

Original article

UDC 343.28

doi: 10.46741/2686-9764.2023.61.1.002



On Some Urgent Problems of Prevention and Counteraction to Extremist and Terrorist Ideas in the Russian Penal System

SERGEI S. OGANESYAN

Research Institute of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, Moscow, Russia, ossduma@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7257-7760>

SALIKH Kh. SHAMSUNOV

Research Institute of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, Moscow, Russia, shamsunov46@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1194-6905>

Abstract

Introduction: the article considers problems that became urgent for the penitentiary system only in the last two or three decades, since neither in the years of the USSR, nor in the initial period of Russia's formation as a sovereign state, the issue of prevention and countering extremism was relevant. *Purpose:* to reveal problems that the Russian penal system faces in connection with the intensification of extremist and terrorist manifestations both in our country and abroad, as well as to suggest possible ways to solve them. There is a need to create a comprehensive system for training special personnel from among employees of the Russian penitentiary system, as well as scientific and organizational support for activities aimed at preventing and countering illegal activities of carriers of extremist and terrorist views. *Results:* the research has scientific and practical significance, since it reveals for the first time the need to take into account the specifics of each type of extremist and terrorist activity in terms of illegal activity motives driven by the mental specifics of carriers of extremist and terrorist ideas, as well as the necessity to train special personnel from among penitentiary institution employees in preventing and counteracting these extremely destructive phenomena. *Methods:* a combination of logical, systematic methods, as well as conceptual types of analysis of the current state of prevention and counteraction to extremist activity in the penal system is effectively used to solve the set research tasks. Hermeneutical, comparative and exegetic methods help study sources that determine consciousness, cognitive abilities and behavior of modern extremists and terrorists. *Conclusion:* the authors state the relevance of the problem under study, its complexity and propose, taking into account the results formulated in the article, elaboration of the concept of prevention and counteraction to the most diverse types of extremist and terrorist views, which, in turn, should be reflected in the concepts of psychological, educational, operational and regime services, as well as the entire system of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. In addition, the authors consider the introduction of a cycle of subjects related to prevention of extremist and terrorist views into curricula of higher and secondary educational institutions of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia to be an equally important task, which has not yet been solved, taking into account specialization of students.

Keywords: penal system of Russia; extremism; terrorism; mental civilizations; prevention and counteraction to illegal acts.

5.1.1 Theoretical and historical sciences.

5.1.4 Criminal law sciences.

For citation: Oganesyanyan S.S., Shamsunov S.Kh. On some urgent problems of prevention and counteraction to extremist and terrorist ideas in the Russian penal system. *Penitentiary Science*, 2023, vol. 17, no. 1 (61), pp. 11–18. doi: 10.46741/2686-9764.2023.61.1.002.

Introduction

Forms and types of extremism and terrorism manifestations are poorly studied both in scientific and practical terms, since they are rather new phenomena. Besides, the phenomena of extremism, which in the modern world are qualified as illegal, were not considered as such even a hundred years ago. Moreover, in almost all world countries they were revered as acts demonstrating selfless devotion to religion, language and fatherland [1]. We cannot but mention the well-known slogan driving soldiers of tsarist Russia to march into battle not sparing their lives “For the faith, for the tsar for the Fatherland”, as well as many works of folklore and fiction, which, according to modern law, fall under articles 280 and 282 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, for example, “A Word about Igor’s regiment”, “Taras Bulba”, etc.

Moreover, the texts of holy scriptures, such as the Torah, the New Testament and the Koran are extremist, otherwise on November 23, 2015, Vladimir Putin would not have signed a special law on the non-jurisdiction of the contents of the Bible, the Koran, Tanakh and Ganjur, as well as quotations from them [2]

The Soviet period is known to have no problems with religious or other types of extremism (racial, ethnic, linguistic, etc.) in the penal system, since ideological attitudes of atheism and internationalism were dominant in the country and state propaganda and education systems were effective.

