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Highlights

- Color Scheme of Residential Premises
- Tourist & Recreational Cluster in Russia
- Impact of Civil Society Organizations
- Female Participation in Municipal Councils

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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Gender and Politics: A Study on Female Participation in the Municipal Councils of Campos dos Goytacazes/RJ

By Rodrigo Anido Lira & Marusa Bocafoli da Silva

Universidade Candido Mendes

Resumo- As desigualdades de gênero podem ser percebidas em diversos âmbitos da sociedade e em muitos casos as funções desempenhadas pelas mulheres, tanto no espaço privado como no público estão relacionadas com a ideia de "trabalhos femininos", como o de cuidados. Essa realidade não é diferente na participação das mulheres nos conselhos municipais, que são por excelência, espaço de participação social. Dessa forma, o objetivo desse artigo é analisar possíveis questões relacionadas a desigualdade de gênero nos conselhos municipais de Campos dos Goytacazes. Para tanto utilizou-se dados das entrevistas realizadas em 11 conselhos no ano 2012 onde foi possível perceber uma maior participação feminina nos conselhos que têm como principal foco de ação o cuidado, como por exemplo, nos conselhos de Assistência Social e de Educação. Além disso, verificou-se durante a análise de dados o perfil diferenciado dessas mulheres que são em sua maioria solteiras ou divorciadas, sinalizando para uma possível dificuldade das mulheres em conciliar família e participação política.

Palavras- Chave: *participação, gênero, desigualdade e conselhos municipais.*

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Gender and Politics: A Study on Female Participation in the Municipal Councils of Campos dos Goytacazes/RJ

Gênero e Política: Um Estudo Sobre a Participação Feminina nos Conselhos Municipais de Campos dos Goytacazes/RJ

Rodrigo Anido Lira [α] & Marusa Bocafoli da Silva [σ]

Resumo- As desigualdades de gênero podem ser percebidas em diversos âmbitos da sociedade e em muitos casos as funções desempenhadas pelas mulheres, tanto no espaço privado como no público estão relacionadas com a ideia de "trabalhos femininos", como o de cuidados. Essa realidade não é diferente na participação das mulheres nos conselhos municipais, que são por excelência, espaço de participação social. Dessa forma, o objetivo desse artigo é analisar possíveis questões relacionadas a desigualdade de gênero nos conselhos municipais de Campos dos Goytacazes. Para tanto utilizou-se dados das entrevistas realizadas em 11 conselhos no ano 2012 onde foi possível perceber uma maior participação feminina nos conselhos que têm como principal foco de ação o cuidado, como por exemplo, nos conselhos de Assistência Social e de Educação. Além disso, verificou-se durante a análise de dados o perfil diferenciado dessas mulheres que são em sua maioria solteiras ou divorciadas, sinalizando para uma possível dificuldade das mulheres em conciliar família e participação política.

Palavras- Chave: participação, gênero, desigualdade e conselhos municipais.

I. Introdução

O espaço público e as esferas de participação política são culturalmente demarcados pelo predomínio masculino. Durante muito tempo os homens foram considerados os únicos aptos para assumir as funções públicas. Esse espaço foi apresentado como inadequado e deslocado para as mulheres, que deveriam se concentrar em atividades relacionadas ao cuidado com o lar e com a família. A construção desse imaginário social custou a elas um longo período de afastamento do debate político e do mercado de trabalho e foi através da luta pela igualdade de gênero engendrada por movimentos feministas que as mulheres passaram a frequentar essa esfera.

Entretanto, ficou visível a dificuldade de ultrapassar os preconceitos estabelecidos há muito. Mesmo sendo perceptível a maior participação das mulheres no mercado de trabalho e no campo político estamos longe de estabelecer a igualdade entre os homens e as mulheres, pois a participação feminina no mercado de trabalho ainda se dá em maior número, em trabalhos mal remunerados e pouco qualificados. Aquelas que assumem funções mais valorizadas socialmente, como cargos de chefia, ainda recebem menos que os homens[1]. No campo político essa realidade não é muito diferente. Mesmo se fazendo presente e existindo cotas de participação, ainda se configuram na minoria e tem suas funções relacionadas às tarefas "socialmente" definidas como femininas.

Com a redemocratização brasileira em meados da década de 1980, e com a promulgação da Constituição Federal de 1988, o Estado brasileiro redesenhou o seu federalismo, transformando os municípios em entes federativos e ampliando sobremaneira os instrumentos de participação popular. Isso significa, que a participação dos cidadãos e da sociedade organizada passava a ter um importante papel ao se pensar a implementação e o controle das políticas públicas

> Principalmente a partir dos anos 1990, a sociedade civil tem sido chamada a participar de um conjunto de novos espaços de deliberação e gestão das políticas, em diversas áreas e a partir de diferentes modelos institucionais. No Brasil, a ampliação da participação emergiu como resultado da pressão da sociedade civil, no decorrer da luta pela redemocratização do regime (TATAGIBA, 2010, p. 27)

Todavia, embora existam diversos estudos sobre esses novos tipos de participação, inclusive com o recorte de gênero em trabalhos específicos sobre os Conselhos dos Direitos da Mulher, são raros os estudos que analisam o papel da participação feminina de forma sistêmica, inclusive com uma abordagem

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[1] De acordo com o último Censo Demográfico as mulheres recebem em média 78% do que ganham os homens. Informação obtida em: www.ibge.gov.br em 15/07/2024.

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quantitativa, dentro do espectro de ampliação da participação popular.

Dentro da literatura especializada em Instituições Participativas, se destaca os trabalhos de Uriella Coelho Ribeiro (2007, 2009) que tratam da questão de gênero tanto nos Conselhos como também no Orçamento Participativo. A autora aponta algumas questões preocupantes, em primeiro lugar a vocalização (instrumento de poder nas instâncias participativas) é prioritariamente masculina. Um segundo ponto, é que independentemente do quantitativo de mulheres pertencentes aos quadros dos conselhos analisados, a agenda política se apresenta blindada à questões de gênero, ou seja, as pautas importantes para a luta feminina não são postas em debate. Por fim, poucos dados oficiais e pesquisas destinadas à participação da mulher nas instituições participativas, afim de conhecer de fato como se constrói e estabelece essa participação no novo cenário democrático brasileiro.

Este trabalho, objetiva contribuir com o preenchimento dessa lacuna, ao observar, em um estudo de caso, qual seja, a participação das mulheres nos Conselhos Municipais de Campos dos Goytacazes, como se estabelece a relação de gênero nessas novas configurações e arenas democráticas.

O município de Campos dos Goytacazes, local onde a pesquisa foi realizada, localiza-se ao norte do Estado do Rio de Janeiro. Possui uma área total de 4.040,6 quilômetros quadrados, correspondentes a 41,4% da área da Região Norte Fluminense[2]. Segundo dados do IBGE[3] 2022), a população de Campos é de aproximadamente 483.540 habitantes e conta com 369.469 eleitores. O município é considerado a capital nacional do petróleo, pois a Bacia de Campos é responsável por mais de 60% da produção de petróleo e gás do Brasil.

Os conselhos municipais, que configuram objeto de análise nesse artigo, são órgãos públicos do poder executivo local, abertos a participação da sociedade para o processo decisório relacionado a demandas específicas como saúde, educação e meio ambiente entre outros. Como ponto positivo identifica-se uma proposta de gestão democrática onde a sociedade possui um canal de participação e decisão. Entretanto, percebe-se, nos dados analisados, um perfil de participação que deixa transparecer aspectos de uma cultura sexista ainda arraigada em nossa sociedade.

A pesquisa utilizou-se dados apurados por meio da distribuição de questionários em 11 conselhos municipais de Campos dos Goytacazes no ano 2012 (LIRA, 2012), o cruzamento dos dados permitiu perceber maior participação feminina nos conselhos que têm como principal foco de ação o cuidado, como por exemplo, no conselho de Assistência Social e de Educação. Além disso, verificou-se durante a análise dos dados o perfil diferenciado dessas mulheres que são em sua maioria solteiras ou divorciadas, fato que sinaliza para uma possível dificuldade para mulheres em conciliar família e carreira.

II. Naturalizando Desigualdades

Durante muito tempo prevaleceu a crença de que o espaço público não deveria ser compartilhado pelas mulheres. Cientistas, filósofos e políticos apresentaram discursos que tentavam justificar e convencer as mulheres de que o seu espaço por natureza era o espaço doméstico. Assim, elas deveriam se ocupar dele e de todas as tarefas que o envolvesse (ROUSSEAU, 1973). Essa concepção nasceu no século XVIII durante a Revolução Francesa, contexto no qual houve debates acirrados sobre a cidadania da mulher. A pergunta que se fazia era se as mulheres deveriam ou não ser consideradas cidadãs.

