the field of investment relations defines the strategic and tactical priorities for the collection of investment resources to ensure the reproduction of public goods, their main directions: the development of strategic investment plans and projects, the involvement of domestic and foreign investors, support for the implementation of investment projects, economic entities through coordination of investment activities, interaction with state and non-state structures abroad [4,p. 11].

As we can see, the given definitions derive from the approach of identifying the general objective of the state investment policy, which implies ensuring economic growth at the expense of private investments.

Observing the definitions given above, it is worth noting that experts, while evaluating the beneficial effect of investments in the economy, did not emphasize the positive social effects provided by investments. It's no secret that social investments are currently widespread as an important direction for solving various social problems of the country's population and modernizing social infrastructure.

Accordingly, among the problems of state investment policy, some experts define not only the formation of the necessary conditions for the investment process and the provision of access to investments for organizations and their effective use, but also the general economic goal of the state investment policy, that is, to raise the standard of living of the country's population [8, p. 147].

Some specialists also emphasize that the state investment policy is a set of measures regulating the economy in order to implement progressive structural changes in the economy through the redistribution of capital investments, to ensure expanded reproduction, and to achieve prospective social goals. Moreover, it is noted that the state investment policy is aimed at ensuring not only economic, but also social, environmental, scientific-technical and other useful results from the implementation of investments [12, p. 53].

As we can see, these definitions also emphasize the social orientation of investments, thereby revealing the latter as a component of the state's socio-economic policy.

Thus, it should be noted that there is no unified approach to the definition of state investment policy in the professional literature. Some authors define it through its structural elements, focusing on its form and content, others emphasize its very goals, and some emphasize the socio-economic aspect of this policy.

Results

In order to have a complete understanding of the nature of the state investment policy and its legal regulation, it is necessary to first of all identify the key features underlying the policy.

Firstly, as an essential feature of the state investment policy, it is appropriate to highlight the realization of public interest, both in terms of economic, social, environmental and other beneficial effects of investments.

Thus, a number of economists define the state investment policy as a component of the state's general economic policy aimed at ensuring economic growth and the efficiency of investment activities [9, p. 332], or as a policy with the strategic goal of modernizing the national economy, ensuring its effective economic development [2, p. 224].

The essence of the state investment policy is also considered within the scope of the

formation and application of the system of economic regulation measures aimed at creating a favorable investment environment and increasing the efficiency of the use of investment resources [13, p. 57].

The investment policy of the state has a complex, multifaceted structure, the content of which is usually differentiated on the following grounds:

- 1) by the nature of the problems and the specifics of their solution (strategy and tactics),
- 2) by the spheres of state activity (forecasting, programming, regulation, state orders, purchase of investment goods, financial and personnel support of the investment complex, etc.),
- 3) by the source and nature of authority (national, regional, community),
- 4) by sectors and branches of the economy (in the public and private sectors, material production and non-production sectors, industry, agriculture and other sectors);
- 5) by regulation methods (direct and indirect, administrative and market);
- 6) with instruments of influence (regulatory, budgetary, extra-budgetary).

Regulating investment activities, the state performs a number of functions, namely:

- 1) goal setting;
- 2) recruiting,
- 3) stimulating,
- 4) supervising.

The exclusive constitutional function of the state is to define economic strategic priorities and investment policy goals for the coming period. The formation of the structure of goals and priorities includes the analysis of results, the identification of the most urgent socio-economic and political problems and the definition of active government measures aimed at solving them.

The investment collecting function of the state is the determination of the sources of investment resources, the development of ways to attract them to solve the planned problems. The implementation of this function is related to the regulation of the movement of investment resources, their distribution and redistribution among the structural divisions of the national economy. The main tools for implementing the collection function are the monetary policy, the fiscal policy, the depreciation policy and the regulation of extrabudgetary funds.

The stimulating function of the state investment policy is aimed at the unconditional and accelerated solution of the key priority problems of the investment policy. This function is carried out through tax and financial incentives (subsidies), creation of free economic zones, credit policy and other instruments.

The control function includes implementation of control by the state over the observance of economic and legal norms established by the state by economic entities during their economic activity. State control is carried out through relevant control bodies and management bodies of different levels.

State investment policy can be based on the following combination of investment sources:

- 1) consolidated public and private sources within the framework of the investment program, including public-private cooperation,
- 2) own and borrowed funds of local investors,
- 3) funds of foreign investors.

Attracting borrowed funds is very important in the context of solving the problems of the state investment policy, so in this area it is necessary to coordinate the latter with the monetary and currency policies implemented by the central bank. Involvement of borrowed

financing can be taken into account in the case of legal fixation of the specifics of the use of preferential lending for the purpose of making investments in priority sectors of the economy.

Any state is interested in attracting foreign direct investment, which predetermines the direction of the state investment policy to create attractive conditions for foreign investors, including through exceptions to the national regime of investment regulation.

The volume of foreign investments and their efficiency in the country's economy is as high as the country's investment environment is favorable [1, pp. 113-137]. Moreover, attracting foreign investors to invest in strategic sectors of the economy is one of the important tools of state regulation of the economy [6].

Experts rightly emphasize the principle of accepting foreigners to engage in investment activities among the principles of legal regulation of investment relations. Moreover, the influence of the principle of acceptance of foreign investors is manifested through the establishment of various additional restrictions and prohibitions for foreign investors [10].

It is also one of the key tasks of the state investment policy, without interfering with the activities of investors, to create a favorable legal framework that provides grounds for increasing investment activity and ensuring reliable protection of invested funds [8, p. 162].

Within the implementation of the state investment policy, it is advisable to apply the principle of combining foreign and domestic investments in order not to make the country's economy heavily dependent on the changing international situation.

Conclusion

The key goal of the state investment policy is the balancing of private and public interests in investment relations, which is carried out by solving specific problems stipulated in legal acts and strategic planning documents (innovative development, export promotion, demonopolization of the economy, etc.) for a clearly forecasted period.

The state investment policy as a set of coordinated measures is aimed at ensuring a favorable investment environment, the highest return on investment of state resources, equal competitive grounds for cooperation in global investment markets, balanced development of economic sectors and regions, as well as a balance of interests of all social groups.

Effective state investment policy is aimed at activating investment processes, ensuring economic stability and development, forming effective mechanisms for attracting foreign investments and ensuring their effective operation.

Through the mechanism of investment policy, the state promotes the activity of private investors in the priority sectors of the economy, first of all, by creating a favorable legislative framework, both at the national and regional levels.

Ensuring the goals and objectives of the state investment policy is carried out through the involvement of both state and private investments, however, the use of the public-private partnership tool is considered the optimal direction within the policy framework, which mostly reflects the balance of private and public interests of private entities and state authorities in investment relations through mutually beneficial cooperation between them.

In order to increase the efficiency of the investment policy and ensure its predictability, it is advisable to establish its goals and principles by legislation, which will clearly define the main directions of the state regulation of investment activities. In particular, such principles of state investment policy as:

- concentration of investment resources in priority areas of socio-economic development of the state,
 - promotion of private investment activities in priority sectors of the economy,
 - exclusion of unnecessary interventions in the activities of investors,

- combination of different sources of investments, including within the framework of public-private sector interaction,
 - controlling the directions and effectiveness of state investments,
 - provision of state support to investors on a competitive basis,
 - development of international cooperation in the investment sphere.

From the point of view of ensuring the efficiency of the investment policy, the coordination of the activities of state and local self-government bodies in the field of regulation of investment relations is also important.

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RISK ASSESSMENT OF NITROFURANS IN ARMENIAN HONEY

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Abstract

The development of the country and care for its population, along with the growing demand for Armenian honey abroad, require compliance with increasingly stringent safety and quality standards for this product.

Based on the detection of residues of contaminants in Armenian honey, researchers from CENS are concerned about the potential risk to consumers. Besides the health risk to consumers, the presence of contaminations in honey could have a negative impact on the export of the product and its contribution to the country's economy.

The article analyzed data from tested samples of Armenian honey for the presence of nitrofuran metabolite residues. According to the test results, out of the four metabolites, only one metabolite, 1-aminoguanidine (AHD), was detected in the honey samples. To assess the risk, the Margin of Exposure (MOE) method and the formation of homogeneous consumer clusters were used, considering different daily honey consumption levels and gender of consumers. Also, the worst-case scenario was considered, simulating an increase in the daily consumption of honey with a maximum concentration of AHD. The results showed safe MOE values for all consumer groups, indicating no concerns associated with nitrofuran exposure. Moreover, the worst-case scenario demonstrates the possibility of increasing the daily consumption of honey without harmful effects on the consumers. Nevertheless, the presence of contaminant in honey is a cause for concern.

The absence of adverse effects of the pollutant in this study doesn't exclude that other studies will find a risk to the health of consumers. Contamination of the product on any level is an occasion for more thorough research, re-evaluation of the rules of production and quality control of honey.

Key words and phrases: food safety, contaminant, daily consumption, exposure.

ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ ՄԵՂՐԻ ՄԵՋ ՆԻՏՐՈՖՈՒՐԱՆՆԵՐԻ ՌԻՍԿԻ ԳՆԱՀԱՏՈՒՄ

ՄԵԼԻՆԵ ԲԵԳԼԱՐՑԱՆ

ՀՀ ԳԱԱ Էկոլոգանոոսֆերային հետազոտությունների կենտրոնի սննդի շղթայի ռիսկերի գնահատման տեղեկատվական վերլուծական կենտրոն, պարենային անվտանգության և սննդանյութերի գնահատման խմբի ղեկավար, տեխնիկական գիտությունների թեկնածու meline.beglaryan@cens.am

ԴԱՎԻԹ ՊԻՊՈՅԱՆ

ՀՀ ԳԱԱ Էկոլոգանոոսֆերային հետազոտությունների կենտրոնի սննդի շղթայի ռիսկերի գնահատման տեղեկատվական վերլուծական կենտրոնի ղեկավար, սննդագիտության դոկտոր (Իտալիա) david.pipoyan@cens.am

ՎԻԿՏՈՐԻԱ ՉԻՐԿՈՎԱ

ՀՀ ԳԱԱ Էկոլոգանոոսֆերային հետազոտությունների կենտրոնի սննդի շղթայի ռիսկերի գնահատման տեղեկատվական վերլուծական կենտրոնի լաբորանտ–հետազոտող victoria.chirkova@cens.am

Համառոտագիր

Երկրի զարգացումը և նրա բնակչության նկատմամբ մտահոգությունը, ինչպես նաև արտերկրում հայկական մեղրի աձող պահանջարկը ստիպում են պահպանել այս արտադրանքի անվտանգության և որակի ավելի խիստ պահանջները։ Հայկական մեղրի մեջ աղտոտիչների մնացորդային քանակությունների հայտնաբերման դեպքերով պայմանավորված՝ հետազոտողները մտահոգված են սպառողների համար հնարավոր ռիսկի առկայությամբ։ Բացի սպառողների առողջության համար վտանգից, մեղրի մեջ աղտոտիչների առկայությունը կարող է բացասաբար ազդել արտադրանքի արտահանման և երկրի տնտեսության մեջ դրա ներդոման վրա։

Սույն հոդվածում իրականացվել է հայկական մեղրի փորձանմուշներում նիտրոֆուրանի մետաբոլիտների մնացորդների առկայության վերաբերյալ տվյալների վերլուծություն։ Փորձարկման արդյունքների համաձայն` չորս մետաբոլիտներից մեղրի նմուշներում հայտնաբերվել է մեկ մետաբոլիտ՝ 1-ամինոհիդանտոինը (AHD)։ Ռիսկի գնահատման համար կիրառվել է «ներգործության սահմանի» մեթոդը (MOE) և սպառողների հոմոգեն կլաստերների ձևավորումը` հաշվի առնելով մեղրի օրական սպառման տարբեր քանակներն ու սպառողների սեռը։ Դիտարկվել է նաև վատագույն սցենարը` ենթադրելով AHD-ի առավելագույն կոնցենտրացիա պարունակող մեղրի օրական սպառման

ավելացումը։ Արդյունքները ցույց են տվել անվտանգ MOE արժեքներ սպառողների բոլոր խմբերի համար, ինչը վկայում է, որ նիտրոֆուրանի ներգործության մասով մտահոգություններ չկան։ Ավելին, վատագույն սցենարի դիտարկման արդյունքում, պարզվել է, որ հնարավոր է մեղրի օրական սպառման ավելացում՝ առանց սպառողների վրա բացասական ազդեցության։ Այնուամենայնիվ, մեղրի մեջ աղտոտիչի առկայությունը մտահոգիչ է։

Մույն հետազոտության շրջանակում աղտոտիչի բացասական ազդեցության բացակայությունը չի բացառում, որ այլ ուսումնասիրությունների արդյունքում կարող են սպառողների առողջության համար ռիսկեր հայտնաբերվել։ Արտադրանքի ցանկացած մակարդակի աղտոտումը պատձառ է առավել մանրակրկիտ հետազոտության, մեղրի արտադրության կանոնների վերագնահատման և որակի վերահսկման համար։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. մեղր, սննդամթերքի անվտանգություն, աղտոտիչ, օրական սպառում, ներգործություն։

ОЦЕНКА РИСКА НИТРОФУРАНОВ В АРМЯНСКОМ МЕДЕ

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Аннотация

Развитие страны и забота о ее населении, а также растущий спрос на армянский мёд за рубежом вызывают необходимость соответствия всё более строгим требованиям безопасности и качества этого продукта. На основании случаев обнаружения остатков загрязняющих веществ в армянском мёде исследователи обеспокоены возможным наличием риска для потребителей. Кроме риска здоровью потребителей, наличие контаминаций в мёде может негативно сказаться на экспорте продукта и его вкладе в экономику страны.

В статье проанализированы данные тестирования образцов армянского мёда на наличие остатков метаболитов нитрофурана. Согласно результатам тестирования,

из четырех метаболитов в образцах мёда был обнаружен один метаболит — 1-аминогидантоин (АНD). Для оценки риска использован метод Предела Воздействия (МОЕ) и формирование гомогенных кластеров потребителей с учетом различных суточных уровней потребления меда и пола потребителей. Также рассматривался наихудший сценарий, имитирующий увеличение суточного потребления меда с максимальной концентрацией АНD. Результаты показали безопасные значения МОЕ для всех групп потребителей, что свидетельствует об отсутствии проблем, связанных с воздействием нитрофурана. Более того, наихудший сценарий демонстрирует возможность увеличения суточного потребления мёда без вредного воздействия на потребителей. Тем не менее наличие загрязняющих веществ в мёде вызывает беспокойство.

Отсутствие неблагоприятных последствий воздействия загрязнителя в этом исследовании не исключает, что другие исследования обнаружат риск для здоровья потребителей. Загрязнение продукта на любом уровне является причиной для более тщательного исследования, переоценки правил производства и контроля качества меда.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: безопасность пищевых продуктов, загрязнитель, ежедневное потребление, экспозиция.

Introduction

Armenian honey is a valuable product known for its unique properties and flavors, derived from the rich variety of plants including rare and endemic species [1, 2]. In addition, beekeeping in Armenia is one of the developing branches of agriculture [3] further enhancing the prestige of Armenian honey for export. The export figures reflect the increasing demand: in 2022, a total of 67.4301 tons of honey were exported, amounting to \$411.16 thousand. Even in the first three months of 2023, there was a significant export of honey, with 16.9732 tons valued at \$78.96 thousand. As a matter of fact, there was a substantial growth in honey exports from Armenia, with a staggering increase of 13.6 times between 2012 and 2022 [4].

As the honey industry in Armenia continues to grow, with increasing export figures and recognition in both domestic and international markets, concerns have emerged regarding the presence of contaminants in Armenian honey [5, 6]. The reported cases of contamination necessitate thorough research to assess the safety of Armenian honey for consumers. Among the various contaminants, one particular group that has drawn significant attention is nitrofurans, a group of synthetic antibiotics commonly used in veterinary medicine. Nitrofurans are known to possess antimicrobial properties, making them effective in treating bacterial infections [7]. However, their use is strictly regulated or banned in many countries due to potential health risks associated with their residues.

In Armenia, the Eurasian Economic Union, and the European Union, there are specific restrictions on the use of drugs in food-producing agriculture. In particular, the use of nitrofurans is prohibited, that is, their presence in food products should be eliminated. Moreover, there is a strong emphasis on organic production, which entails a complete rejection of the use of any synthetic substances [8, 9]. While beekeeping holds a sustainable position in organic development, it faces challenges. Beekeeping distinguishes itself from other forms of livestock farming and carries specific risks associated with its unique characteristics. Monitoring bee colonies presents greater challenges since bees can explore an area within a radius of 6 km from their hives [10], potentially coming into contact with their wild relatives, such as wild bees and bumblebees. Both domesticated and wild bees, along with closely related bumblebees, are susceptible to similar diseases, including fungal, bacterial, viral, and parasitic diseases [11]. The constant risk of introducing pathogens into

the beehive prompts beekeepers to use medications for the treatment or prevention of bee diseases, which directly affects the honey contamination with these medications. Rare exceptions can be found in cases where hives are isolated and strict control is implemented regarding the introduction of new insects, as observed in Newfoundland (Canada) and Australia [12, 13]. Stringent isolation measures in these locations have resulted in the complete absence of certain highly dangerous bee diseases there. However, in many other beekeeping contexts, where bees interact with various environmental factors and potentially encounter pathogens from wild bees and other sources, the use of medications may be necessary to maintain colony health. It is crucial for beekeepers to strike a delicate balance between ensuring the well-being of their colonies and minimizing potential contamination of honey with medication residues such as nitrofurans.

The presence of nitrofuran residues in honey raises concerns about consumer safety since nitrofuran metabolites (NMs) can have adverse effects on human health, including carcinogenic and genotoxic properties [7]. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct thorough research and monitoring to assess the prevalence of nitrofuran contamination in Armenian honey and its associated risks. Therefore, by analyzing the monitoring data on NMs' residues in Armenian honey, this research aims to assess the prevalence of contamination and evaluate the associated risks for honey consumers.

Materials and Methods

Analysis of honey samples

In 2019, as part of the annual residue monitoring, four samples of multifloral honey were collected from different regions of Armenia. The weight of the samples ranged from 0.5 to 1 kg. At the Republican Veterinary and Phytosanitary Center for Laboratory Services, the samples were tested for the presence of residues of four nitrofuran metabolites: 3-amino-2-oxazolidinone (AOZ), 3-amino-5-methylmorpholino-2-oxazolidinone (AMOZ), 1-aminohydantoin (AHD), and semi-carbazide (SEM). Primary screening of honey samples for the presence of NM residues was conducted using MaxSignal ELISA Kits, then positive samples were re-tested by LC-MS-MS in accordance with the standard protocol [14].

