

- overcoming the crisis, stabilization of the economy, accumulation and implementation of the factors of sustainable socio-economic development;
- restructuring of the economy adequate to market demands, to the new paradigm of development in Russia and geopolitical realities, the search for sources of investment to economic restructuring;
- poverty reduction, getting down the proportion of people living below the poverty line.

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STRATEGY OF REGIONAL GROWTH

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The problem of stability in the region is put forward against the background of such processes as globalization, diversification, etc. L.G. Iogman [1] notes that the diversification of the regional economy covers a

wide range of issues, many of which need to be addressed in the process of emerging from the crisis.

Gutman G.V., Miroedov A.A., Fedin S.V. [2] consider the sustainable development of the region to be such a state of social, ecological and economic system when there are necessary conditions and prerequisites for the progressive movement forward, for maintaining internal and external balance, ensuring the smooth transition of the economy from simple to more complex phenomena which makes the grounds for the transition of the economy to a qualitatively new state.

According to Ursula A., Romanovich A.V. [3], stability in a crisis situation is survival and subsequent achievement of the ongoing process, at least in the major areas of life. It should be borne in mind that the system is stable if all its subsystems are stable. In other words, the stability of the region suggests the sustainability of all its branches, businesses and territories.

B.H. Sanzhapov, I.S. Kalina [4] see the essence of sustainable development of the region in an effort to integrate the economic, environmental and social objectives.

Shalmuev A.A. [5] states that sustainable regional development involves the formation of a regional management model that will ensure a decent standard of living of the population and the dynamic equilibrium of the economic system (which functioning takes into account economic capacity of local ecosystems) with the environment.

Storonenko M.G. [6] believes that the stability of the region is generally determined by its capacity for self-development, adaptation to the impacts of various kinds and elastic and flexible structure of the economy. Under the sustainable development of the region we understand such development that is characterized by improved quality of life for the resident population and contributes to the expanded reproduction of potentials.

Sustainability, according to A.A. Shalmuev [5], is one of the most important requirements to realize the upward trajectory of the system. Whatever radical changes may occur in the latter, a sustainable system does not go beyond the limits of fluctuations around the trajectory, which, respectively, allows to avoid big losses and unforeseen disturbances.

Moreover, as the system reaches higher level of development these limits are expanding making the system more maneuverable and flexible.

In relation to the socio-economic system stability in general terms can be defined as the ability of the system relatively quickly return to its original state or to reach a new, higher point on the trajectory of development.

Second, the problem of sustainable development of the regions is the lack of clearly developed system of quantitative target indicators that makes the goals of sustainable development unattainable.

Sustainable development requires a systematic approach to the economic, social and ecological processes in the country according to the following systemic principles reflected in the concept of the RAS [7]:

1) The system must be in the neighborhood of a trajectory of sustainable development, where its main macro indicators are balanced;

2) there is an effective mechanism that is able to fend off all possible disturbances and keep the system in the neighborhood (of dynamic balance);

3) Resources of the system are allocated among its elements effectively enough not to cause antagonistic contradictions within it;

4) the system receives reliable information about its condition and state of the environment, the controlling subsystem is able to process this information and make sensible decisions;

5) a reasonable decision is made taking into account current and possible future states of the system, the past is perceived as experience;

6) in a hierarchical system information processing and decision making are rationally distributed among all its elements;

7) the system is in a rather harmonious relationship with the environment;

8) the mechanisms of continuity and system variability ensure smooth adaptation to external conditions.

Currently at least three approaches to identify the essence of sustainable development of regional systems are distinguished [8]. In the first case it is an integral stability of territorial systems, in terms of balance of their subsystems, stability of dynamics, positive structural changes.

The second approach is based on sustainable development in the regional context, in terms of security. And in the third case, the main criterion for sustainable development is the level of the achieved environmental safety.

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AGILE APPROACH ADAPTATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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Knowledge management adds value to information through its filtering, synthesis and generalization, which leads to the discovering of hidden resources for business growth. Knowledge management systems as a set of processes and tools for the creation, dissemination, processing and use of knowledge are the subject of research in several scientific fields, the results of which are widely used in various fields of society, including education. The subject of knowledge management is the sum of formalized knowledge in databases and information media, as well as the knowledge of learners (pupils, students, employees of the company).