Alguns pensadores como Condorcet, defendia que as mulheres deveriam gozar do status de cidadãs. Outros, como Lequinio e Prudhomme não concordavam e afirmavam ser o lar e a criação dos filhos a contribuição fundamental das mulheres para com a sociedade. No século XVIII os debates encenados por pensadores relevantes foi corroborado pela medicina higienista que destacava a importância do papel da mãe para a saúde física e moral das crianças. Donzelot (1986), também tratou desse assunto em seus escritos mostrando como a medicina elevou a mulher ao papel de mãe, dando à ela a tarefa de ser responsável pelo cuidado e bem-estar das crianças. Elas deveriam acompanhar de perto o crescimento dos pequenos, função essa que requeria sua presença dentro do lar. Eleva-se assim a mulher à uma importância simbólica que se configura em desempenhar bem o papel de mãe ao mesmo tempo que a encerra dentro do lar:

> Ao majorar a autoridade civil da mãe o médico lhe fornece um status social. É essa promoção da mulher como mãe, como educadora auxiliar médica, que servirá como ponto de apoio para as principais correntes feministas do século XIX. (p. 25 e 26)

O século XIX é exemplar no que diz respeito à domesticação das mulheres, filósofos como Rousseau e suas ideias sobre o que seria uma educação própria para homens e mulheres ganharam cada vez mais espaço e legitimidade. A arena pública se afirmava como masculina e o privado como feminino e aquelas

[2] Denominação dada ao território que abrange os municípios de Carapebus, Cardoso Moreira, Conceição de Macabu, Macaé, Quissamã, São Fidélis, São Francisco de Itabapoana e São João da Barra. Municípios pertencentes ao Estado do Rio de Janeiro.
[3] Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística.

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que ousaram desobedecer essa recomendação sofreram as sanções cabíveis (SILVA, 2003).

A análise realizada por Perrot (2005) sobre os discursos dos operários franceses no século XIX deixa claro o esforço da classe operária (aqui entendida no masculino) para conscientizar as mulheres de que elas não deveriam trabalhar nas fábricas e que o seu lugar era dentro de casa cuidando da família. Lançava-se mão de inúmeros argumentos para tal convencimento, desde a relação da mulher operária com a mulher cortesã, afinal ao sair de casa a mulher ficava mal vista, passando pela pretensa preocupação com sua saúde, pois era submetida ao ambiente inóspitos das fábricas. Explicações biologizantes afirmavam que a mulher era um ser frágil por natureza e com a rotina pesada do trabalho fabril seu corpo enfraquecia e adoecia, não podendo assim gerar cidadãos fortes e saudáveis para a França.

Apesar de todo o esforço ideológico para convencer as mulheres a ficar em casa, muitas tentaram romper com essa "crença" e por meio de empenhos de movimentos que defendiam a igualdade de gênero, esse panorama tem se modificado. É fato que hoje as mulheres estão cada vez mais presentes no mercado de trabalho e assumindo funções que antes eram primordialmente masculinas, mas a dificuldade de serem vistas e tratadas como igual ainda persiste.

Mesmo diante de tal cenário de mudança é preciso atenção. De acordo com Pateman (1993), um dos desafios contemporâneos para o feminismo é negar o discurso politicamente dominante que afirma que o estado patriarcal teve fim no século XVII. Para autora é preciso pensar sobre o patriarcado moderno. Segundo Paterman, o patriarcalismo engendra todas as proposições que tomam o poder paternal familiar como origem e modelo (por analogia) de todas as relações de poder e autoridade. Esse esquema parece ter vigorado nas épocas da idade média e da modernidade até o século XVII. Contudo, assinala a autora, a teoria clássica patriarcal se constituiu hoje, no que denomina de “patriarcado moderno, fraternal e contratual e que estrutura a sociedade civil capitalista”.

Esse “novo” modelo é permeado pela ideia que supõe o não reconhecimento dos direitos de um pai, entretanto, mantém o direito natural conjugal dos homens sobre as mulheres, como se cada homem tivesse além da propriedade em sua pessoa, o direito natural de poder sobre a sua mulher.

Ao mesmo tempo que os contratualistas afirmam que os direitos políticos se fundamentam num contrato instituído entre indivíduos livres e não nos direitos naturais paternais, supõem um contrato sexual baseado no direito natural e original dos homens sobre as mulheres. Locke refere-se ao direito natural da sujeição da mulher, e Rousseau à diferença de natureza. Assim, de acordo com Pateman, o poder natural dos homens como indivíduos (sobre as mulheres) abarca todos os aspectos da vida civil. A sociedade civil como um todo é patriarcal. As mulheres estão submetidas aos homens tanto na esfera privada quanto na pública.

Nesse sentido, a participação feminina na esfera é dificultada. Mesmo trabalhando fora do lar e com todas as dificuldades da construção de uma carreira, as mulheres ainda são as responsáveis por grande parte das tarefas domésticas. Pesquisas sobre a divisão sexual do trabalho mostram que há vínculos entre o trabalho remunerado e o trabalho não remunerado, esse último responsável por impor barreiras significativas às oportunidades das mulheres no mercado de trabalho, à sedimentação de suas carreiras e a possibilidade de participação.

As mulheres gastam o dobro do tempo do tempo usado pelos homens com as tarefas domésticas e de cuidados. Enquanto a mulher despende em média 21,3 horas semanais para esse tipo de trabalho os homens utilizam em média 11,7 horas do seu tempo. Se consideramos a jornada no trabalho remunerado, as mulheres têm uma carga horária semanal de 54,4 horas e os homens 52,1 horas. Esses dados foram revelados pelo estudo Estatíticas de gênero: indicadores sociais das mulheres no Brasil (IBGE, 2023) e corroboram a tese de que a desigualdade entre homens e mulheres, há muito estabelecida na sociedade, impacta de maneira significativa a construção das carreiras femininas e a qualidade da participação política das mulheres.

Apesar de muitas mulheres, inclusive as mulheres casadas, estarem agora em trabalhos remunerados, sua posição como trabalhadora é precarizada assim como é sua posição de cidadã. Pateman afirma que nem as políticas do Estado de Bem-Estar social foi capaz de dar condições para que as mulheres fossem vistas como cidadãs dignas. Dessa forma:

> Nor have the policies of the welfare state provided women with many of the resources to again respect as citizes(...) As participants in the Market, men could be seen as making a public cotibution, and were in a position to be levied by the state to make a contibution more directle, that entitled them to the benefits of the welfare state. But how could women, dependants of men, whose legitimate “work” is held to be located in the privade sphere, be citizens of the welfare state? What could, or did, women contribute? The paradoxical answer is that womem contribuet – welfare. (PATEMAN, 1993, p. 36)

Entretanto, apesar de todas as dificuldades, as mulheres não se acomodaram com a sua "predestinação para o doméstico". Elas estão ocupando cada vez mais espaço no mercado e atuando em profissões não comuns anteriormente ao gênero feminino. Recentemente o jornal O Globo publicou

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matéria com o seguinte título: "Diferencial feminino."[4] Nessa edição os repórteres chamavam atenção para o significativo percentual de mulheres trabalhando em ocupações tradicionalmente masculinas, como por exemplo, marcenaria, construção civil e cervejarias. A presença de mulheres nessas profissões mostra que a capacidade para realizar essa ou outra tarefa não se justifica pelo fato de se pertencer a um determinado gênero. Entretanto, o que se percebe na matéria jornalística é uma maneira de justificar o sucesso feminino nessas profissões pelas características de gênero. Assim o exemplo de Cláudia Celestino, operária da construção civil e que opera a grua[5] está relacionado ao fato do trabalho exigir atenção, paciência e cuidado. Características "próprias de mulher".

Utilizar características de gênero para justificar uma carreira feminina bem sucedida em um campo que outrora era masculino, é uma tentativa de desqualificar o trabalho dessas mulheres. Para operar a grua, para se tornar mestre cervejeira e marceneira elas se prepararam, estudaram e se qualificaram, assim como os homens que atuam nessa área. O gênero do indivíduo não delimita sua capacidade de criação e produção. Da mesma forma o gênero não deveria ser justificativa para estipular tarefas e remuneração.

Na esfera política esse panorama não é muito diferente. O espaço da política que é por natureza o espaço do debate também sempre foi concebido como espaço masculino. Fazer política, expor ideias, concordar ou discordar em público sempre foi considerado "coisas" de homem. É certo que o cenário se modificou, assim como estão cada vez mais presentes no mercado de trabalho, as mulheres também estão assumindo cargos políticos, mas a todo o tempo precisam "provar" que são capazes, o que acarreta em muitos casos abrir mão da família ou se ocupar com funções, dentro da esfera política, que tenham características consideradas femininas.

Domingues (2011) em artigo que trata da participação feminina no Partido dos Trabalhadores[6] revela que os entrevistados ao conceberem a importância da participação das mulheres na política, exaltavam a "sensibilidade" feminina. Essa foi apontada como a característica que habilitaria as mulheres para atuar em áreas relacionada a cuidado, que não deixa de ser uma transferência do lado maternal para a política. Assim, elas acabam levando para funções públicas que ocupam valores exigidos socialmente do seu gênero. Essa construção social faz com que essas mulheres estejam mais presentes nas áreas da educação, saúde e promoção social. Na análise da ampliação da participação popular em Campos dos Goytacazes, o cenário não é diferente, coube às mulheres, prioritariamente papéis ligados às políticas tipicamente vinculadas ao simbólico do cuidado.

