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POSSIBILITIES OF DIGITAL PRODUCTION TO SUPPLY ARCTIC MILITARY SERVICES FOR THEIR EXECUTION OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS MESSAGE 2

Abstract: In the article, the authors, using the software they have developed, confirm the possibility of using a package of materials for a reasonable choice of a package of materials in the manufacture of a suit for servicemen in the Arctic. Also, this opportunity guarantees servicemen comfortable conditions and the performance of their duties without prejudice to their health.

Key words: software product, package of materials, comfort, suit, accessories, convenience, time spent in an area with high temperatures, climatic chambers, thermal conductivity coefficient.

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Introduction

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Politics has always been understood by everyone as activities in the interests of the state. Political responsibility in a democratically organized society is the highest expression of professionalism. Failure to fulfill political promises and statements - indicates either an inability to engage in politics, or the use of

political governance for private interests. 85 years ago, what was obvious to consciousness was so in practice. In vain, speaking about the cruelty of I.V. Stalin, they forget that every mistake in politics affects the position of the people, and not politicians, managers, consultants, advisers.

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Main part

Economic science arose and developed in the context of politics, like political economy. Today, economists in politics are guided not by political economy, but by economics in politics. Instead of investing in the development of production, they hide money in foreign banks, cut funding for education and self-education, increase the number of the poor, do not index pensions, refuse to help farmers, etc. "Manilov" nineties were replaced by "buns" of the tenths of the XXI century.

There is no progress without retreats, slowdowns in movement, recessions. The policy is designed to take active, purposeful actions to help overcome the obstacles arising in development. Politicians must stay ahead of the economic movement and direct it, stimulate domestic economic factors with political levers, and clear economic paths to efficient production. Instead, politicians continue to link development plans to the price of oil, the ruble size of the European and American currencies, referring to the integration trends in the world and globalization.

Integration of transnational relations is an objective reality, but for all its objectivity, it does not deny the specifics of national economic advancement. Moreover, integration is objectively designed to promote national development. Why doesn't it work out as it should be? This question arises from a logical comparison of the policy in the field of strengthening the defense capability, the restoration of the country's international authority in the most difficult circumstances of the formation of a new world architectonics with the fact that from year to year Russians observe and fully feel on themselves in the sphere of the rest of the economy. two governments? The second one "steps on the gas and brakes" at the same time.

The protracted recession in the Russian economy can be explained in two ways. The first is that the people have lost the ability to work well, squandered "human capital", and the second is that the managers are helpless. The media assure that politicians know their business, keep events under control, take the necessary measures and promise changes for the better in the near future. Therefore, the reason is the poor performance of the performers and the unfavorable world situation.

How naive does one need to be in order to rely on the sincerity, disinterestedness, and sympathy of competitors when planning economic policy? The President of the Russian Federation stated long ago that our Western partners do not want to strengthen Russia, they need an obedient Russia, such as the Baltic republics that were previously part of the USSR. I didn't want to grieve the politicians responsible for the economy, but following Aristotle, we were forced to state: "Friends in the East are also on their minds" - in the sense of "Plato is my friend,

but the truth is dearer". They will help us as we benefit from such assistance.

It's time to understand that all economic and political alliances in the modern world space are an attempt to achieve national gain in the environment of transnational relations, i.e. you can count on partners as long as this cooperation is beneficial to them. From which the conclusion follows - it is necessary to face your economy. Only in this way, albeit with great tension, will it be possible to solve their problems. For example, there are no such objective reasons that would justify the decline in production in light industry for a quarter of a century.

The problems of agriculture and light industry are not specific, they have always been political. Farmers in the USA and Europe have many of our problems. The difference is that the farmer there is a national problem among the most important and basic. Its consideration is relevant for the existence of politicians. From how the policy contributes to the resolution, the public place of the politician is assessed. The farmer and the politician are linked by economic policy. They are balancing on one tightrope of economic viability.

There is nothing similar in Russia. Let us recall the history of the last ministers of agriculture. In the USSR, there was a Ministry of Light Industry, which emphasized the importance of the industry. What prevents, in the context of import substitution and declarations of the importance of developing our own production, to restore equality in industrial management. A "chintz land" without light industry is the same as native nature without birch groves or lyric poetry without the creativity of S. Yesenin.

The reformers of the 1990s were the least concerned about the fate of the Fatherland and the country's industrial identity. They built their business around the ease of maximizing profits and placed the walrus away from their ancestral lands. Light industry has traditionally been a difficult management problem. Managers must be, first of all, patriots, otherwise light industry cannot be raised. It is also necessary to understand the national importance of "long money". Resilience of demand would compensate for the difficulties.

What is the essence of the ineffectiveness of politics in the economy at the end of the last century and the beginning of the new century? This is question number 1, and it is not so much about who is to blame. We are interested in the essence of the political paradigm developed by those who were "at the helm". Question number 2 - what should be changed and how, apparently, should it be done in order to raise the national industry, the production of clothes, footwear, leather goods, textiles, accessories, not least?