Therefore, manifestation of even simple religiosity was condemned by the majority of society, and any political dissent or deviation from the main course of the CPSU was severely suppressed by all means and methods, including the state power structures. Therefore, the insignificant experience that tsarist Russia had accumulated before 1917 in keeping “political prisoners” in places of detention was completely forgotten during the

Soviet period. Concepts, such as “religious extremism”, “political extremism”, “social extremism”, “racial” and other extremism were perceived in the USSR as manifestations characteristic of capitalist countries.

Undoubtedly, there were manifestations of xenophobia, religious intolerance, and political confrontation in the USSR, but the government was considered people’s, and all those who opposed the people’s power were called enemies of the people. Thus, dissenters turned out to be in places of deprivation of liberty, in particular, “correctional labor camps and colonies of the NKVD of the USSR. It was believed that detention itself and forced labor would give an appropriate educational effect even without a purposeful resocialization system.

In this article we try to show new challenges and related problems that the Russian penal system addresses in connection with the intensification of extremist and terrorist ideas and manifestations in our country, as well as outline the most effective ways to solve them.

Unlike the problems of extremism, the problem of terrorism and countering it is relevant for the penal system of Russia purely in connection with the task of resocialization of those convicted of this act, since periodically occurring so-called “prison riots” cannot be attributed to terrorism in any way. Prevention and countering extremism are not only extremely important, but also complicated for all services for the penal system of our country and the world.

Suffice it to recall that legal acts aimed at legislative regulation of extremist and terrorist activities in the Russian Federation appeared only in the early and mid-2000s. In particular, the Federal Law No. 114-FZ “On countering extremist activity” was adopted on July 25, 2002, and the Federal Law No. 35-FZ “On countering terrorism” entered into force on March 6, 2006 [12,13].

Since within the framework of a journal article it is not possible to highlight all (even the most urgent) problems related to resocialization of persons with extremist and terrorist ideas in the penal system of Russia, we will focus on some, from our point of view, most relevant, and try to determine the most appropriate ways to solve them.

Research methods

The article uses a set of research methods. The first group includes logical, systemic and conceptual analyses of the current state of prevention and counteraction of extremist activities in the penal system and identification of unresolved problems of resocialization of persons with extremist and terrorist ideas that require their own understanding and solution. The second group comprises hermeneutical, comparative and exegetical methods of investigating sources that determine consciousness, cognitive abilities and behavior of modern extremists and terrorists.

Discussion

We consider it fundamentally important to determine terms and concepts, such as resocialization, prevention and counteraction, which, despite their frequent use, nevertheless, are often inconsistently interpreted. We will not define concepts of extremism and terrorism, since in the last decade they were widely and, from our point of view, correctly disclosed in special dictionaries (legal, political, sociological, etc.) and clearly defined in modern legislative acts, in particular, the Federal Law "On countering extremist activity" No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002 (latest edition) and the Federal Law "On countering terrorism" No. 35-FZ of March 6, 2006 (latest edition). Penal institution employees should be guided by them in service. Another thing is that in the modern world, including our country, there are other types of extremist activities besides those listed in the mentioned federal laws, which should be the focus of attention of employees of the penal system of Russia. However, our special work was devoted to this problem [1], so we will not dwell on it now.

There is generally accepted and reflected in special dictionaries understanding of resocialization. In particular, we consider resocialization as the process of formation of those norms and rules of social life, and cultural val-

ues that are accepted in our country in those convicted of criminal offenses. Resocialization is achieved by purposeful influence on the consciousness, thinking and behavior of suspected, accused and convicted people, including extremists and terrorists, of a wide variety of psychological and pedagogical methods, techniques and means, with mandatory consideration of the specifics of the "type" of extremist activity and motives for committing terrorist acts.

We understand prevention (from Greek "prophylaktikos") as a set of systematized preventive measures, aimed at strengthening or forming of legally fixed or generally accepted norms and rules of conduct, in particular, formation of their tolerance for religious, ethnic, linguistic, racial and other diversity of people, education (particularly education) of tolerant thinking and behavior.

Counteraction to extremist and terrorist ideas is understood as activities of penal system employees of all services aimed at blocking, opposing, resisting the destructive influence of carriers of extremist and terrorist views in the penal system of Russia, which implies purposeful formation of a moral world and behavior in the society corresponding to the social norm.