Autoras como Carole Paterman (1993) e Flávia Biroli pontuam que o debate entre política e gênero se acirra quando se observa o esterótipo criado, as mulheres com características emotivas e corporais, o que as desqualificariam para uma postura de comando ou tomada de decisão. Segundo Biroli:

> O desinteresse pela política, a falta de habilidade para o exercício de cargos públicos e o não pertencimento à esfera política são, assim, conectados em um conjunto de discursos que atendem a uma regularidade sem que se apresentem de forma homogênea. A oposição entre, de um lado, feminino e espaço privado, e, de outro, masculino e espaço público, [...], está na base desses estereótipos, confirmando divisões e hierarquias que colaboram para a marginalização das mulheres da e na esfera política. (2010, p. 05).

Desse modo, a presença e a mobilização de mulheres nas instâncias de representação do poder político, nos partidos políticos ou nas entidades da sociedade civil, deve ser loco de fomentação da educação e da participação das mulheres (MOREIRA, 2009).

III. A Participação Feminina nos Conselhos Municipais de Campos dos Goytacazes

Os Conselhos Municipais são órgãos públicos do Poder Executivo local e podem atuar não só nas áreas onde a sua existência é requisito legal para o repasse de verbas federais (Assistência Social, Saúde, Criança e Adolescente e Educação), como também em outros setores de ação governamental como o da promoção dos Direitos da Mulher, por exemplo, tendo poder para formular propostas de políticas, programas, assim como para fiscalizar o setor ao qual está envolvido.

O formato dos Conselhos Municipais gestores, ao congregar elementos da autonomia da descentralização administrativa e da competência em inserir a participação popular na gestão das políticas públicas, com o objetivo de uma maior eficácia em sua implementação (cunha, 2002), fez com que, diante do panorama da redemocratização brasileira, os Conselhos fizessem parte de um conjunto de inovações institucionais pós constituição de 1988 que:

> (...) refere-se ao aperfeiçoamento e ao aprofundamento das instituições democráticas, com vistas a permitir sua operação nos interstícios eleitorais, acoplando aos mecanismos clássicos da representação formas institucionalizadas de participação política, que permitam a

[4] Disponível em: http.://www.oglobo.com.br Acesso em: 15/07/2024.
[5] É um equipamento utilizado para a elevação e a movimentação de cargas e materiais pesados além da capacidade humana.
[6] Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT) é o maior partido de esquerda do Brasil.

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> ampliação do direito de vocalização das preferências dos cidadãos e o controle público do exercício do poder. (AZEVEDO, S. ANASTASIA, 2000, p. 03.

Dentre as características observadas nos conselhos e que são importantes para o atendimento das expectativas sobre tais órgãos, pode-se citar "a sua função deliberativa ou consultiva, sua composição interna e seu grau de flexibilidade para incorporar novas representações coletivas" (op.cit., p. 23). Estes atributos sugerem maiores ou menores chances de êxito para a resposta ao desafio da democracia. Sob essa perspectiva, a participação e a representação são as variáveis em torno das quais as demais questões gravitam (Salles e Azevedo, 2013, p. 156).

Dessa forma observar em quais conselhos as mulheres participam e se fazem representar demonstra em certa medida qual espaço é dedicado nas estruturas democráticas de participação a esse segmento, bem como, qual papel político e simbólico é destinado às mulheres, lembrando ainda que a mera participação e representação não são uma garantia que a agenda das lutas dos movimentos de gêneros estarão na pauta dessas arenas institucionais de debate e por vezes deliberativas das diretrizes das políticas públicas municipais.

Campos dos Goytacazes, município onde ocorreu a pesquisa possui 21 Conselhos Municipais. Esta quantidade supera em muito a média nacional divulgada pelo IBGE em 2001 que foi de 4,9 Conselhos por município com 26,9 mil no total. Não existe pesquisa atualizada sobre estes índices, mas com base na projeção de crescimento dos principais Conselhos do país (Assistência social, Saúde, Criança e Adolescente, Educação e Meio ambiente) na pesquisa IBGE 2009, estima-se que haja hoje no Brasil mais de 40.000 Conselhos apresentando uma média acima de 07 Conselhos por município. Ainda assim, Campos, com 21 Conselhos, possui quase três vezes mais Conselhos que a média nacional. (LIRA, 2012)

Apesar deste elevado número de Conselhos registrados e/ou em funcionamento, existem 10 que funcionam de maneira precária, ou seja, apresentam dificuldade de realização de reuniões, indisponibilidade ou inexistência do regimento interno e, em alguns casos, inacessibilidade dos representantes. Desta forma, 11 Conselhos fizeram parte desse estudo: Conselho de Educação, Conselho de Direitos das Crianças e Adolescentes, Conselho de Assistência Social, Conselho de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Conselho de Meio Ambiente e Urbanismo, Conselho de Direitos da Mulher, Conselho de Patrimônio, Conselho de Defesa do Consumidor, Conselho de Direito dos Idosos, Conselho de Saúde e Conselho de Esporte.

Dentre os Conselhos pesquisados pode-se perceber que o maior número de participação feminina está no Conselho de Direitos da Mulher (100%), seguido do Conselho de Assistência Social com 87,5% de participação feminina e o Conselho de Educação com 80% de participação feminina. Em contrapartida os Conselhos de Esporte, Meio Ambiente e Urbanismo e Desenvolvimento Sustentável contam com os respectivos índices de participação feminina: 9,17%; 14,3% e 16.7%.

É importante salientar que os conselhos que concentram maior número de mulheres são aqueles onde o tipo de área de atuação está ligada aquelas aptidões consideradas "naturais" das mulheres. Ou seja, funções que têm como foco o cuidado com o outro. São as mulheres, em geral que cuidam das crianças da casa e também dos idosos e doentes. A natureza desse tipo de função está intimamente ligada ao espaço privado e a doação ao outro.

A unanimidade de mulheres no Conselho de Direitos da Mulher se explica por ser essa uma área de atuação onde acredita-se ser apenas de interesse feminino. Movimentos que buscam igualdade e direito para as mulheres não são, em tese, percebidos como luta política e social. Enquanto os outros conselhos citados, onde a participação masculina é maior são áreas de atuação que envolve ação e virilidade como no conselho de Esporte ou planejamento e desenvolvimento que são características relacionadas socialmente ao masculino.

Ao analisarmos o grau de instrução dos conselheiros verificou-se que 51,2% das mulheres possuem Ensino Superior Completo, o que demonstra um equilíbrio na escolaridade. Entretanto, quando analisa-se o rendimento esse equilíbrio desaparece. De acordo com a pesquisa 52,9% dos homens recebem entre R$ 1.000,00 a R$ 2.000,00 mensais, enquanto que 47,7% das mulheres possuem esse rendimento. Entre aqueles que recebem de R$ 2.000,00 a R$ 4.000,00 mensais, 52,9% são homens e 47,1% mulheres. Esses números são ainda mais desiguais quando a faixa da renda está acima de R$ 4.000,00 mensais. Nesse universo os homens representam 65% e as mulheres 35%. Esses dados ilustram como o espaço público, aqui representado pela esfera da participação política, ainda se organiza por pressupostos sexistas. Mesmo existindo equilíbrio na escolaridade, as mulheres ainda são aquelas que recebem os menores salários e são as que estão mais presentes nas esferas de discussão que se relaciona com o espaço privado, onde o cuidado é sua função primordial.

Foi possível perceber o perfil diferenciado das mulheres que estão participando ativamente dos Conselhos Municipais. Em sua maioria são solteiras, separadas e/ou divorciadas e viúvas. Uma questão relevante que se impõe às mulheres que estão construindo carreiras seja no mercado de trabalho ou na política é a de incompatibilidade na conciliação da vida familiar e o trabalho. Hirata (1986), em estudo que versa sobre família e empresa no Japão mostra-nos que as relações vigentes entre os casais e a

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organização familiar viabilizam certas políticas de gestão de mão de obra, como por exemplo: deslocamentos frequentes, horas extras regulares e atividades de lazer organizadas pela empresa apenas para os funcionários somente podem ser executadas quando um dos membros do casal se encarrega da totalidade das tarefas domésticas e da educação dos filhos. Como é comum acontecer, são as mulheres quem assumem essas atividades.