Honey consumption data

In 2018, the CENS employees interviewed 1040 residents of the capital city of Yerevan, between ages of 18 and 65. The survey questionnaire used was a Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) [15]. The survey aimed to gather data on portion sizes, frequency of food consumption, and demographic information. Based on the questionnaires, a consumption database was compiled and subjected to cluster analysis. As a result, three consumer clusters of honey were identified [6].

Risk assessment

The risk assessment associated with the consumption of NMs in honey was conducted using the Margin of Exposure (MOE) approach. The calculations involved two formulas:

$$MOE = \frac{BMD}{EDI} \tag{1},$$

where BMD (Benchmark Dose) represents the reference point for NMs in terms of human health (mg/kg/day), and EDI (Estimated Daily Intake) represents the daily intake of the metabolite through honey consumption (mg/kg/day).

$$EDI = \frac{\text{Choney} \times \text{CNM}}{\text{BW}} \tag{2},$$

where C_{honey} (Consumption) represents the daily honey consumption (kg/day), C_{NM} (Content) represents the concentration of the metabolite in honey (mg/kg), and BW (Body

Weight) represents the body weight of the consumer (kg). According to the survey data, the average weight of men is 74.7 kg, and the average weight of women is 59.8 kg.

The worst-case scenario

For the worst-case scenario, the following approach was taken: The highest detected concentration of the metabolite in honey was considered as the average value. Additionally, for the daily portion, the value from the cluster with the highest daily portion was used in the calculations. This worst-case scenario helps to assess the potential risk associated with the consumption of honey containing NMs under the conditions that pose the highest exposure to the metabolites.

Results and Discussion

NM residues in honey

Based on the examination of honey samples, it was found that all of them contained nitrofuran metabolite AHD (Fig. 1), while none of the samples showed the presence of the other metabolites (AOZ, AMOZ, and SEM). The AHD content in the samples ranged from 0.0003~mg/kg to 0.0045~mg/kg, with an average content of 0.0022~mg/kg (Table 1).

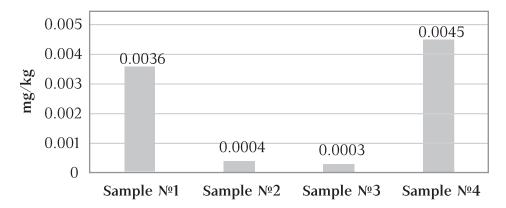


Fig. 1. AHD content levels in honey samples, mg/kg

AHD contents in honey samples, mg/kg

Table 1.

Nitrofuran metabolite (NM)	Min	Max	Mean	SD±
AHD	0.0003	0.0045	0.0022	0.0022

Note: SD - standard deviation.

Honey consumption

Out of the total respondents, 70.2% reported being consumers of honey. Among the 730 honey consumers, cluster analysis was conducted, which revealed three homogeneous clusters of honey consumers (Table 2). The first cluster represents the largest proportion of respondents (80%) and is characterized by the lowest daily honey consumption of 0.006 kg/day. The second cluster has an average representation in terms of the proportion of respondents (14.7%) with an average daily consumption of 0.028 kg/day. The third cluster, with the smallest proportion of respondents (5.3%), is characterized by the highest daily honey consumption of 0.059 kg/day.

Characteristics of honey consumer clusters

Consumer clusters	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents (%)	Daily consumption (kg/day)	
Cluster 1	584	80	0.006	
Cluster 2	107	14.7	0.028	
Cluster 3	39	5.3	0.059	

Daily intake and exposure of AHD

Daily intake of AHD resulting from honey consumption was calculated for male and female consumers in the three clusters (Table 3). Among male consumers, the lowest daily intake of AHD was observed in the first consumer cluster, while the highest was observed in the third consumer cluster. The data indicates that the AHD intake varies among different consumer clusters and highlights the differences in honey consumption patterns among men in these groups.

Table 3. EDI of AHD residues via honey consumption, mg/kg/day

Consumer clusters	EDI of AHD (mg/kg/da	y)
Consumer clusters	Males	Females
Cluster 1	1.61E-07	2.01E-07
Cluster 2	7.50E-07	9.36E-07
Cluster 3	1.58E-06	1.97E-06

For the calculation of MOE, two benchmark dose (BMD) values were used: BMD = 29.5 mg/kg bw, which is associated with a carcinogenic effect (neoplastic effect), and BMD = 4.5 mg/kg bw, which is associated with a non-carcinogenic effect (non-neoplastic effect) [7]. The results of the MOE calculations are presented in Table 4. The MOE values provide insights into the potential health risks associated with the daily intake of AHD from honey consumption, considering both the carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic effects at different BMD levels.

Table 4.
MOE of AHD residues

	MOE of AHD			
Consumer	Males		Females	
clusters	Neoplastic	Non-neoplastic	Neoplastic effect	Non-neoplastic
	effect	effect		effect
Cluster 1	1.84E+08	2.99E+07	1.47E+08	2.39E+07
Cluster 2	3.94E+07	6.40E+06	3.15E+07	5.13E+06
Cluster 3	1.87E+07	3.04E+06	1.50E+07	2.43E+06

The MOE values ranged from 2.43E+06 in the third cluster for a non-carcinogenic effect among women to 1.84E+08 in the first cluster for a carcinogenic effect among men.

Risk assessment and characterization

There are currently no studies demonstrating the carcinogenic effects of AHD on humans. However, according to the EFSA CONTAM panel, AHD should be considered genotoxic and carcinogenic based on studies conducted on rats [15]. Based on this, we will consider an MOE value of ≥10000 as safe for consumer health. As seen in Table 4, all MOE

Table 2.

values exceed the threshold of 10000. Even the lowest MOE value (2.43E+06) exceeds 10000 by more than 200 times. These MOE values indicate that the consumption of AHD in honey does not pose a potential risk for all the considered consumer groups.

The worst-case scenario

For the worst-case scenario calculation, we considered the average concentration of AHD in honey to be 0.0045 mg/kg. The daily consumption value used in this scenario is taken from the third cluster of consumers, which is 0.059 kg/day. The results of the MOE calculation for the worst-case scenario are presented in Table 5.

Worst-case scenario for AHD risk assessment

Table 5.

MOE of AHD				
Males		Females		
MOE _{neoplastic effect}	MOE _{non-neoplastic} effect	MOE _{neoplastic effect}	MOE _{non-neoplastic effect}	
8.30E+06	1.35E+06	6.64E+06	1.08E+06	

In the worst-case scenario, it is important to note that all MOE values also exceeded the threshold of 10000. Even the lowest MOE value for non-neoplastic effect value for women exceeded the threshold by more than 100 times. These results demonstrate that even under the hypothetical circumstance of a theoretical increase in the daily consumption of honey, there is no significant risk for any of the consumer groups.

Conclusions

Our study provided strong evidence that honey consumption by all consumer groups didn't pose potential risk associated with AHD exposure. Even in the worst-case scenario, which considered an increase in honey consumption, no danger to consumers was observed. However, the presence of AHD in honey samples raises concerns. It highlights the need to address the discrepancy between honey production and modern requirements, as well as the possible gaps in regulatory measures and supervisions.

The specific challenges faced by beekeeping may present difficulties in avoiding the use of prohibited drugs. Nevertheless, it is essential to emphasize that the use of prohibited drugs cannot be justified. Instead, these challenges should serve as a driving force for conducting further research and developing solutions within the industry.

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GEOLOGY OF THE BAZOUM HORST-ANTICLINORIUM (NORTHERN ARMENIA): EXISTING KNOWLEDGE GAPS AND THE NATURE OF THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE OPHIOLITES

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Abstract

The Bazoum horst-anticlinorium in Northern Armenia is a unique block-folded structure with complex stratigraphy and a history of multistage magmatism, metamorphism, and tectonics. Despite the various types of research conducted in the different formations of the area, many issues remain controversial or unexplained. The purpose of this article is (1) to highlight the main problems and gaps as a result of more than two years of work, (2) to introduce clarity between rocks of different composition and origin based on complex stratigraphic and tectonic relationships, (3) to present the position and condition of the southern boundary of the horst-anticlinorium through several basic geological cross-sections that will contribute to the creation of a relatively realistic map of this structure. In igneous rocks, detailed petrological (with precise geochemical support), and in associated sediments age (yet only paleontological) research will contribute to the differentiation of syn-ophiolitic and post-ophiolitic formations. In particular, the question of the existence of the "Deghnaget suite", and the review of its distribution scale have gained importance, not only in the southeast, in the parts associated with ultrabasic rocks, but also in the western parts of this horst, which was almost neglected until now.

Keywords and phrases: Lesser Caucasus, Northern Armenia, Bazoum horst-anticlinorium, ophiolite complex, geotectonics.