It follows from the above definitions that both prevention and counteraction to extremism and terrorism in the penal system are an integral part of resocialization of persons in places of deprivation of liberty.

One of the most difficult problems associated with resocialization of extremists and terrorists is the one that relates to the determination of the functions of employees of each of the services of the Russian penal system.

In our publications, we have dealt with issues related to the role of clergy in the process of forming religious tolerance and ethnic tolerance among suspects, accused and convicted persons, therefore we will not dwell on them, noting, however, that persons invested with spiritual dignity, due to the specifics of their professional activities, as well as their knowledge and skills, are not able to ensure effective resocialization of extremists in the fields of politics, language and the social sphere [3].

Up today functions of resocialization of extremists and terrorists that each division of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia fulfils are not defined. Therefore, the penal system still does not have curricula, training and retraining programs to prevent and counteract extremism and terrorism for universities, secondary educational institutions and training and retraining courses. Besides, there is an extremely insufficient number of scientifically-based research and, accordingly, recommendations for functional responsibilities of each service for resocialization of extremists and terrorists and identification of the mental (more broadly, ideological) specifics of those who adhere to extremist and terrorist ideas in various spheres of human existence [4].

It is no secret, for example, that people who adhere to religious extremist and terrorist ideas are fundamentally different in their worldview and aspirations from those who adhere to nationalist and chauvinistic views. For monotheistic religions (Judaism, Christianity and Islam) the ethnic origin of a person or his/her racial and linguistic differences are not important, since everyone must obey norms and behavior rules laid down by the One God, and the diversity of people on earth, according to the Scriptures, is provided by God himself. There originates the preaching of the World Caliphate in modern Islam, aspiration of Catholicism and Orthodoxy apologists that all the people of the earth accept their very tenets of faith as the most correct and therefore pleasing to God.

We consider it important for the penal system employees to know that the specifics of political extremism is primarily aimed at changing the constitutional system of the country, and language extremism – humiliating, suppressing and displacing all other languages used in the country by changing the state language policy. At the same time, political, linguistic, social, ethnic and other types of extremism, as a rule, do not go beyond the borders of a particular state, although their apologists can maintain close ideological contacts with groups of nationalists, chauvinists and political extremists from other countries related to them on ideological bases [4].

Are penal employees able to organize effective work on resocialization of extremists

and terrorists without knowing their mental specifics, without being aware of the most effective ways, methods and techniques, prevention and counteraction to the most diverse types and forms of extremism? The answer is definitely no. This is more than convincingly evidenced not only by our domestic, but also the relevant world experience. No wonder that a well-known British psychologist, after the terrorist attack committed by his ward on November 30, 2019, with whom he, like employees of other services of the UK penitentiary system, worked for six years in a London prison, argues that psychologists are not able to “reprogram” consciousness of religious extremists and terrorists [5]. We believe that British psychologists have been helpless when working with religious extremists and terrorists purely for the reason that that they themselves do not use ideological foundations of the scriptures to form not only religious, but also ethnic tolerance. They do not know, for example, crucial lines of the New Testament and the Koran, such as “Do not be afraid of those who kill the body but cannot kill the soul. Rather, be afraid of the One who can destroy both soul and body in hell” (Gospel of Matthew, chapter 10:28) [1]; And only Satan inclines you to fear your loved ones. Do not be afraid of them, but only fear Me, since you have surrendered and believe” (Sura 3:175).

It is these edifications of the New Testament of Jesus Christ and the Koran that guide those who make self-sacrifice for the sake of their religious beliefs, being sure that they will receive in heaven not only eternal life, but also all the benefits of Paradise.

British psychologists also do not take into account such lines of the Koran as “Let there be no compulsion in religion, for the truth stands out clearly from falsehood. So whoever renounces false gods and believes in Allah has certainly grasped the firmest, un-failing hand-hold. And Allah is All-Hearing, All-Knowing!” (Sura 2:256). Not only British, but also most modern psychologists, including those who work in the Russian penal system, do not take into account the edification of Jesus (Isa, son of Maryam) “Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God” (Matthew’s Beatitudes, Chapter 5:9).