Ao relacionarmos o estudo de Hirata com a dinâmica do mercado de trabalho e do espaço de participação política contemporâneos, percebe-se a necessidade daqueles que se ocupam dessa esfera e disponibilizar tempo para as inúmeras atribuições que esses cargos exigem, como viagens e reuniões em horários diversos. Para que essa dedicação seja possível àqueles que têm família necessitam da contrapartida do cônjuge, dando o suporte necessário no espaço privado. Muitas são as mulheres, e os números dessa pesquisa corrobora essa tese, que deixam para mais tarde o plano de formar uma família para se dedicar à carreira. Entre os conselheiros entrevistados 48,3% dos homens estavam solteiros e 51,7% das mulheres afirmaram ser solteiras. Entre os casados havia 67,6% de homens e 32,4% de mulheres.

As mulheres também são a maioria daqueles que se encontram divorciados, 66,7% são mulheres e 33,3% homens. Entre os viúvos 80% são mulheres e 20% homens.

Ao que demonstram os números as mulheres presentes nos Conselhos estão de uma forma ou de outra focadas mais na carreira do que na família. Já que uma parte significativa delas está solteira, divorciada e viúva, tendência que reforça a ideia de que se torna uma tarefa complexa conciliar a família com o trabalho. Isso porque em grande parte, é da mulher, a responsabilidade de cuidar da casa e dos filhos, mesmo quando também trabalha fora do lar. Esses dados nos remete a Perrot quando nos diz que: "fazer carreira é, de qualquer maneira, uma noção pouco feminina; para uma mulher, a ambição, sinal incongruente de virilidade, parece deslocada. Ela implica, em todo o caso, em uma certa renúncia, sobretudo do casamento" (2005, p. 255)

IV. Considerações Finais

Historicamente, a arena política foi constituída como espaço proeminentemente masculino. Às mulheres foi vetado, durante muito tempo, qualquer tipo de atuação no espaço público. Entretanto, a pressão dos movimentos sociais e feministas as alçou ao mercado de trabalho e também ao espaço político, não sem muito embate e constante luta. Mesmo sendo perceptível o avanço no que diz respeito à participação das mulheres na política ainda prevalece no cenário atual a permanência valores sexistas.

O corpo da mulher foi visto histórica e socialmente como pronto para servir e para cuidar seja das crianças, dos idosos e dos doentes. Assim também, características como paciência, sensibilidade, obediência e humildade foram e continuam sendo exigidas para o sexo feminino. Toda essa construção social acerca do que é ser mulher tem peso significativo na escolha dos espaços preenchidos pela participação feminina.

Ao valorar as características ditas "naturais da mulher" e conceber a ideia de complementação entre os gêneros legitima-se a dominação masculina e a hierarquia de gênero. A tendência das mulheres de se ajustarem as tais características femininas é sinal incongruente do que nos ensina Bourdieu (2011) sobre a maneira como a violência simbólica, aquela que mantém os códigos das relações de poder entre os gêneros, não se opera na ordem das intenções conscientes. Isso explica porque embora tenha efeitos concretos ela não é de fácil percepção. Tal ideia, tem sido utilizada, tradicionalmente, para construir a divisão sexual do trabalho e de forma mais moderada para demarcar, mesmo que inconscientemente, a divisão sexual na arena política.

Analisando os dados da pesquisa aqui relatada percebe-se a dificuldade de rompimento com uma cultura ainda marcada por valores sexistas. Ao constatar que são os Conselhos Municipais dos Direitos da mulher, de Assistência Social, de Educação, dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente e dos Direitos do Idoso que possuem maior participação feminina é possível verificar a persistência da ideia de que determinados "ramos" são percebidos como próprios para as mulheres. Geralmente áreas de atuação onde cuidar do outro é a função principal.

Em contrapartida, os Conselhos de Esporte, de Meio Ambiente e Urbanismo e Desenvolvimento Sustentável possuem maior número de participação masculina e são áreas de atuação vinculadas à decisão e planejamento, características socialmente concebidas como próprias dos homens.

Mesmo que, seja fato o avanço no aumento da participação da mulher no cenário público, tanto no mercado de trabalho, como na política, não se deve perder de vista o entrelaçamento das características construídas e legitimadas socialmente como femininas e as áreas de atuação dessas mulheres. É preciso estar atento para a prática do discurso da complementaridade que mascara a desigualdade e a hierarquização dos gêneros, alocando as mulheres em campos ditos "próprios" para elas e delimitando outros, de maior prestígio social, como incompatíveis à prática feminina.

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Examining the Impact of Civil Society Organizations on Mother Tongue Education in Cameroon Multilingual Context: Obstacles and Potential Out Looks

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Abstract- In the multilingual setting of Cameroon, this article looks at the influence of civil society organizations (CSOs) on mother tongue education. The preservation and advancement of mother tongue education are essential for maintaining cultural identity and advancing education in a nation where multiple languages are spoken. However, there are a number of barriers that prevent mother-tongue education programs from being implemented effectively. This study evaluates the barriers that community-based organizations (CSOs) have while trying to advance mother tongue education and considers possible solutions. This study clarifies the many challenges faced by CSOs through a thorough literature review and qualitative research techniques like document analysis and interviews. Language variety, a lack of government backing, scarce resources, and insufficient teacher preparation are some of these challenges.

Keywords: civil society organizations, mother tongue education, cameroon, multilingual context, obstacles.

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Examining the Impact of Civil Society Organizations on Mother Tongue Education in Cameroon Multilingual Context: Obstacles and Potential Out Looks

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Abstract- In the multilingual setting of Cameroon, this article looks at the influence of civil society organizations (CSOs) on mother tongue education. The preservation and advancement of mother tongue education are essential for maintaining cultural identity and advancing education in a nation where multiple languages are spoken. However, there are a number of barriers that prevent mother-tongue education programs from being implemented effectively. This study evaluates the barriers that community-based organizations (CSOs) have while trying to advance mother tongue education and considers possible solutions. This study clarifies the many challenges faced by CSOs through a thorough literature review and qualitative research techniques like document analysis and interviews. Language variety, a lack of government backing, scarce resources, and insufficient teacher preparation are some of these challenges. The results also show where there may be opportunities to strengthen the influence of CSOs on mother-tongue instruction. According to the study, CSOs are essential in promoting mother tongue education, increasing public awareness, creating instructional resources, and giving instructors training. However, it is essential to improve cooperation between CSOs, governmental organizations, and communities in order to get past the challenges. To further increase the influence of CSOs, it is imperative to improve teacher preparation programs, boost financing and resources, and create laws that encourage mother tongue education.

This study adds to the body of knowledge by shedding light on the particular difficulties CSOs encounter while trying to advance mother tongue instruction in the multilingual setting of Cameroon. The results emphasize the significance of maintaining linguistic variety and advancing inclusive education methods, and they provide insightful recommendations for legislators, CSOs, and others involved in education. Through tackling these challenges and welcoming alternative perspectives, Cameroon may cultivate an education system that is both culturally rich and inclusive, valuing and supporting diversity.

Keywords: civil society organizations, mother tongue education, cameroon, multilingual context, obstacles.

I. Introduction

For a number of reasons, mother tongue education is essential in several cultures. It safeguards culture and identity, encourages academic performance, advances educational equity, fosters bilingualism or multilingualism, makes it easier for people to integrate into society, and opens up economic benefits. Language is an essential component of culture and identity, encouraging a sense of community and ancestral pride. Children who receive an education in their mother tongue perform better in school, strengthen their cognitive abilities, and pick up new languages. The promotion of social inclusion and integration through mother tongue education also fosters peace and cooperation among varied communities. Effective multilingual communication also improves intercultural communication abilities, facilitates international commercial relationships, and creates new employment chances.

Having more than 250 regional languages, Cameroon is referred to be "Africa in miniature" because of its linguistic richness. In our multilingual culture, mother tongue education is essential for maintaining cultural heritage, encouraging cognitive development, enhancing learning, and enhancing academic success. Additionally, it encourages productive interaction between teachers and students, promoting equity and inclusivity in the educational system. Additionally, it promotes community involvement in the educational process, strengthening the connection between communities and schools. In conclusion, mother tongue instruction is an essential part of a comprehensive educational system that recognizes and celebrates linguistic diversity, supports cultural heritage, fosters cognitive growth, and fosters community involvement.

In a multilingual society, civil society organizations (CSOs) are essential for advancing mother tongue education. In addition to doing research, offering training, working with communities, collaborating with governmental organizations, and facilitating networking and knowledge sharing, they also promote its significance in policies and programs. CSOs keep an eye on the development of these projects and offer suggestions and feedback to increase their efficacy. Their efforts help to maintain cultural variety, promote inclusive education, and advance the general grow recognizes being of people and communities. In general, CSOs are essential for advancing mother-tongue education and maintaining cultural diversity.

In a multilingual country like Cameroon, mother tongue education is essential to preserve cultural variety, improve educational outcomes, and promote social

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cohesion. It enables people to stay in touch with their cultural origins, customs, and values. According to research, learning in a child's mother tongue improves academic performance and promotes inclusion among various linguistic groupings. There are obstacles, too, like a lack of finances, a linguistic policy that favors French and English over indigenous languages, and a lack of awareness among communities and parents. To create comprehensive and long-lasting mother tongue education efforts, civil society organizations can play a critical role in creating awareness, offering training, and forging collaborations with governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and international organizations can overcome these challenges and take advantage of potential opportunities.