ԴՊԵՍՍԻՍԱՅԻՆ ԻՍՎՈՐԻՈՐԻ (ՀՅՈՒՍԻՍԱՅԻՆ ԻՍՎՈԶՍԳ (ՄՍՏԱՆ) ԵՐԿՐԱԲԱԴՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ. ԱՌԿԱ ԲԱՅԵՐԸ ԵՎ ՕՖԻՈԼԻՏՆԵՐԻ ՀԱՐԱՎԱՍԻՆ ՍԱՀՄԱՆԻ ԲՆՈՒՅԹԸ

ՂԱԶԱՐ ԳԱԼՈՑԱՆ

ՀՀ գիտությունների ազգային ակադեմիայի երկրաբանական գիտությունների ինստիտուտ, ՀՀ ԳԱԱ միջազգային գիտակրթական կենտրոն, Տիեզերքի մասին գիտությունների դոկտոր (Ֆրանսիա), Երկրաբանական գիտությունների թեկնածու ghazar.galoyan@gmail.com

Համառոտագիր

Հյուսիսային Հայաստանում Բացումի հորստ–անտիկլինորիումը եզակի բլոկածալքավոր կառույց է՝ բարդ շերտագրությամբ, բազմափուլ մագմատիզմի, մետամորֆիզմի և տեկտոնիկայի պատմությամբ։ Չնայած այստեղ առկա տա– րատեսակ առաջացումներում նախկինում տարված տարաբնույթ հետազոտություններին՝ բազմաթիվ հարցեր շարունակում են մնալ վիձահարույց կամ չյուսաբանված։ Սույն հոդվածի նպատակն է վերհանել հիմնական խնդիրներն ու բացերը, հստակություն մտցնել տարբեր կազմի ու ծագման ապարների միջև՝ ելնելով ստրատիգրաֆիական ու տեկտոնական բարդ փոխհարաբերություններից։ Մի քանի բազային երկրաբանական կտրվածքների միջոցով ներկայացնել հորստ– անտիկլինորիումի հարավային սահմանագծի դիրքն ու վիձակը, որը կնպաստի հետագալում այս կառույցի, համեմատաբար իրատեսական քարտեցի կազմմանր։ Մագմատիկ ապարներում ձշգրիտ երկրաքիմիական հենքով պետրոլոգիական, նաև զուգորդվող նստվածքներում հասակային (դեռևս միայն հնէաբանական) մանրակրկիտ հետազոտությունները կնպաստեն սին–օֆիոլիտային ու հետ– օֆիոլիտային ֆորմացիաների տարբերակմանը։ Մասնավորապես, «Դեղնագետի շերտախմբի» գոլության հարցն ու տարածման մասշտաբների վերանալումը կարևորությունն են ստացել ոչ միայն հարավ–արևելքում՝ ույտրաբացիտների հետ ասոցիացվող մասերում, այլև՝ սույն հորստի արևմտյան մասերում, որը գրեթե անտեսված էր մնացել։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. Փոքր Կովկաս, Հյուսիսային Հայաստան, Բազումի հորստ–անտիկլինորիում, օֆիոլիտային համալիր, երկրա–տեկտոնիկա։

ГЕОЛОГИЯ БАЗУМСКОГО ГОРСТ-АНТИКЛИНОРИЯ (СЕВЕРНАЯ АРМЕНИЯ), СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИЕ ПРОБЕЛЫ И ПРИРОДА ЮЖНОЙ ГРАНИЦЫ ОФИОЛИТОВ

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Аннотация

Базумский горст-антиклинорий в Северной Армении представляет собой уникальную глыбовую складчатую структуру со сложной стратиграфией и историей многоэтапного магматизма, метаморфизма и тектоники. Несмотря на различные виды исследований, проводимых в разных формациях территории, многие вопросы остаются спорными или необъяснимыми. Целью данной статьи является: (1) выделение основных проблем и пробелов в результате более чем двухлетней работы; (2) внесение ясности между породами различного состава и происхождения на основе сложных стратиграфических и тектонических взаимосвязей; (3) представление положения и состояния южной границы горст-антиклинория через несколько основных геологических разрезов, что будет способствовать созданию относительно реалистичной карты этой структуры.

В магматических породах детальные петрологические (с точным геохимическим обоснованием) и возрастные исследования сопутствующих отложений (пока только палеонтологические) будут способствовать дифференциации син-офиолитовых и постофиолитовых формаций. В частности, вопрос о существовании «дегнагетской свиты» и рассмотрение масштабов ее распространения приобрели актуальность не только на юго-востоке, в частях, связанных с ультраосновными породами, но и в западных частях этого горста, которым до сих пор почти пренебрегали.

Ключевые слова и фразы: Малый Кавказ, Северная Армения, Базумский горст-антиклинорий, офиолитовый комплекс, геотектоника.

Introduction

Within the framework of the thematic funding of the Science Committee of the RA MESCS, in recent years, we have paid important attention to the Bazoum Horst (or horstanticlinorium) exposed in the north of RA. In particular, relying on various studies previously carried out by other geologists, we have highlighted the main frame of current issues related to various pre-Mesozoic (?) and Meso-Cenozoic formations within this structure. Currently, new field geological observations are aimed at gathering the most representative factual material possible, especially at previously cursory (or incomplete) studied and/or problematic nodal sites. Based on the geological, lithologic, petrological, and partly paleontological results, we also expect to perform additional identification, classification, and grouping of various formations into series and suites, according to composition and geochronology. At the end of the thematic works, an attempt will be made to harmonize the formation of various suites and series, as well as the analysis of the general geological evolution of the horst-anticlinorium, with modern concepts or proposed models regarding the formation and further evolution of the Anatolian-Lesser Caucasus-Iranian (or Tethyan) zone in this period. It is important to emphasize that the creation of a new geological map of this structure is necessary based on the adjustments of tectonics and stratigraphy of the study area. Considering the importance of the raised issues and the large amount of work, in this article, special attention was paid only to the last goal, namely, the characterization of the southern border of the horst in the complex stratigraphic and tectonic context of its contact(s).

1. Analysis of the current state of the issue

The review of the general geological, structural, tectonic, biostratigraphic, lithological-petrological, partially geochemical, and geochronological questions of the geological formations spread within the boundaries of the Bazoum horst-anticlinorium is a primary goal. Therefore, as a result, it is necessary to try to explain the geological development history of the horst-anticlinorium in a new way, based on the modern scientific methodology and the analysis of a large amount of factual material (literary and own) acquired in the territory of Armenia and the adjacent regions during the last two decades.

Questions of the general geology, stratigraphy, tectonics, paleontology, petrology, and ore-bearing of the study area were covered by many researchers from the 1930s to the late 1980s (with a noticeable downward trend). In particular, their results are summarized in reports and published works of V.G. Grushevoy, S.S. Mkrtchyan, I.V. Barkanov, K.N. Paffenholtz, V.P. Rengarten, A.T. Aslanyan, A.H. Gabrielyan, V.T. Hakobyan, P.L. Yepremyan, H.H. Sargsyan, S.B. Abovyan, V.A. Aghamalyan, S.A. Palandjyan, A.I. Schmidt, L.S. Melikyan, R.A. Mandalyan and many others.

The Bazoum horst covering the northern slope of the western part of the Bazoum Mountain ridge, which was known since the 1960s as the Bazoum Rise (also known as

the anticlinorium or horst-anticlinorium), is the oldest structural element of the Sevan-Shirak synclinorium [32]. It is bounded from the north and south by large deep faults of the Cretaceous age, which have undergone numerous renewals over time [13]. Various metamorphic rocks present here were considered the oldest and are attributed to the Precambrian—Lower Paleozoic [9, 27, 28] or the Upper Jurassic—Cretaceous intervals [7].

Cretaceous formations were carefully studied in the early works of V. Hakobyan [20, 21], who identified five "suites" in the Lower Cretaceous and one more in the Upper Cretaceous. It is noteworthy that Paffenholtz [27] attributed the calcareous-marly series to the Upper Cretaceous which was later refuted by Rengarten [30]. Nevertheless, in almost all subsequent works, especially in geological maps of different scales, these sediments "remained" as lower and Upper Cretaceous units, excluding the Jurassic ones. Later on, the stratigraphic issues of the horst were also briefly analyzed by [33]. However, these and many other questions remain unresolved. Therefore, there is a need to make age corrections in the geological maps by revising the fossil records in the sediments.

Unlike all previous researchers, here, for the first time, S. Palandjyan [29] argued against the "intrusive nature" (which had become classical at that time) of the ultrabasic-basic rocks into the Meso-Cenozoic formations, "connecting" them with other components of the ophiolite series (e.g., volcanites, radiolarites, partly limestones). On the principle of analogy (i.e., based on the ideas of the Sevan ophiolite complex), he attributed the ophiolites to the pre-Bajocian or Bajocian ages. And so, the direct dating of the ophiolite complex remained an unsolved question.

No further professional analysis is known about the series of "dacitic porphyries" distinguished for the first time [20] within the borders of Horst. Moreover, in recent years (with Armenian-French cooperation) in the eastern part of the study region, in the Stepanavan area, Upper Cretaceous volcanics were described, which have been attributed to the subduction process based on their geochemical composition [16]. Therefore, the presence of magmatic (volcanic-subvolcanic) products in the lithostratigraphy is the main key to restoring the geodynamic processes of the given period.