It is worth mentioning that for the last two or three decades, new psychology areas, such as “Orthodox psychology” and “Islamic psychology”, have been intensively developing. They focus primarily on mental specifics of religious people and their specific worldview. These directions have not yet been reflected in the work of Russian penal psychologists to re-socialize persons with religious extremist and terrorist ideas and political, social, racial and linguistic extremists and terrorists, since they use methods recommended by Western psychological schools, such as Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMRI); California Psychological Inventory (CPI); Multilevel Personality Questionnaire (MLO) (Maklakov A.G.); Mississippi Scale for Combat-Related Posttraumatic Stress (M-PTSD); Luscher Color Test; Eysenck Personality Inventory; Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory; Beck Depression Scale (BDI); Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire by R. Cattell (16 PF); Differential Diagnostic Inventory (DDI); Pavlovian Temperament Survey (PTS) (Jan Strelau), etc.

These methods, as a rule, do not take into account either ethnic, genealogical, or religious characteristics of persons in places of deprivation of liberty. A religious extremist is not a person with deviant behavior, but the one whose worldview, way of thinking, aspirations and behavior are predetermined by the Holy Scriptures, which for thousands of years have regulated a way of life of both specific ethnic groups, peoples and all the mankind. These people, although they are carriers of the mentality outgoing from the historical arena, but, nevertheless, representatives of an impressive part of humanity. Moreover, the inviolability of this mentality is guaranteed by Article 28 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which clearly states that “everyone is guaranteed freedom of conscience, freedom of religion, including the right to profess individually or jointly with others any religion or not to profess any, freely choose, have and disseminate religious and other beliefs and act in accordance with them”.

For religious people behavior of modern people who consider themselves, for example, gays and lesbians is a deviation from the norm according to which hundreds of gen-

erations of their ancestors have lived, guided by the prescriptions set forth in the Torah, the New Testament and the Koran. Religious extremists seek to protect those spiritual values that they consider righteous and correct. Moreover, they do not think about the fact that they are embarking on the path of extremism in violation of all the norms of tolerance that are characteristic of the modern mental civilization of people with a scientific worldview [6].

Another thing is that a psychologist, educator and head of the squad in a correctional facility should know the Scriptures so well that they can convincingly show a religious extremist that his/her views is contrary to the information about mental specifics of a person, as well as stages of mental development of the mankind that are indicated in the Scriptures themselves, in particular, about inevitable transition of the main mass of humanity from the era of pagan views to monotheistic ones, and further to a scientific worldview and independent regulation of one’s own vital activity precisely because of the mental specifics of a person fundamentally different from all other beings of the earth [6]. And that, therefore, life according to constitutions of modern secular states is an inevitability that any truly religious person should accept.

After all, the Torah, New Testament and Koran state that man is the bearer of the Spirit of God, that he (unlike all other beings of the earth) was created in the image and likeness of the Almighty and that God Himself taught man names of everything that exists in the Universe, having conquered to him the universe.

However, even if a psychologist, educator and a head of the squad are aware of the ideological and ideological basis of the Scriptures, their structure, composition and plot-event unity, this is not enough, since they need to possess not only methods and techniques of working with their wards, but also have appropriate training aids, including appropriate didactic material for convicts [7].

By the way, priests who have devoted themselves to prison service will not tell religious extremists and terrorists about the information of the Scriptures regarding the inevitability of a change of mental civilizations, otherwise they

will have to admit that their role in society is limited to purely religious mental epochs (paganism and monotheism) and that in their life a person living in a secular state should be guided by the Constitution and other normative legal acts of the country, and not by the prescriptions set out in the Scriptures [4].

There are also specific features in resocialization of nationalists, neo-Nazis, chauvinists, racists, as well as extremists in other spheres of social life. For example, an operational service officer will not be able to organize effective agent work if he is not aware of specific features of nationalists and racists.