II. Methodology

In the multilingual setting of Cameroon, this article proposes a mixed-methods approach to examine the impact of civil society organizations on mother tongue education. The research aims to identify challenges and possible outlooks in the field. A literature review is conducted to provide a theoretical foundation and identify gaps in current knowledge. The research designs includes a mixed-method approach, sampling, data collection, analysis, and triangulation. The study uses interviews, focus groups, and survey to gather qualitative and quantitative data. The findings are then analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential analysis to quantify perceptions and attitudes. The findings are presented in discussion emphasizing the role of civil society organizations in mother tongue education in multilingual context. The article concludes with recommendations for policy makers, organizations, and stakeholders to overcome obstacles and enhance the impact of civil society organizations on mother tongue education. The study is ethically conducted and requires informed consent.

III. Background

With more than 200 regional languages, the Central African nation of Cameroon is renowned for its linguistic richness. Each ethnic group has its own language that is filled with information about its history, traditions, and values. In a multilingual society like Cameroon, mother tongue education must be preserved and promoted for a number of reasons. It supports inclusive education, builds identity and a sense of belonging, advances cognitive development, and facilitates verbal and written communication. According to research, children who receive their elementary education in their mother tongue perform better academically. They also have a higher chance of learning other languages, especially official ones like French and English, because they have a strong foundation in their mother tongue. In conclusion, mother-tongue education must be preserved and promoted if a society is to cherish and respect linguistic diversity.

In multilingual communities, mother tongue education is essential because it fosters cultural identification, cognitive growth, and easier language learning. Students benefit from having a deeper grasp of their cultural heritage and a closer connection to their roots, which boosts their confidence, sense of self, and sense of belonging. According to research, pupils who are taught in their mother tongue perform better in reading, writing, and academic courses overall. Additionally, because students have acquired necessary language abilities that may be applied to different languages, it allows a more seamless transition to second or foreign language acquisition. However, the current educational system frequently does not support multiple languages, which causes language loss and devalues mother tongues. Additionally, pupils' access to excellent instruction is hampered by teacher shortages and poor training programs.

For the sake of a person's cultural identity, self-esteem, and cognitive growth in a multilingual culture, mother tongue education is essential. It fosters a sense of belonging by assisting individuals in connecting with their culture, traditions, and values. According to research, kids who are educated in their mother tongue perform better academically and transfer to other languages more easily. The preservation and resurgence of endangered languages, which are in danger of extinction due to globalization, urbanization, and dominant languages, is also aided through mother tongue-based education. Civil society organizations actively support mother tongue education through research, curriculum development, and policy advocacy. Examples include the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) in India, the African Academy of Languages (ACALAN) in Africa, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

IV. Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to analyze the impact of civil society organizations on mother tongue education in the multilingual context of Cameroon. It aims to examine the obstacles faced by these organizations in their efforts to promote education in mother tongues, as well as potential prospects for overcoming these challenges.

This study will seek to understand how civil society organizations work in collaboration with local communities, schools and education authorities to promote mother tongue education. It will examine obstacles such as lack of resources, unfavorable educational policies and linguistic biases that can hamper these initiatives.

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Furthermore, this study will explore potential prospects for overcoming these obstacles. This could include policy recommendations to promote the inclusion of mother tongues in educational programs, strengthening partnerships between civil society organizations and education stakeholders, and increasing awareness of the benefits of mother tongue education.

The ultimate objective of this study is to contribute to the improvement of mother tongue education in Cameroon by identifying the challenges faced by civil society organizations and proposing perspectives to strengthen their impact. This could have positive implications for the empowerment of local communities, the preservation of indigenous languages and cultures, as well as the quality of education.

V. Results of Study

a) The Impact of CSOs on MTE

In order to maintain the nation's rich linguistic heritage and provide high-quality education, civil society organizations in Cameroon are advocating for mother-tongue education. These programs include the Language Development and Literacy Project (LDLP), the Local Language Literacy Initiative (LOLLI), the Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) Project, the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL), and the Cameroon Association for the Promotion of Indigenous Languages (CAPIL). These groups support the inclusion of mother tongues in the curriculum, educate teachers, and create educational resources in collaboration with nearby communities. These programs seek to support linguistic variety and offer kids in-depth instruction in their native tongues.

The promotion of mother language education by civil society organizations in Cameroon has improved educational outcomes for students, the preservation of cultural traditions, and community growth. The reading, writing, and comprehension abilities of children improve as a result of these programs, which also increase students' grasp of and involvement in the curriculum. By including regional languages in the curriculum, they also play a significant part in preserving Cameroon's unique linguistic and cultural variety. As these organizations involve community members, parents, and elders in the creation of educational materials and teacher training, community participation and empowerment are also crucial. This improves teacher student interaction and the learning environment in general. Mother-language instruction has also been demonstrated to increase completion rates and improve educational results by lowering dropout rates.

The AI language model offers instances of civil society organizations' successful mother tongue education promotion. UNESCO discovered that multilingual educational initiatives enhance student retention and learning outcomes in Nepal. SIL International and Proyecto Linguistico Francisco organizations in Papua New Guinea states that the use of indigenous languages in the classroom increased participation, achievement, and community involvement. Parham established programs in India that raised student involvement, enhanced reading skills, and decreased dropout rates. However, depending on the situation, cultural considerations, and program execution, these interventions may or may not be helpful.

b) Obstacles to Implementing MTE

The implementation of mother tongue education programs, which aims to give instruction in a child's home language and improve learning outcomes and sociocultural development, presents a number of difficulties for CSOs. These difficulties include a lack of funding, a lack of awareness and advocacy, a lack of competent teachers, a lack of resources for curriculum creation and adaptation, a lack of policy and legal support, and the switch to a second language. Lack of awareness can impede the execution of these programs, while limited resources can restrict the scope and development of materials. The process of standardizing languages is difficult since it calls for the creation of relevant resources and the navigation of linguistic variances. The implementation of these programs may also be hampered by legal and policy constraints, such as cumbersome regulations and out-of-date laws.

Programs that priorities using a child's home language as the medium of instruction are called "mother tongue education" programs, and civil society organizations (CSOs) are essential to their implementation. However, socio-cultural, political, and economic issues frequently provide difficulties for these attempts. Language stigma, a lack of materials and resources, and attitudes and ideas that favor dominant languages are only a few socio-cultural issues. Lack of legislative support, language-in-education policies, and power dynamics are also political considerations. Funding restrictions, poor infrastructure, and a teacher shortage are examples of economic problems. CSOs should work together with appropriate parties, such as governments, communities, educators, and foreign partners, to address these obstacles. CSOs may help mother language education programs be implemented successfully by raising awareness, pushing for legislative changes, gathering funding, and launching capacity-building efforts.

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Education programs by being implemented successfully by raising awareness, pushing for legislative changes, gathering funding, and launching capacity-building efforts.

VI. Potential Outlooks and Recommendation

By utilizing a variety of tactics, civil society organizations (CSOs) can successfully promote and maintain mother tongue education programs. These include lobbying for policy changes, establishing relationships with stakeholders like governments, educational institutions, and language specialists, and offering programs for capacity building and training. CSOs can also carry out research and documentation to obtain proof of these programs' results, supporting their sustainability and guiding policy choices. Participation and empowerment of the community can guarantee cultural relevance, sensitivity to community needs, and long-term viability. CSOs can analyze the success of these programs with the aid of monitoring and evaluation methods, allowing them to take well-informed decisions and prove the programs' worth to funders and policymakers. Combining these tactics will help CSOs get through roadblocks and leave a long lasting impression on mothers.

Mother Tongue Education (MTE) campaigns should work together and partner with one another to maximize impact, leverage knowledge, forge alliances, pool resources, foster consensus, and improve long-term sustainability. Campaigns may reach a larger audience, increase awareness, and create a stronger advocacy voice by combining their resources, knowledge, and networks. While each campaign may have a particular area of expertise, by working together, they can create a comprehensive strategy. Diverse stakeholders can form coalitions through collaboration in order to work towards a common goal and influence significant change in MTE policies and practices. Sharing resources, including money, information, analysis, and supplies, improves productivity and guarantees that campaigns will last. Stakeholder conversation and consensus building processes aids in fostering understanding and enhancing trust. Collaboration fosters coordinated and cohesive efforts, which improves long-term sustainability.

In many sectors, evidence-based decision making requires research and data collection. They deliver unbiased information, spot trends and patterns, assess effectiveness, defend resource allocation, foster responsibility and trust, and promote innovation. Decision makers get a greater understanding of the problem, potential effects, and the efficacy of actions through the conduct of rigorous studies and the gathering of pertinent data. This knowledge aids in the creation of focused initiatives and policies that take advantage of new opportunities or solve particular problems.