It should be added that one of the most important problems in geology is the question of the genesis and age of metamorphic rocks, depending on which the corrections of geological maps and sections are done. The most famous metamorphic complexes in the region of interest are generalized in the Gargar and Dzoraget Massifs and were first described in detail by V. Aghamalyan [3, 4]. However, the period of metamorphism of the Dzoraget Massif remains largely undocumented, unlike the Gargar (or Stepanavan) Massif, where K-Ar (90-80 Ma) [8] and Ar-Ar (95-90 Ma and 73.5-71 Ma) [14, 31] methods were used for isotopic dating.

In recent years, the "discovery" of the complex of "parallel dykes" on the left bank of the Dzoraget River [6], to the north of the ultramafites, was remarkable in this region. However, like previous works [29, 1], the results of the 2015 field visit of the present author with students do not confirm the belonging of this magmatic body to the "parallel dykes". Our insights were also reported at seminars of the Institute of Geological Sciences. Thus, it is obvious that there are many gaps, and in recent decades, only discrete works or research related to partial issues have been done in this horst-anticlinorium region.

2. Geological structure and brief stratigraphy

One of the most important features of the earth's crust in the territory of Armenia is its structure in mosaic blocks, which is caused by the presence and abundance of deep faults, fractures, and flexures, dividing the earth's crust into many narrow zones and blocks [e.g., 7]. According to subsequent and recent studies, the territory of the Lesser Caucasus,

in particular, the RA, consists of two parts of the Arabian and Eurasian plates or microplates (microcontinents, blocks, or terranes) and an ophiolitic suture zone connecting them [e.g., 2, 31, 34]. Recently, Galoyan et al. [17] expressed a different view from the main one, who considered the Somkheto-Karabagh volcano-tectonic zone not the southern active margin of the Eurasian plate, but an independent terrane with its "island-arc origin" nature.

The Bazoum horst-anticlinorium, about 35 km long and 10 km wide, is a part of the "Near-Sevanian intrageosyncline" [7] or the Sevan-Akera structural-formation zone [13], or distinguished here as the "Sevan-Shirak synclinorium" [32]. However, many geologists attributed this structure to the *sensu* ophiolitic Sevan-Akera zone [e.g., 4, 5, 29] or the Amasia-Sevan-Hakari suture zone [e.g., 14, 15, 22]. However, Melikyan [23] considered Amasia-Stepanavan and Sevan-Hakari as independent zones, based on the peculiarities of their internal structure.

Based on the tectonic position and the fact that it is delimited from the surrounding Paleogene formations from the south and north by tectonic faults, this structure was named "horst-like uplift" [7], and later we also meet the term "horst-anticlinorium" [13]. According to Yepremyan [36], the horst-like uplift is limited from the east by another, third fault, which is a northwest spreading Pushkin's reverse fault (with a 60-70° dip to the southwest).

According to Aslanyan [7], also Jurassic formations are spread here, which he grouped into "Black" and "White" suites (based on outer appearance), with thicknesses of 1000 m and 800 m, respectively. In the first suite, metamorphic, volcanic, and sedimentary rocks were described, and in the second one – only carbonate rocks, in which the ultrabasic-basic rocks were considered to be of an intrusive origin.

Later on, studying the formations of this Horst, Hakobyan [20, 21] detailed the stratigraphy of the region. Accordingly, the Lower Cretaceous succession is subdivided into the following five suites from bottom to top:

- 1. "Katnaghbyur" suite; represented by limestones, in which poorly preserved belemnites have been encountered. The thickness of the suite is about 400–430 m.
- 2. "Arjidzor"; it sits conformably on the previous one and is represented by marls, limestones, siltstones and tuffites. The thickness is 350 m.
- 3. "Dacite porphyries"; these were described for the first time. Thickness is 100–250 m.
- 4. The "Spitak" suite is composed of limestones, which are accompanied by sublayers of marls, siltstones, and tuffs. These have a wide distribution, and the thickness is 500–550 m.
- 5. The "Chakh-chakh" suite is conformably placed on the previous one with gradual transitions. These are represented by limestones, sandstones, siltstones, tuffs, and tuffites. Ammonites of the Albian age have been described here. The thickness is about 500 m.

Finally, the Upper Cretaceous: lower Senonian sediments form the "Urasar suite", which have a limited distribution and are exposed in the core of the syncline. They are represented by marls, limestones, siltstones, and tuffs with a total thickness of about 400 m.

Then, these ideas were subjected to deep analysis and discussion in the work [29], where the "Arjidzor suite" was considered to be older than "Katnaghbyur". In addition, the role of ophiolite association rocks, represented by: (a) basalt-radiolarite-limestone and (b) plutonic basic-ultrabasic facies, was highlighted in the composition of the "Black suite". This author also paid the most important attention to the lithologic-petrographic questions of the sediments and the stratigraphic-tectonic nature of the contacts between individual suites. Nevertheless, the age issues of the metamorphic rocks, the ophiolite complex, and several other sedimentary formations remained unexplained. The issue concerning the petrology of other volcanic rocks, such as "dacite porphyries", is also not addressed.

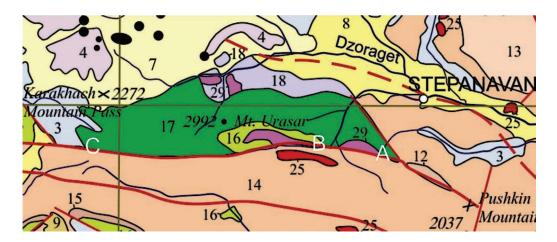


Figure 1. Bazoum Horst site map taken from the 1: 750,000 scale geological map of the territory of Armenia after the National Atlas of Armenia [25, p. 26-27]. 3 – modern sediments, 4 – Neopleistocene lavas. Upper Pliocene: 7 – differentiated basalt-andesite-dacite-rhyolite lavas, 8 – dolerite basalts. 12 – lower Oligocene sedimentary formations, 14 – middle Eocene volcano-sedimentary series, 15 – Paleocene sedimentary formations. 16 – upper Cretaceous sediments, 17 – lower Cretaceous sediments, shales, and lavas, 18 – upper Jurassic-lower Cretaceous volcano-sedimentary series. 25 – upper Eocene-lower Oligocene granitoids. 29 – ophiolitic ultrabasic rocks. A, B, and C correspond to the presented cross-sections in Figures 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

3. Volcanic-sedimentary facies: radiolarites and their age issues

Certainly, the role of volcanogenic-sedimentary covers in the ophiolitic domains cannot be overestimated. These are important both in petrological-geochemical studies and in the clarification of the geodynamic setting based on geochemistry, as well as in the dating process. Here, the determining role belongs to the dating of sediments using radiolaria.

At the Stepanavan (or Gargar) ophiolitic site, for the first time, radiolarites from the volcano-sedimentary cover documented an upper Jurassic, Late Kimmeridgian-Early Tithonian age for this part of the Tethyan oceanic crust [10]. The Amasia ophiolite in the extreme northwest of Armenia, which spatially forms the western continuation of geological units included in the Bazoum horst, is isolated by young lavas and makes the eastern continuation of the Anatolian Izmir-Ankara-Erzincan suture zone [e.g., 2, 12, 14, 22, 26, 34]. In silicate sediments of oceanic origin, three groups of radiolarians were distinguished here, two of which have upper Jurassic—lower Cretaceous (Oxfordian—Kimmeridgian and Berriasian) ages, while the third group gave a Late Barremian (late Early Cretaceous) age [12]. The ages of the Upper Jurassic—Lower Cretaceous succession are comparable to the ages of the radiolarites of the Stepanavan, Vedi, and Sevan ophiolitic sites. In addition, the youngest Upper Cretaceous radiolarian fauna of a Cenomanian age was found at the Amasia site [11], documenting thus the latest period of submarine volcanism.

Considering the importance and effectiveness of this type of dating, we found it necessary to continue similar research in the unexplained areas of the Bazoum horst. Analysis of thin sections (in 2023) of numerous reddish-gray jasper-radiolarite samples taken within this structure revealed that only six of them contained radiolaria. Moreover, only one of them (sample St.11.13) was distinguished by the abundance of well-preserved radiolarias,

which is taken in a locality exposed in the watershed of the Gargar-Sevget Rivers, in a small ravine (coord.: N 40.94531°, E 44.32325°). Here, a reddish-gray and black radiolarite section more than 10 m thick covers the surface of the basaltic lavas, in which the pillow appearance is not clearly defined. About 50 m to the east of this outcrop, limestones with alternating pink and gray layers are exposed, which are probably Upper Cretaceous in age [20] and unconformably cover the basalt-radiolarite section. According to the identifications of T. Danelian at the University of Lille (France), these radiolarians indicate the Late lower Cretaceous epoch (Hauterivian—Barremian) [19].

4. Nature of the southern limit of the Horst or ophiolites

Usually, in geological sections, and especially in conditions of poor exposure to the terrain, the most difficult thing is to find the contacts of ophiolite complexes and to clarify their nature in those sections. Therefore, through several examples, let's present the contact relationships of the southern border in the presence of this or that component including the ophiolite complex.

In the south-eastern edge of the Horst-anticlinorium, about 2.5 km north of the Todor mountain peak (altitude: 2787 m), the oldest serpentinite rocks in studied section are overlain by the diabase (basalt)-radiolarite (St.11.05) series, which ends with a thick radiolarite cover. The ophiolitic section is sheard and complicated in serpentinites with internal, north-facing two reverse faults, one thrusts serpentinites on itself and the other on the radiolarites of the cover. To the south, the ophiolite complex is bounded by the middle Eocene volcanic-debris formations (namely andesites: St.11.04 and lava breccias) which unconformably and gently (30° dip) overlie reddish-gray radiolarites.