However, the problems of psychologists, educators, heads of detachments, as well as employees of operational and regime services for resocialization of extremists and terrorists of various directions are not only and not so much in the listed points. They, as noted, are primarily related to a lack of a scientifically-based concept of the role, place and specific functions of all penal institutions in resocialization of extremists and terrorists. The goals and objectives that were developed and set for employees of psychological, educational, operational and regime services in the early 2000s did not take into account the tasks that the new times put forward.

Thus, the Order of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation No. 238 of December 12, 2005 does not set goals and objectives for either psychological or other services in the subject matter concerned, corresponding to the direction of their official activities. The same can be said about the Instruction on the prevention of offenses among persons held in institutions of the penal system, issued in the form of the Order of the Ministry of Justice No. 72 of May 20, 2013.

So, psychologists together with “interested services” should develop and carry out “preventive measures with persons placed on preventive registration”. Moreover, along with other convicts, “leaders and active participants of groups of a negative orientation, as well as persons who have a negative impact on other suspected, accused and convicted people ... studying, propagandizing, professing or spreading extremist ideology” are in preventive care. There is nothing more. And this is despite the fact that, as noted above,

extremists and terrorists are by no means homogeneous, that they have completely different motives for their illegal activities, different views on life and the world order and, accordingly, require specific forms, methods and means of resocialization.

Although, it is fair to say that certain efforts to organize and methodically ensure professional work of penitentiary psychologists and operational services staff with convicted extremists and terrorists were made by employees of the Research Institute of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia together with the Department of Educational, Social and Psychological Activities of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia and the Operational Department of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. At the same time, similar work was not carried out in the direction of educational work (heads of detachments). So, in 2018, based on the study of generalized, typological socio-psychological characteristics of convicted extremists and terrorists, the staff of the Research Institute of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia developed a Basic program for psychological correction of personality for persons convicted of terrorism-related crimes (hereinafter – BP). BP was approved by the management of the Department of Educational, Social and Psychological Activities of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia and sent to territorial bodies of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for practical use in the work of psychologists.

In 2019, the staff of the Research Institute of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia prepared a professional development program “Prevention of countering terrorism and extremism in institutions of the penal system. Resocialization of persons convicted of committing crimes of a terrorist nature and extremist orientation” (hereinafter – PDP). It was assumed that this PDP would be actively used by departmental penitentiary educational organizations and institutes of advanced training of employees of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the purpose of their professional training to work with convicted extremists and terrorists. However, this did not happen, since even at the stage of preparation of BP and PDP their developers realized how difficult a category to study were

persons convicted of extremism and terrorism. It became clear that it was impossible to consider only generalized, typological socio-psychological characteristics of convicted extremists and terrorists due to the fact that the categories of convicts were too different in their mental and (more narrowly – in their psychological) specifics. The conclusions that emerged as a result of the conducted research work suggest the need for appropriate changes to the content of the Order of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation No. 72 of May 20, 2013 “Instruction on the prevention of offenses among persons held in institutions of the penal system” in relation to persons studying, propagandizing, professing or distributing extremist ideology.

By the way, we cannot but mention another problematic aspect of organizing work of psychologists and educators in the aspects of resocialization of extremists and terrorists in the penal system of Russia. It is directly related to the ratio of psychologists to the number of convicts. In accordance with the existing regulations, a psychological service employee is obliged to simultaneously provide psychological support to 300 suspected, accused, convicted persons, as well as employees of the institution (body).

The load of a squad head (senior tutor in a juvenile correctional facility) is determined within 50–100 people, depending on the type of regime of the institution. It is not difficult to calculate how much time (how many minutes per week) each psychologist, educator and squad head can devote to each individual convict, even if employees of all services combine their efforts and clearly distribute their responsibilities for resocialization of extremists and terrorists.

On the other hand, the question arises, whether it is advisable to train every employee of the penal system as a specialist in the field of prevention and counteraction of extremism and terrorism, especially since each type of extremism and terrorism, having its own specifics, requires extensive special knowledge, as well as possession of specific methods, skills and abilities? From our point of view, it is impractical.

It seems that this problem can be solved by introducing into the staffing table of each

territorial body of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia of 2–3 specialists in the prevention and combating of extremism and terrorism, who should direct and coordinate the work of all interested services. Today, the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia does not have such employees, that is why the personnel retraining system is rather relevant.