It is also feasible to evaluate the efficacy of current policies, programs, or initiatives through study and data collection. This procedure aids in identifying areas of success, those that require improvement and those where adjustments may be required. Prioritization is supported by the evidence-based approach, which also guarantees that resources are directed to projects with the greatest potential.

Policy makers, civil society organizations (CSOs), and communities should put recommendations into practice in order to support and sustain mother language education (MTE) programs. Government officials should create inclusive policies, fund programs for teachers and educators' professional growth, encourage collaboration, and push for Legislative reforms, offer capacity building, and encourage community involvement. CSOs should promote MTE-focused policy changes, participate in policy discussions, and increase public awareness. Community learning centers should be established, parental engagement encouraged, and cultural heritage valued and promoted. Together, these parties can foster an environment that supports MTE and guarantee its long-term viability. By putting these suggestions into practice, MTE programs can be maintained and integrated into general educational frameworks at the federal level, providing fair access for all populations.

VII. Conclusion

For the purpose of conserving linguistic diversity and promoting inclusive education, mother tongue education (MTE) is essential. It promotes inclusive education, fosters identity and self-esteem, protects cultural expressions and language heritage, and improves cognitive and academic growth. Additionally, MTE enhances social integration and communication, enabling children to interact with a variety of classmates and fostering a sense of belonging. It also lays a solid foundation for multilingualism, empowering people to become engaged world citizens who respect and value cultural

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variety. Societies may create a more inclusive, fair, and culturally diverse education system that benefits individuals, communities, and the entire world by recognizing and promoting MTE. Societies can create a more inclusive, egalitarian, and culturally diverse education system that benefits individuals by recognizing and promoting MTE. The advancement of mother tongue education (MTE) in Cameroon is greatly aided by civil society organizations (CSOs). They promote MTE, educate stakeholders about it, analyses policy, provide programs to build capacity, interact with local communities, monitor and assess MTE implementation, encourage networking among stakeholders, and carry out research to produce proof of its significance. Campaigns, workshops, seminars, and open forums are organized by CSOs to raise awareness of MTE's advantages and sway public policy. In order to find gaps in current MTE policies and make evidence-based recommendations for reform, they also perform policy analysis and research. CSOs also offer training and capacity-building initiatives for community leaders, parents, and teachers involved in MTE. Their initiatives enable stakeholders to support MTE advancement at the grass-roots level.

In order to guarantee inclusive and fair educational systems, stakeholders must priorities and fund Mother Tongue Education (MTE) projects. Governments, civil society groups, schools, parents, international organizations, and researchers are examples of stakeholders. Governments should priorities MTE in their national education plans, set aside funds for its implementation, and spend money on infrastructural improvements, teacher preparation programs, and curriculum development. In order to create and implement programs, civil society organizations should continue to promote MTE in partnership with governmental bodies, academic institutions, and neighborhood associations. Educational institutions ought to incorporate MTE into their curricula, support teacher professional growth opportunities, and encourage inclusive classrooms. Initiatives for MTE in nations with at-risk linguistic variety should be given financial priority and support from international organizations and funders.

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Analysis of the Color Scheme of Residential Premises

By Sidorova Olena Ihorivna & Skiba Sofiia Serhiivna

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Annotation- The article deals with the importance of colour among populations of several different countries around the world, choices of colour schemes in residential interiors of these countries, as well as common and distinctive features in colour schemes of interiors.

The purpose of the study is to examine, compare and analyse the colour schemes of residential interiors in Japan, Germany, Finland and Ukraine.

Methodology: The main methods of the study are the following: empirical, theoretical and empirical-theoretical. The empirical method includes observation, comparison, and generalisation. The theoretical method encompasses: progressing from the abstract to the concrete, abstraction, concretization, identification, and differentiation.

Much of the work was carried out using empirical and theoretical methods, in particular, comparative analysis, induction, and deduction.

Keywords: colour, living space, colour scheme of interiors, culture, meaning of colours, traditions, Japan, Finland, Germany, Ukraine.

GJHSS-A Classification: LCC NK2115



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Analysis of the Color Scheme of Residential Premises

Sidorova Olena Ihorivna [α] & Skiba Sofiia Serhiivna [σ]

Annotation- The article deals with the importance of colour among populations of several different countries around the world, choices of colour schemes in residential interiors of these countries, as well as common and distinctive features in colour schemes of interiors.

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Much of the work was carried out using empirical and theoretical methods, in particular, comparative analysis, induction, and deduction.

Induction is the process of deriving knowledge from facts to a specific hypothesis. Deduction is the process of deriving knowledge from general to particular and to consequences from premises.

Results: While this study is not intended to cover all the features and subtleties of colour preferences of different peoples and cultures, it does provide an understanding of some of the differences and commonalities in the colour schemes of residential interiors in several countries that the authors have chosen for comparison and analysis. This analysis is only the beginning, which allows us to see just the tip of the iceberg and requires further research. On the one hand, we have considered aspects of the colour scheme of interiors that emphasise the differences in cultures, climate, and materials favoured by designers and architects of the countries selected for analysis. On the other hand, the identified features are standard to several interiors from different countries, which are a manifestation of common global trends in interior design that cross national borders. The researchers investigated what colours designers use to fill the living environment in Japan, Finland, Germany, and Ukraine.

Scientific Novelty: It has been found that the colour scheme of housing interiors in countries around the world depends on history, cultural traditions, geographical location and environmental features of different regions and reflects the national character and outlook of the people. Designers try to achieve harmony with the local nature and prefer natural colours as the primary colours. The accent colours are traditional colours for each country, which have a specific positive symbolic meaning.

Practical Significance: The peculiarities of colour in the interiors of residential premises in different countries, revealed as a result of the study, can help practicing designers design more perfect interiors in terms of colour and conscious use of traditional symbolic colours characteristic of certain regions.

Keywords: colour, living space, colour scheme of interiors, culture, meaning of colours, traditions, Japan, Finland, Germany, Ukraine.

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I. Introduction

One of the most critical problems in interior design is a professional, meaningful and reasonable use of colour that considers culture, psychology and colour preferences of different nations.

The use of colour in design plays a vital role in creating interiors, as colours affect mood, well-being and even worldview. Using specific colours and their combinations, designers have the opportunity to develop unique emotional impressions, influence the mental state of a person, emphasise on spatial elements, create a positive mood and a creative friendly atmosphere. A properly selected colour scheme in the interior of residential premises allows you to feel the peculiarities of national character and authenticity, which will help designers make interiors more informative, comfortable and unique.

II. Analysis of Previous Studies

Gurney D.'s [6] research is dedicated to the relationship between colour and light. Gavin E. [5] studied the history of colour. Kuno N. [15] examined the combination of colours in practice.

Eisemann L. [2] studied the psychological features of colours, the influence of colours on emotions and their interaction. Pyle D. [16] examined the use of colour in interior design, developed practical tips for interiors of various functional purposes. Dodsworth S., Anderson S. [10] studied colour combinations in design and how colours affect the perception of space. Gill M., McCauley M., McCauley M., Kasabian A. [9] and Reagan SL, Poore D., [18] developed a practical approach to using colours in interior design to create a harmonious interior.

However, traditional symbolic meaning of colour in interior of different countries as well as common and distinctive features of modern interiors require further research.

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III. Results and Discussion

The emotional and psychological impact of colour plays a significant role in our lives. Since the ancient times, prominent scientists and artists have been tried inventing a universal system of harmonious colour combinations in art, design, and architecture. As a result, a colour wheel and several schemes of harmonious colour combinations were developed (Fig. 1).

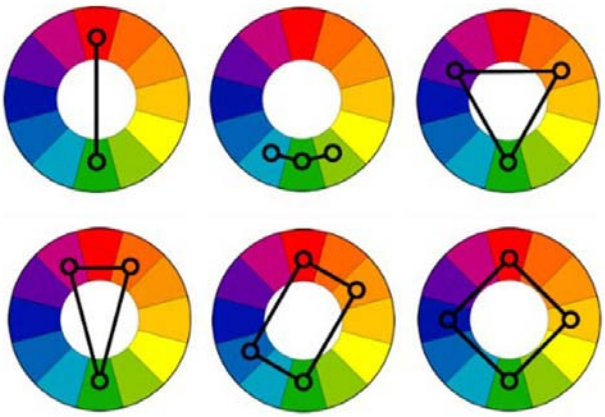


Fig. 1: Schemes of Harmonious Colour Combinations.

On the other hand, doctors and psychologists have studied the impact of colours on the physical and mental state of a person. Red excites, raises blood pressure, accelerates blood circulation, encourages active action and quickly tires.

Orange improves mood and increases appetite. Blue and green are calming. Yellow increases mental activity, promotes communication and intellectual activity.

So, it seems it is better to decorate kitchens and dining rooms in orange, bedrooms in blue and green, offices, living rooms and children's rooms in yellow.