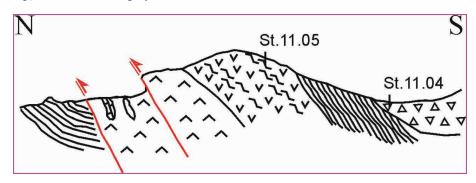


Figure 2. More than 350 m long geological cross-section with a south-north watershed axis, on the left bank of the upper stream of the right tributary (known as "Cold Springs") of the Gargar River.

We made the next section in the Deghnaget Valley, on the left bank of the river, about 200 m west of the place called "Great Collapse". On the left bank of Deghnaget, in a sublatitudinal direction, an ultrabasic-gabbroic (predominantly serpentinite) body of varying apparent thickness (i.e., the width at the surface), almost continuously, stretches for about 7 km to the west, parallel to the river. This was previously known as a segment of the "big dyke" or "great intrusion". In the west, the width of the body (i.e., the "bulge") reaches about 400 m, while in the east it decreases up to 5 m. In the past, this "body" was mainly suggested to be associated with the region's mineralization, while relevant exploration work was carried out in the first half of the 20th century. According to the dominant views [e.g., 1], the "ultrabasic dyke" was emplaced in a reverse fault zone between the Cretaceous

and Eocene formations. According to Palandjyan [29], the southern zone of the ophiolite outcrops stretches here for more than 20 km, starting from the region of Mount Urasar in the west to the right bank of the Gargar River in the east. The only site where these outcrops are missing is the place where the Deghnaget and Sevget Rivers join and, where, they are covered under modern alluvial-diluvial sediments.

As can be seen from the presented image, crumpled, foliated serpentinites are exposed in the middle of the cross-section, which are cut by a vein-like body of listwanite (as well as other small bodies). The serpentinites are again overlain from the north by basaltic brecciated lavas of the ophiolitic series (in which traces of radiolarites are inferred?) which are overlain, probably, by an angular unconformity with a suite of whitish platy limestones, dip NW – 355°, angle 50°. From the south, the serpentinites are bordered by terrigenous, grayish-black conglomerates, in which boulders (more than 50 cm) and pebbles of black diabase (predominant), reddish-gray radiolarites, partly listwanites are noticeable. To the south, the coarse-grained terrigenous-sedimentary material gradually passes into fine-grained rocks (e.g., black shales), and then the color of the layers lightens as light gray (white on the surface) organic limestones are exposed (the dip SE - 175°, angle 80°). By the way, it is not difficult to assume that ophiolite rocks can be bounded by tectonic faults on both sides, which is more logical in the way of explaining their present situation.

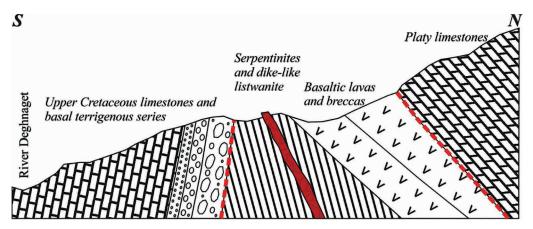


Figure 3. A geological cross-section, 400 m long, along a left tributary of the Deghnaget River, through the south-north axis; the dashed red line is a contact of probable tectonic nature.

Furthermore, we recorded another remarkable relationship of the southern contact in the westernmost part of Horst, near the village of Salut, about 25 km west of the previous cross-section. Here, in the bed of a small stream with local sub-meridional strike, we encountered reddish-gray jasper-radiolarite pebble-fragments, thanks to which we found out the existence of an ophiolite body above, and the nature of this contact explained. The basaltic (sometimes faintly pillow-like) lavas, with occasional reddish-gray radiolarite (R) pockets and lenses, were previously overlain by layers of middle Eocene tuffites. Then, as a result of the tectonic contractions of the region, the ophiolite formations from the north moved on the tuffites by a reverse fault overturning them.

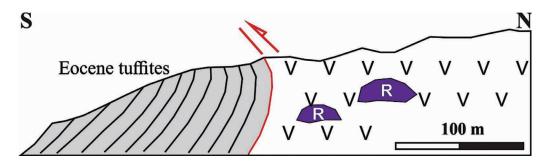


Figure 4. Geological cross-section near the village of Salut, the overthrusting of basalt-radiolarite(R) rocks of the ophiolite complex on Eocene tuffites.

4. Discussion and conclusions

Serpentinites and serpentinized peridotites are the most common in "southern ultrabasites", followed by gabbroids (i.e., gabbro-norite, gabbro) and vein-like pyroxenites. According to Barkanov [9], the "southern dyke of ultrabasites about 19 km long" is located in a normal fault zone, where the Senonian and Eocene formations contact each other. On the contrary, according to Abovyan [1], this is a reverse fault, with a dip of the plane to the north (60-80°) and an amplitude of more than 1 km, by which the Cretaceous formations were raised onto the Eocene. Meanwhile, in Yepremyan's [36] work, it is known as the "Gogaran overthrust" with a north dip (35°), by which the "Gogaran block" thrust over the "Bazoum block" in the south, with an amplitude of 2-3 km. However, it is evident from our work, exemplified by Figure 3 and others, that the ophiolites and the rest of the Cretaceous sediments of the Horst were mainly uplifted in different azimuths on the middle Eocene volcanogenic-sedimentary formations, excluding the normal faulting here, because the context is contractional, in which the horst-like uplift has been "thrown out", and is currently surrounded by mainly of Eocene formations. Thus, this overthrust is the main reason why in some places (for example, in the upper reaches of the Deghnaget River and to the west) the Eocene lava flows and tuff layers are found in an inverted state with subvertical or steep dips to the north.

Referring to the internal structure of this Horst, K. Mkrtchyan [24] noted that it is characterized by strongly contracted internal dislocation, inversion of layers, folding, many internal faults, and the degree of metamorphism. It was also considered to be an 8–10 km wide "wedge-shaped" structure bounded by faults and characterized by a "fan-like" internal structure [24, 36].

During the detailed cartographic works, Hakobyan [20] divided the Eocene formations, here, into three parts: (a) lower or "Deghnaget" volcanic (lower(?)—middle Eocene), (b) middle, "tuff-sedimentary" and (c) upper or "Pambak" volcanic suites. According to him, the Deghnaget suite is represented by "porphyrites, quartz porphyries, tuff-breccias, tuffs, sandstones and tuff-sandstones" (about 500 m thick). It is spread on the left slope of the Deghnaget valley, and to the east, crossing the right bank of the same river, then it passes into the valley of the Sevget River, creating a wide zone of volcanic rocks on the northern slopes of Mount Todor.

Referring to this question, Galoyan et al. [18] stated that there is an unconformity between the Deghnaget suite and the Eocene tuffite (or tuffite-limestone) series. They presented with solid facts that the Deghnaget suite needs serious revision, because, according to today's understanding, the Mesozoic serpentinite bodies could not be intrusive

in the Eocene series. S. Palandjyan [29] substantiated this fact in the course of detailed cartographic works and revealed that the old volcano-sedimentary rocks appear in a narrow, linear-extended zone at the base of the "Southern" or "Main thrust", thus, everywhere associated with ultrabasites. Nevertheless, a few years later, this view was completely ignored in a report (Schmidt et al., 1978) and other studies.

As a result of 2004–2008 joint Armenian-French fieldwork on ophiolite research (also with my participation), it was discovered that in the watershed of the Sevget and Gargar Rivers and on the right bank of the Sevget River, we have volcanic rocks that are associated with serpentinites, so they cannot be of Eocene age. However, the issue remained controversial and was discussed several times in the seminars of the Institute of Geological Sciences. Towards the east, in the right part of the Gargar River valley, radiolarites alternating with Late Jurassic (Middle Oxfordian to Early Tithonian) basalts were described [10] for the first time in the region.

Further (2011, 2014) and, especially, recent (2022, 2023) field visits of our group in the borders of the Bazoum horst confirmed that both aphyric and porphyritic basaltic or basaltic andesite composition effusive rocks are widespread, accompanied by reddish-gray jaspers, radiolarites, and siliceous limestones. These vulcanites often have pillow structures and are undoubtedly part of the ophiolite complex.

Logically, there are contemporaneous tuffites, as well as gray pelitomorphic (?) limestone cement between spheres (e.g., on the right bank of the Sevget River), as well as black agglomerate tuffs (on the left bank of the Deghnaget River). Therefore, the so-called "Deghnaget suite", if not completely, then a significant part of it should be distinguished as a volcano-sedimentary component of the ophiolite complex, excluding its lower(?)-middle Eocene age [18].

Thus, it becomes obvious that there will be serious structural geological and cartographic revisions, not only here, but also in the rest of this Horst. Undoubtedly, the results of detailed (based on geochemistry) petrological, as well as age, especially, paleontological research will be decisive on the way to finding out the relationships and succession between various formations and suites of different ages. Finally, based only on the study of ophiolites of the Bazoum horst (or any other site), it is difficult to achieve a realistic solution to the problems. In this sense, local analyses and regional comparisons (i.e., territories of Turkey, and Iran) are inevitable in the context of finding more logical explanations.