Conclusions

Thus, we have touched upon only a part of the problems related to resocialization of extremists and terrorists in the penal system of Russia, without considering, for example, those related to the creation of special training and retraining programs for employees of psychological, educational, regime and operational services designed to prevent and counter each type of extremist and terrorist activities; development of appropriate textbooks and teaching aids, as well as a wide variety of audiovisual educational tools using digital technologies.

The modern world faces previously non-existent phenomena and challenges that are inevitable and that states will have to deal with, including with the help of their penitentiary systems. The penal system of Russia should not neglect them, hoping that convict’s detention will solve the problem, without solving problems of reprogramming the worldview, thinking and behavior of extremists and terrorists. Hence, the Russian penal system should work out the concept for prevention and countering the most diverse types of extremist and terrorist ideas, which, in turn, should be reflected in concepts of psychological, educational, operational and regime services, as well as the entire system of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. In addition, we consider it important to introduce a cycle of subjects related to prevention and counteraction of extremist and terrorist ideas into the curricula of higher and secondary educational institutions of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, taking into account the specifics of students’ specialty. Besides, it is necessary to systematically develop methods, techniques and a wide variety of tools aimed at preventing and countering extremism and terrorism for both educational institutions and places of detention.

REFERENCES

1. Oganessian S.S. Types of extremist activity and problems of resocialization of extremists in the penitentiary system of the Russian Federation. *Vedomosti ugolovno-ispolnitel'noi sistemy = News of the Penal System*, 2022, no. 1 (236), pp. 13–18. (In Russ.).
2. Putin signed the law on the non-jurisdiction of sacred books. Available at: <https://www.vedomosti.ru/politics/articles/2015/11/23/617980-nepodsudnosti-svyaschennih-knig> (In Russ.). (Accessed October 15, 2022).
3. Oganessian S.S. On functions of clergy in the Russian penal system. *Ugolovno-ispolnitel'naya sistema: pravo, ekonomika, upravlenie = Criminal-Executory System: Law, Economy, Management*, 2021, no. 6, pp. 8–12. (In Russ.).
4. Oganessian S.S., Rumyantsev N.V., Shamsunov S.Kh. *Osnovnye napravleniya profilaktiki i protivodeistviya ekstremizmu i terrorizmu v ugolovno-ispolnitel'noi sisteme Rossiiskoi Federatsii: monogr* [Key directions of prevention and counteraction to extremism and terrorism in the penal system of the Russian Federation: monograph]. Moscow, 2021. 128 p.
5. British psychologist: “We cannot reprogram a terrorist”. Available at: <https://news.myseldon.com/ru/news/index/221391780> (In Russ.). (Accessed October 15, 2022).
6. Oganessian S.S. Who should solve religious problems of the modern Russian penitentiary system? In: Kopytkin S.A. (Ed.). *Ugolovno-ispolnitel'naya sistema: vchera, segodnya, zavtra: materialy nauchno-predstavitel'skikh meropriyatii FKU DPO Sankt-Peterburgskii IPKR FSIN Rossii* [The penal system: yesterday, today, head of department: materials of scientific and representative events of the FKU DPO Saint Petersburg IPKR of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia]. Saint Petersburg, 2019. Pp. 106–120. (In Russ.).
7. Debol'skii M.G. *Psikhologicheskaya sluzhba ugolovno-ispolnitel'noi sistemy Rossii: opyt organizatsii* [Psychological service of the penal system of Russia: organization experience]. Available at: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/psihologicheskaya-sluzhba-ugolovno-ispolnitel'noy-sistemy-rossii-opyt-organizatsii/viewer> (accessed July 15, 2022).

INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHORS

SERGEI S. OGANESYAN – Doctor of Sciences (Pedagogy), Professor, Chief Researcher at the Research Institute of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, Moscow, Russia, ossduma@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7257-7760>

SALIKH Kh. SHAMSUNOV – Doctor of Sciences (Law), Professor, Chief Researcher at the Research Institute of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, Moscow, Russia, shamsunov46@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1194-6905>

Received November 17, 2022