But it is essential to keep in mind that the population of each country has its unique associations with specific colours. The same colour has completely different meanings in different countries. In Ukraine, Finland and Germany, red is associated with love and life-giving power; in China, it symbolises happiness, good luck a festive mood; in Japan, it scares away evil forces; in the interior, it is used together with white stripes to mark festive areas. In kabuki theatre, red stripes on the actors' faces represent justice, and blue stripes, on the contrary, represent crime.

In Ukraine, Finland and Germany, white is associated with purity, peace, joy and marriage, while in Japan it symbolises not only spiritual and physical purity, wisdom, but also grief and old age. In Buddhism, white means death. In Europe, black is the colour of the earth and sadness, in the Arab world it indicates a successful marriage, and in China it represents honesty.

For many Slavic peoples, yellow is considered the colour of betrayal, jealousy, in America it means frivolity, and in Japan, China and India, yellow is an extremely positive and noble colour and is associated with the Sun, wealth, and gold.

When choosing a colour scheme for their home interiors, the Japanese are limited to a monochrome colour scheme with one bright accent. The primary colours are grey or brown with different shades, featuring white or milk colours of geometric lattice screens, partitions and accent red (Fig. 2,3,5).

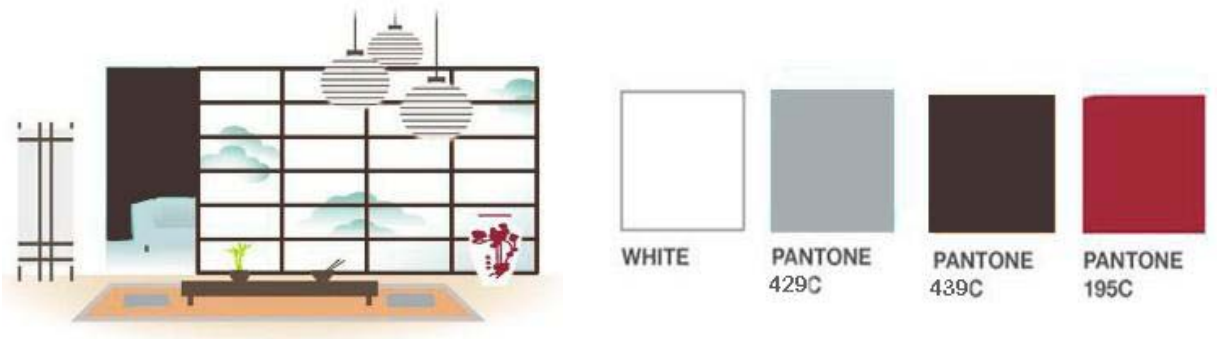


Fig. 2: The Colour Scheme of the Japanese Interior.

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Fig. 3: Mishima House by Keiji Ashizawa Design (2010) Despite being located in the centre of Tokyo, the apartment provides privacy for the owners, as all private rooms are located on the closed lower floors, while the living room, library, and study are located on the third level and, although they have large panoramic windows, frosted glass protects the residents from excessive attention from the outside world. The severity and restraint of the interior is emphasised by the steel beams under the ceiling, dark grey colour scheme with red accents.

The characteristic features of Japanese interiors are minimalism, the use of natural materials, especially wood, restrained grey, white and brown colours (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4: Interior by Suppose Design (2009) in Kamakura.

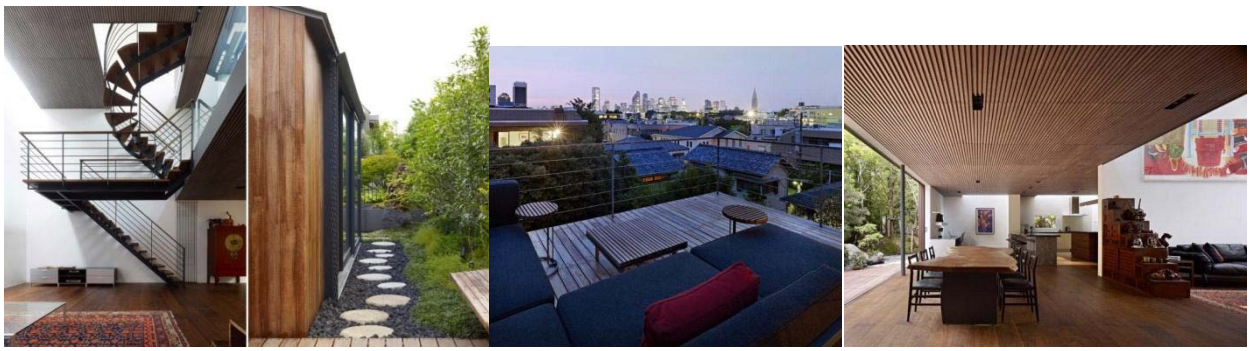


Fig. 5: House S. Keiji Ashizawa Design (2011) in Tokyo.

One of the most important features of Japanese residential interiors is unity with nature: panoramic windows, plastic natural forms (Fig. 6).

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Fig. 6: Shell Villa by ARTechnic Architects (2008) A Shell-shaped Villa in the Middle of a Forest in Kitasako, Nagano.

The colour scheme of Finnish interiors reflects the cold, harsh climate (white and grey) on the one hand, and the warmth of wood with all shades of golden brown on the other. It is associated with the interiors of Alvar Aalto, grey concrete and various shades of natural wood. The main colours are white, grey, brown with terracotta or green accents (Figures 7, 8, 9, 10).

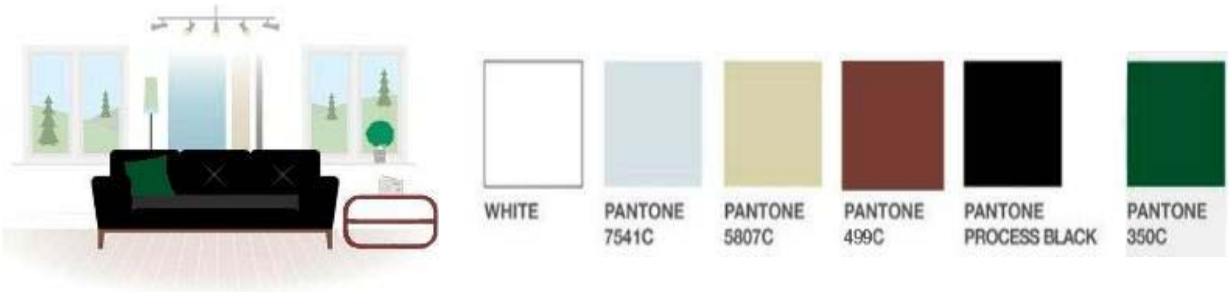


Fig. 7: The Colour Scheme of the Finnish Interior.

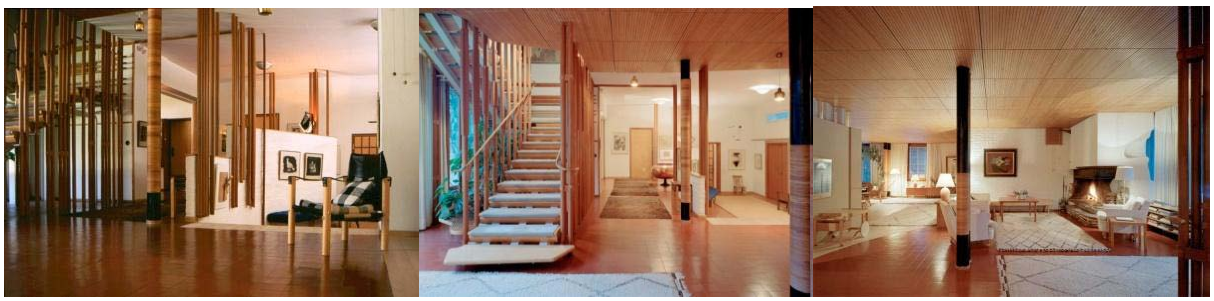


Fig. 8: Meyer's Villa (1939) by Alvar Aalto in Normarke.



Fig. 9: ARTEK design. Saarinen House, Eliel Saarinen, 1930, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, USA.

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Fig. 10: Modern Finnish Interior. Risto Musta & Johannes Romppanen. Suvi Sillvan, Tampere.

The German colour scheme is calm and restrained, often graphic, as an echo of the interior of half-timbered structures. These are milk, cream, olive, light coffee shades with brown and sometimes black elements (Fig. 11, 12, 13, 14).

To a certain extent, the colour scheme of German interiors reflects the national German character: restraint, severity, precision, rationality. There is nothing extra in the interiors, and everything is in its place.



Fig. 11: The Colour Scheme of the German Interior.



Fig. 12: Modern Interior Design by the German Studio Egetemeier Designs.

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Fig. 13: Modern Interior Design by Jeanette Heerwagen Design Consulting, a German Studio.



Fig. 14: Modern Interior Design by the German Studio Art und Ambiente.