In terms of lithological composition (serpentinites, peridotites, gabbroids, basaltoids, jasper-radiolarites, limestones, metamorphic blueschists, amphibolites, etc.), there are significant similarities between the Bazoum horst ophiolites and the westward-striking Armenian Amasia [e.g., 22] and Anatolian Refahiye [e.g., 35] ophiolites. However, unlike the Refahiye ophiolite, the older Paleozoic and lower Mesozoic formations are completely absent or hidden under the surrounding rocks here. Until we don't have new and detailed geochemical data on basic (gabbro, basalt) rocks, it is impossible to reconstruct the geodynamic situation of past magmatism. The only parallel that can be drawn with the Refahiye ophiolites, which we suggest, is the emplacement of this ophiolite on its subduction-accretion complex as a "backstop" (for details see [35]).

The ophiolitic formations have mainly tectonic contacts with the Lower Cretaceous (or Upper Jurassic–Lower Cretaceous) suites mentioned above, and the oldest (known us) sedimentary rocks that cover the ophiolitic complex are the Upper Cretaceous terrigenous and carbonate formations, which are in places transgressive onto the serpentinites and or basaltoids. In this region, the Upper Cretaceous series is followed by the lower–middle Eocene volcano-sedimentary formations of the cover, which can be easily distinguished (also our own experience) from the ophiolite basaltoids and tuffs in appearance.

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DATA VISUALIZATION FOR VOICE GENDER CLASSIFICATION USING XGBOOST ALGORITHM: SIGNIFICANCE AND APPLICATIONS IN MACHINE LEARNING

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Abstract

This article presents data visualization of gender classification analysis based on voice using the XGBoost algorithm [1]. The main objective of the research is to visualize the effectiveness assessment of this method in predicting gender based on acoustic characteristics of audio files and data visualization. We provide a brief methodology of feature extraction from voice data using the librosa library and their visualization. The XGBoost model is trained on the training dataset and evaluated on the test data using performance evaluation metrics. The analysis results include a detailed examination of the data and feature visualization. We also present the accuracy and error probability of the XGBoost model on test data and analyze its performance, providing visualizations.

Keywords and phrases: gender classification, XGBoost, machine learning, dataset, algorithm, librosa, visualization, Python, Matplotlib, Seaborn.

XGBOOST ԱԼԳՈՐԻԹՄԻ ՄԻՋՈՑՈՎԸՍՏ ՍԵՌԻ ՁԱՅՆԻ ԴԱՍԱԿԱՐԳՄԱՆ ՏՎՑԱԼՆԵՐԻ ՎԻԶՈՒԱԼԻԶԱՑԻԱ՝ՆՇԱՆԱԿՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ ԵՎ ԿԻՐԱՌՈՒՄՆԵՐԸ ՄԵՔԵՆԱՑԱԿԱՆ ՈՒՍՈՒՑՄԱՆ ՄԵՋ

ԼԻԼԻԹ ՏԵՐ-ՎԱՐԴԱՆՅԱՆ,

ՀՀ Գիտությունների ազգային ակադեմիայի գիտակրթական միջազգային կենտրոնի դասախոս lilit.ter-vardanyan@isec.am

Համառոտագիր

XGBoost ալգորիթմն օգտագործվել է որպես գնահատման մեթոդ ձայնային տվյալներն ըստ սեռի վերլուծելու նպատակով։ Հետազոտության հիմնական նպատակն է ալգորիթմի, որպես մոդել, կանխատեսումը ըստ սեռի՝ ձայնային բնութագրերի հիման վրա։ Մեր կողմից հակիրձ տրամադրվել է ձայնային տվյալներից գործառույթներ դուրս բերելու մեթոդաբանությունը՝ օգտագործելով librosa գրադարանը։ XGBoost մոդելը ուսուցանվել է ուսուցանվող տվյալների հավաքածուի հիման վրա և մոդելի ձշգրտության գնահատում կատարվել էթեստային տվյալների հիման վրա՝ օգտագործելով կատարողականի գնահատման չափանրչները։ Վերլուծության արդյունքները ներառում են տվյալների մանրամասն ուսումնասիրություն և առանձնահատկությունների վիզուալացում։ Ներկայացվել է նաև XGBoost մոդելի ձշգրտությունն ու սխալի հավանականությունը թեստային տվյալների հիման վրա, կատարվել է տվյալների վերլուծություն և դրաց

վիզիալացումը։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. XGBoost, ձայնային տվյալները ըստ սեռի, librosa, Python, Matplotlib, Seaborn, մեքենայական ուսուցում, վիզուգլիցում, dataset, այգորիթմ։

ВИЗУАЛИЗАЦИЯ ДАННЫХ ДЛЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ ГОЛОСА ПО ПОЛУ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ АЛГОРИТМА XGBOOST: ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ В МАШИННОМ ОБУЧЕНИИ

ЛИЛИТ ТЕР-ВАРДАНЯН

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Аннотация

В данной статье представлена визуализация данных анализа классификации пола по голосу с использованием алгоритма XGBoost. Основной целью исследования является визуализация оценки эффективности этого метода в предсказании пола на основе акустических характеристик аудиофайлов и визуализация данных. Мы представляем краткую методологию извлечения признаков из голосовых данных с использованием библиотеки librosa и их визуализацию. Модель XGBoost обучается на обучающем наборе данных и оценивается на тестовых данных с использованием метрик оценки производительности. Результаты анализа включают в себя подробное исследование данных, визуализацию признаков. Мы также представляем точность и вероятность ошибки модели XGBoost на тестовых данных и анализируем ее производительность, предоставляя визуализации.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: гендерная классификация, XGBoost, машинное обучение, набор данных, dataset, алгоритм, librosa, визуализация, Python, Matplotlib, Seaborn.

Introduction

Gender identification and classification based on voice characteristics is an important task in security systems such as biometric authentication systems, in the field of audio processing, and data analysis. Data visualization is an important tool for analyzing and presenting information in a graphical format, as well as quickly and conveniently detecting anomalies in a database and identifying various patterns, whether related or unrelated. This is important for selecting the right model for training. Additional graphical representations can help illustrate relationships between different variables and make conclusions more understandable for analysts and data specialists. Visualization also contributes to a better understanding of data and its structure, aiding in making more informed decisions based on that data. In this study, we explore types of data visualization in Python for the task of voice-based gender classification, where the main goal is to determine a person's gender based on acoustic characteristics of their voice such as the average frequency in the voice signal spectrum, frequency component dispersion measure, average dominant frequency in the acoustic signal, maximum dominant frequency in the acoustic signal, etc. Extracting acoustic characteristics from voice data plays a key role in gender classification effectiveness. To understand the relationship and differences between acoustic characteristics, data visualization is used. Python offers many libraries for creating various charts, diagrams, and other visualizations. In this article, we will look at the main libraries like Matplotlib, Seaborn, and Plotly and show how to use them to create data visualizations. Each of these libraries offers its own capabilities and visualization style, thus the choice depends on preferences and specific tasks at hand. For a brief overview of the libraries and their capabilities, see Milovanovic et al [2].

Matplotlib is a cross-platform data visualization library built on NumPy arrays. Matplotlib consists of several types of plots such as line, bar, scatter, histogram, etc. Matplotlib comes with a wide range of charts (Line, Bar, Histograms, Scatter, Pie Charts). These charts help understand trends and patterns, as well as correlations. These are usually tools for analyzing quantitative information. Seaborn is a library primarily used for building statistical graphics in Python. It is built on top of Matplotlib and provides beautiful default styles and color palettes to make statistical graphics more attractive. In machine learning tasks related to audio data, another important library is librosa. It is used for analyzing spectral and temporal characteristics using various methods. To achieve higher model performance before training, we preprocess the data, including feature standardization, outlier removal, and splitting the dataset into training and testing subsets. (fig.1)

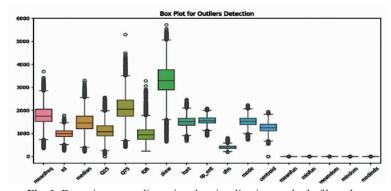
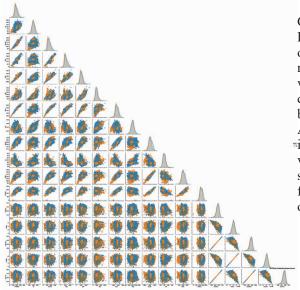


Fig. 1. Detecting anomalies using the visualization method of boxplots



Visual Comparison of Voice Characteristics Between Genders: Pairplot allows us to create a matrix of plots where each feature pair is represented as a scatter plot. This visually compares the distribution of different acoustic voice characteristics between male and female voices. Additionally, this method helps in identifying relationships between voice characteristics and gender, selecting the most informative features, and detecting possible outliers and anomalies (fig 2).