The answer to question number 1 is simple - no one was going to develop a paradigm of economic policy aimed at a radical transformation of the basis. It was decided to choose the method of reforming (not

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without outside help) from ready-made samples. It was proposed to take the Swedish experience, the Polish "shock therapy", reforms in Portugal and Argentina as a model. Such innovators, courageous scientists, wise organizers as Gaidar, Chubais, Koch, Burbulis did not come up with the idea with which a responsible owner usually begins - what I have in order to copy something.

Politics is not done depending on the state of feelings - either like or not like the level of everyday perception of the world. It is harmful to be in the "political kitchen" with such an approach. Economic policy does not qualify as "good" or "bad", "effective" or "ineffective". It has the right to be called either "useful" or "harmful". The price of such a policy is too high, and accordingly the responsibility is not limited to the professional form. Politics is politics. It is anti-political and unprofessional to turn politics into a source of one's own income.

Whatever the economic situation develops, it is extremely dangerous to make the meaning of economic criteria absolute, to endow them with the property of universality. F. Engels sharply spoke out against attempts to reduce the teaching of Karl Marx about social development to "economic materialism", "economic determinism." The economic basis is the basis of social organization, but by no means the system-forming factor of its improvement.

The most difficult component of economic reforms is the achievement of social satisfaction with the distribution of the national product. The health of society depends on this satisfaction, and not on the form of ownership. And we have come to an important conclusion - the quality of reforms is assessed not by the changes themselves, but by the ability to impart features of stability to public life.

Integration, globalization is not a panacea for development. They do not cancel the competitive struggle, in which there are more than one winner. There are more losers. Hence the relevance of the old truth, the meaning of which became clear in dialectics. Movement in any conditions becomes self-movement. The Chinese closed themselves off rationally and won. The victory was ensured by the Eastern caution and skepticism about the unification. They realized before us that integration and globalization are types of "pyramids" and are conditionally useful for national development. From the outside it might seem that the Chinese reformers have abandoned the curse mentality: "to live for you in times of change." From the inside, everything looked traditional - politicians did not betray with a sharp movement on a national scale, they were in a hurry, but with the constant linking of actions to the state economic order, reforms in the economy subordinated traditional political dominants, did not repent and did not try to please. Nobody seriously thought about any economic shocks. They took finance as the circulatory system of the economic organism into "tight government

gloves", introduced tougher measures for economic and corruption crimes, equating many of them with dangerous actions against the state, did not invent new parties - they updated the existing one, as before, paid special attention to personnel policy. The Chinese took into account the Soviet party experience of "growing" personnel, which was based on the principle of progressive advancement depending on business efficiency and lifestyle.

The market for the light industry is also growing due to socio-cultural progress, in particular, due to the development of professional sports, an increase in the demand for those who choose sports as a path to a healthy lifestyle. At the end of 2020, the newspaper "Sportexpress" published an interview with the Chairman of the Board of the Russian Outdoor Group A. Grebtsov. "The outdoor market caters to mountaineering, tourism, extreme sports, special forces, rescue teams, polar services and troops. These are areas that require heavy-duty, frost-resistant, waterproof equipment that meets the latest world standards of safety and comfort." A. Grebtsov gave interesting details, in particular, he compared the technological base for the production of quality products in the Russian Federation, Europe and Asia. We are "somewhat behind", according to him, from the Asian potential, but with Europe "We can definitely compete ... in Russia there are about 30 (!) Enterprises that can sew well." After the introduction of the import ban for state orders and state defense orders, the share of materials from the member countries of the Customs Union supplied to the country's law enforcement agencies increased from 30% in 2017 to 93% in 2020. In 2020, the tendency for an increase in the share of materials produced by the KPES countries used for the production of clothing should be about 90-95%. The turn of the state order towards domestic production will open up opportunities for the subcontractors of the chemical industry (raw materials for yarn, accessories, membranes, insulation). Will increase the production of fabric, tailoring, which will pull the development of equipment. D. Manturov believes that it is important to consolidate the achieved results:

- make it clear to large retail chains the importance of purchasing and placing goods produced in Russia, of course, taking into account their proper quality;
- place, first of all, orders for production from those "who have already got on their feet and know how to sew." They were able to prove their worth;
- provide assistance to enterprises with obtaining European certification, otherwise foreign firms will not be interested in them, and the goods produced in our country will not get to the West;
 - actively support enterprises by providing them with collective stands at international exhibitions;

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▪ provide such enterprises with subsidies for loans for the purchase of raw materials and supplies. The share of these loans in the total volume of lending should be from 50 to 85%;

▪ to exempt modern imported equipment from import duties and VAT, such as equipment used in sewing shops, is 90% imported;

▪ introduce preferential leasing.

As you can see, D. Manturov's program systematizes the main and primary steps towards the light industry to return it to its former importance. However, Heraclitus was right in saying that you cannot enter the same river twice. The rise of the light industry can be carried out on a new technological, economic and legal basis.

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