Fig.2. Comparison of voice characteristics between different genders using the pairplot method

Machine Learning Model: To solve this task, we use the XGBoost machine learning method, widely used in classification and regression tasks. For gender classification based on voice characteristics, we extract relevant features from audio files.

```
# Import necessary libraries
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder # 1; \theta
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
import matplotlib.pylab as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split # test and train validation parts
from sklearn import metrics
import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
import seaborn as sns #visualization
import librosa #for voice
import xgboost as xgb #model, boosting algorithm
import joblib
def extract_features(audio_path):
    y, sr = librosa.load(audio_path, duration=3) # Load audio, limit to 3 seconds
    # Basic statistics
    meanfreq = np.mean(librosa.feature.spectral centroid(y=y, sr=sr))
    sd = np.std(librosa.feature.spectral_centroid(y=y, sr=sr))
    median = np.median(librosa.feature.spectral_centroid(y=y, sr=sr))
    Q25 = np.percentile(librosa.feature.spectral_centroid(y=y, sr=sr), 25)
    Q75 = np.percentile(librosa.feature.spectral_centroid(y=y, sr=sr), 75)
    IQR = Q75 - Q25
    skew = np.mean(librosa.feature.spectral_rolloff(y=y, sr=sr))
    kurt = np.std(librosa.feature.spectral rolloff(y=y, sr=sr))
```

Meaning of Acoustic Features:

- Meanfreq: Mean frequency (in kHz) the average frequency in the voice signal spectrum.
- SD: Standard deviation of frequency a measure of frequency component dispersion.
- Median: Median frequency (in kHz) the middle value in the overall range of frequencies in the voice signal spectrum.
- Q25: First quartile (in kHz) the value below which 25% of frequency components lie
- Q75: Third quartile (in kHz) the value below which 75% of frequency components lie.
- IQR: Interquartile range (in kHz) the difference between the third and first quartile values.
- Skew: Skewness a measure of the asymmetry of frequency component distribution.
- Kurt: Kurtosis a measure of the sharpness of the frequency component distribution peak.
- Sp.ent: Spectral entropy a measure of the diversity of spectral components.
- SFM: Spectral flatness a measure of the flatness of the voice signal spectrum.
- Mode: Mode frequency the most frequently occurring frequency.
- Centroid: Frequency centroid the weighted mean frequency value of the spectrum.
- Meanfun: Mean fundamental frequency measured on the acoustic signal.
- Minfun: Minimum fundamental frequency on the acoustic signal.
- Maxfun: Maximum fundamental frequency on the acoustic signal.

- Meandom: Mean dominant frequency on the acoustic signal.
- Mindom: Minimum dominant frequency on the acoustic signal.
- Maxdom: Maximum dominant frequency on the acoustic signal.
- Dfrange: Dominant frequency range on the acoustic signal.
- Modindx: Modulation index calculated as the accumulated absolute difference between neighboring fundamental frequency measurements divided by the frequency range.

These features provide information about various spectral and temporal characteristics of the voice signal, necessary for accurate gender classification. We analyzed 15,469 audio files, including 7,972 female voices and 7,497 male voices, with durations ranging from 20.14 seconds to 25.18 seconds.

Visualization of Feature Distributions: We visualize the distribution of individual acoustic features using amplitude-time, spectrogram, and violin plots. These visualizations help understand the data structure and identify potential differences between male and female voices (fig 3,4).

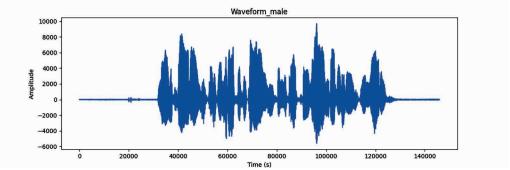


Fig. 3. Amplitude-time characteristics of the female voice

Figures 3 and 4 show the amplitude-time characteristics of male and female sounds (where the X-axis represents time and the Y-axis represents the amplitude of sound oscillations). Male and female voices can differ in several aspects, although they also depend on individual characteristics of each person. Frequency and Peak Height: Male voices typically have a lower fundamental frequency (lower on the Y-axis), leading to higher and wider amplitude peaks on the graph. In contrast, female voices have a higher fundamental frequency (higher on the Y-axis), resulting in narrower and higher amplitude peaks.

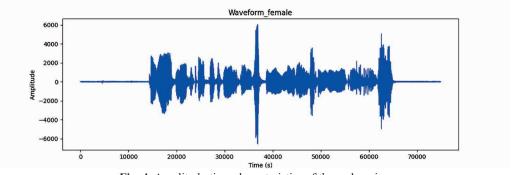


Fig. 4. Amplitude-time characteristics of the male voice

Intensity and Amplitude: Male voices are often characterized by higher amplitude of sound oscillations (higher values on the Y-axis), which is related to larger vocal cords and a deeper voice. Female voices, with smaller vocal cords, tend to have lower amplitude of sound.

Duration of Sound Signals: Differences in the duration of sound signals can also be observed on the graph. Male voices, usually with a lower pitch, may have longer and continuous periods of high amplitude. Female voices, with a higher pitch, may have shorter and less intense periods of amplitude.

Spectrograms are widely used in sound analysis and processing, as well as in speech and music technology. They help analyze sound characteristics, identify frequency features of sound signals, and even recognize speech or sound patterns. A voice spectrogram (or audio spectrogram) is a graphical representation of sound that displays changes in frequency and amplitude of sound oscillations over time (fig. 5,6). It is a three-dimensional image where the X-axis represents time, the Y-axis represents frequency, and the color or brightness indicates the sound amplitude at a particular frequency at a specific time. In a voice spectrogram, you can see which frequencies dominate at a certain time and how they change over time. Typically, vocal sounds are displayed as vertical bars or spots on the spectrogram, where brighter areas correspond to higher amplitudes at specific frequencies.

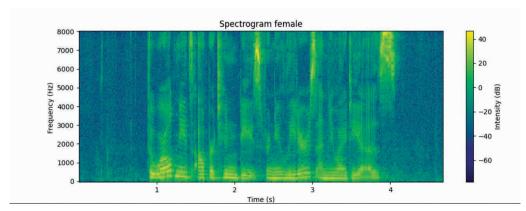


Fig. 5. Spectrogram of the female voice

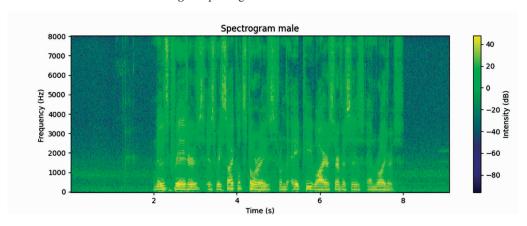


Fig. 6. Spectrogram of the male voice

Violin plots are widely used for a deeper understanding of the data being used. These plots are used to visualize the distribution of numerical data and have several advantages and applications (fig. 7).

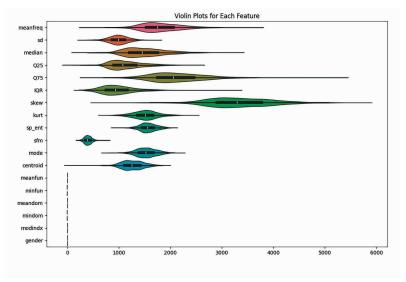


Fig. 7. The violin plot represents the distribution of pitch frequencies of male and female voices by the height of their sound

For data analysis using violin plots related to gender determination from voices, the following methods can be applied:

Comparison of Frequency Characteristics: Violin plots allow comparing the distribution of pitch or other acoustic voice characteristics between different gender groups. Based on this comparison, conclusions can be drawn about differences or similarities between male and female voices.

Detection of Frequency Distribution Density: The width of the violin plot in different sections reflects the density of voice frequency distribution. This helps determine which frequency ranges have the most frequent or rare values, which can be useful in analyzing differences between genders.

Representation of Key Statistical Parameters: Violin plots can visually represent the key statistical parameters of each group, such as median, quartiles, and range of values. This helps better understand the distribution characteristics of voices and identify potential differences between genders.

Using visualization plays a key role in evaluating the results of model work. For example, creating graphs depicting the relationship between predicted values and actual values allows us to assess the model's effectiveness and identify its weaknesses, etc.

In this article, we visualized the results with different percentages of test data to evaluate the model's effectiveness and the probability of error depending on the percentage of test data (see fig. 8, 9).

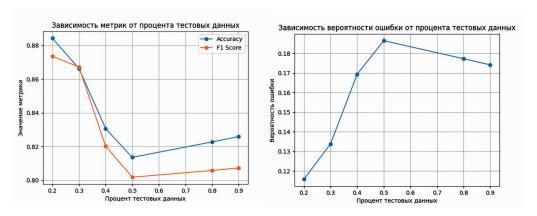


Fig. 8. Accuracy and F1 Score graphs depending on the percentage of test data

Fig. 9. Error probability depending on the percentage of test data

Conclusion

In this article, we presented the visualization of data analysis for voice-based gender classification using the XGBoost algorithm. Our results demonstrate that the use of visualization plays an important role in evaluating the model's performance and analyzing data before model training. Thus, our work represents a significant contribution to the field of voice-based gender classification and underscores the importance of data visualization for the analysis and interpretation of machine learning results [3, 4].

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ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԳԻՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԱԿԱԴԵՄԻԱ НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК РЕСПУБЛИКИ АРМЕНИЯ NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

ԳԻՏԱԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ՄԻՋԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ НАУЧНО-ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-EDUCATIONAL CENTER

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> Չափսը` 70X100 1/16 Ծավալը` 11.5 պայմ. տպ. մամուլ Տպաքանակը` 100 Գինը` պայմանագրային

Համակարգչային ձևավորումը՝ «Ալվարդ Օհանջանյան Վ.» ԱՁ Տպագրվել է՝ **«ԼԻՄՈՒՇ»** ՍՊԸ