Of course, the results of identifying the dominant colour scheme in the palette of different countries are pretty conditional and depend on many factors, one of which is the personal preferences of the designer and the customer, their temperament, their psychological characteristics. For example, the individual preferences and temperament of German designers David Rizzo and Peter Bachberg brought rather bright colour accents to traditionally achromatic modern German interiors: David Rizzo's is green, and Peter Bachberg's is yellow (Figures 15, 16).



Fig. 15: Coloured Green Accents by Davide Rizzo.

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Fig. 16: Yellow Accents by Peter Buchberge.

Ukrainian interiors are characterised by white walls and bright accents of textiles, carpets, pillows and other accessories with a dominant red colour. To create a Ukrainian ambiance, modern designers actively use ceramic tableware in yellow, red, brown and terracotta, along with paper cuttings, towels and pillows as accents (Fig. 17).

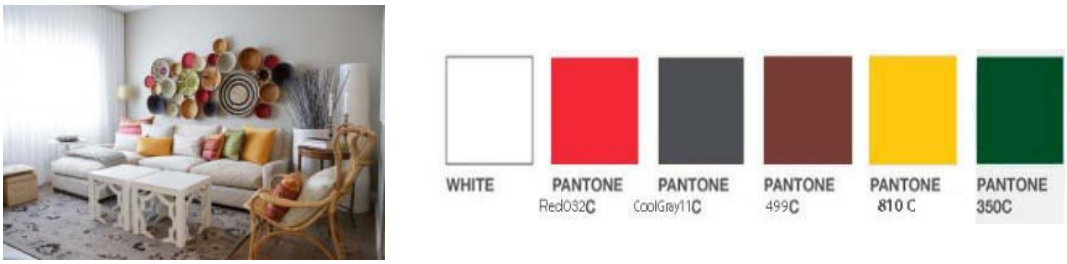


Fig. 17: The Colour Scheme of Ukrainian Interiors.

The meanings of colours in the Ukrainian tradition are based on house paintings, embroideries, and decorations:

1. White means purity, peace and the universe. Whitewashed walls in the house protect against diseases. Our ancestors believed that only young, unmarried girls could wear embroidered shirts with decorative white colour.
2. Red - love, fire, vital energy, joy. It is the most common colour in paintings, embroideries, and towels.
3. Black - prosperity. Since the land is the main breadwinner of our ancestors, they associated black with the land and its fertility. But not all regions of the country think so. For example, in Polissia, black is a symbol of grief and death, while in Podillia and the Borshchiv community, on the contrary, black embroidery on clothes, carpets and blankets promises wealth and prosperity to the owner.
4. Blue symbolises the sky and water (deliverance from illness and the colour of peace of mind). This colour on blankets, walls, towels and embroideries was considered a powerful amulet.
5. Green is a feminine colour, associated with youth, beauty, nature and spring. It was believed that the presence of green in the house and embroidery protected from the natural elements. Green and yellow colours are especially characteristic of Hutsul interiors. In the past, Ukrainian houses painted stoves with green graphic patterns. A favourite motif was the tree of life.
6. Gold or yellow - this colour is a symbol of the sun and ripe wheat, prosperity, wealth, and joy. It was believed that dishes, blankets, and embroidered shirts with gold and yellow ornaments would help bring material prosperity to the house.

Contemporary designers actively use embroidered ornaments to decorate walls and furniture (Figure 18). For example, designer Yaroslav Galant has created a unique collection of furniture and accessories that proves how much people are interested in Ukrainian motifs.



Fig. 18: Traditional colours of Ukrainian interiors.

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IV. Conclusion

Colour in residential interiors around the world reflects environment, national character and even worldview. Despite the diverse colour schemes used in the interiors of different countries, the emphasis is put on harmony with local nature. Designers prefer natural colours. Various shades of white, ocher, brown, grey and olive are chosen as the primary colours in the decoration of living spaces, and the accent colours are traditional for each country, which carry a specific positive symbolic meaning.

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The Influence of Historical and Cultural Potential on the Development of Small Historical Towns on the Example of the Concept of Developing a Tourist and Recreational Cluster in Russia, Arkhangelsk Region, the City of Kargopol

By Dr. Sycheva Diana Denisovna

Аннотация- Исследование посвящено анализу судьбы исторических городов России и возможности их развития в условиях современного общества. Особое внимание уделяется сохранению и использованию их историко-культурного наследия.

На примере малого исторического города Каргополь в Архангельской области предложена модель развития города в его культурно-исторической среде. Описываются проблемы сохранения материального и нематериального наследия, а также предлагается создание туристско-рекреационного кластера как перспективного направления для улучшения экономической и социальной жизни города.

Исследование подчеркивает важность комплексного подхода в развитии таких кластеров, включающего культурно-исторический, историко-фольклорный, рекреационный и учебно-воспитательный блоки. Автор выделяет ключевые критерии для каждого из блоков, способствующие сохранению исторической идентичности и стимулированию развития города.

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The Influence of Historical and Cultural Potential on the Development of Small Historical Towns on the Example of the Concept of Developing a Tourist and Recreational Cluster in Russia, Arkhangelsk Region, the City of Kargopol

Влияние историко-культурного потенциала на развитие малых исторических городов на примере концепции развития туристско-рекреационного кластера в России, Архангельской области, городе Каргополь

Dr. Sycheva Diana Denisovna

Аннотация- **Исследование посвящено анализу судьбы исторических городов России и возможности их развития в условиях современного общества. Особое внимание уделяется сохранению и использованию их историко-культурного наследия.**

На примере малого исторического города Каргополь в Архангельской области предложена модель развития города в его культурно-исторической среде. Описываются проблемы сохранения материального и нематериального наследия, а также предлагается создание туристско-рекреационного кластера как перспективного направления для улучшения экономической и социальной жизни города.

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Практическая значимость работы заключается в возможности использования её результатов в охране историко-архитектурного наследия, градостроительстве, реставрации и развитии туристической индустрии. Предложенные принципы восстановления структуры малых исторических городов с использованием кластерного подхода могут быть применимы в России и других странах, способствуя сохранению природных и исторических ценностей при активном участии местных сообществ.

I. Вступление

«Судьбы исторических городов России оказались очень разными. Одни входят в число городов лидеров страны. Другие, некогда могущественные и стольные, живут «на пенсии у славы», выступая в скромной роли местных центров. Но все вместе они хранители ценнейшего историко-культурного достояния страны, своеобразная часть мирового культурного наследия и поэтому заслуживают самого «бережного отношения». Г.М. Лаппо [1]

Современная городская жизнь неизбежно накладывает свои черты на исторический облик города, иногда приводя к значительным и невосполнимым потерям. Это касается как материального наследия (архитектура, памятники, пространственно-планировочная структура города), так и нематериального наследия (памятные места, культура, этнография, идентичность). В современных условиях проектировщики, архитекторы, реставраторы должны не только создать качественные и гармоничные объекты, отвечающие требованиям современного общества, но и умело вписать их в уже существующую архитектурно-историческую среду. Проблема взаимодействия современной и исторической архитектуры существует давно. Как одна из ключевых задач в сохранении культурного наследия, она разрабатывалась научным сообществом с момента возникновения понятий «памятник», «историческая среда», «историко-культурное наследие». Научный подход к этой проблеме отражен в ряде документов. В Венецианской хартии по консервации и реставрации памятников и достопримечательных мест (1964 г.) были определены ценность исторического наследия и основные принципы реставрационной деятельности в архитектурно-исторической среде[1]. В Вашингтонской хартии по охране исторических городов (1987 г.) были

Author: *e-mail: sdd-98@mail.ru*

[1] Международная хартия по консервации и реставрации памятников и достопримечательных мест, II Международный конгресс архитекторов и технических специалистов по историческим памятникам, г. Венеция, 1964 г. «…Монументальные произведения, несущие духовные послания прошлого, остаются в современной жизни людей свидетелями вековых традиций. Человечество с каждым днем все более осознает общечеловеческую ценность памятников, рассматривает их как общее наследие и перед лицом будущих поколений признает совместную ответственность за его сохранность. Оно считает себя обязанным передать памятники во всем богатстве их подлинности».

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раскрыты понятия «исторический город» и его «охрана», а также обозначены проблемы, связанные с существованием этих городов в современном мире, актуальность которых с тех пор только возросла[2]. Таким образом, еще с середины XX века человечеством поднимался вопрос сохранения историко-культурного наследия, а в XXI веке все чаще поднимается вопрос использования историко-культурного потенциала для будущего развития городов в их естественной среде.

Так, на примере малого исторического города Каргополь, расположенного в Архангельской области на севере России автор предлагает рассмотреть модель развития города в его исторически сложившейся атмосфере.

Город Каргополь расположен на левом берегу реки Онеги в Архангельской области. Численность населения города составляет 8849 жителей. Каргополь — историческое поселение федерального значения[3] утвержденный федеральным перечнем городов - исторических поселений в 2002 г., сохранивший свою уникальную городскую среду, включающую как культовые сооружения, так и деревянную застройку.

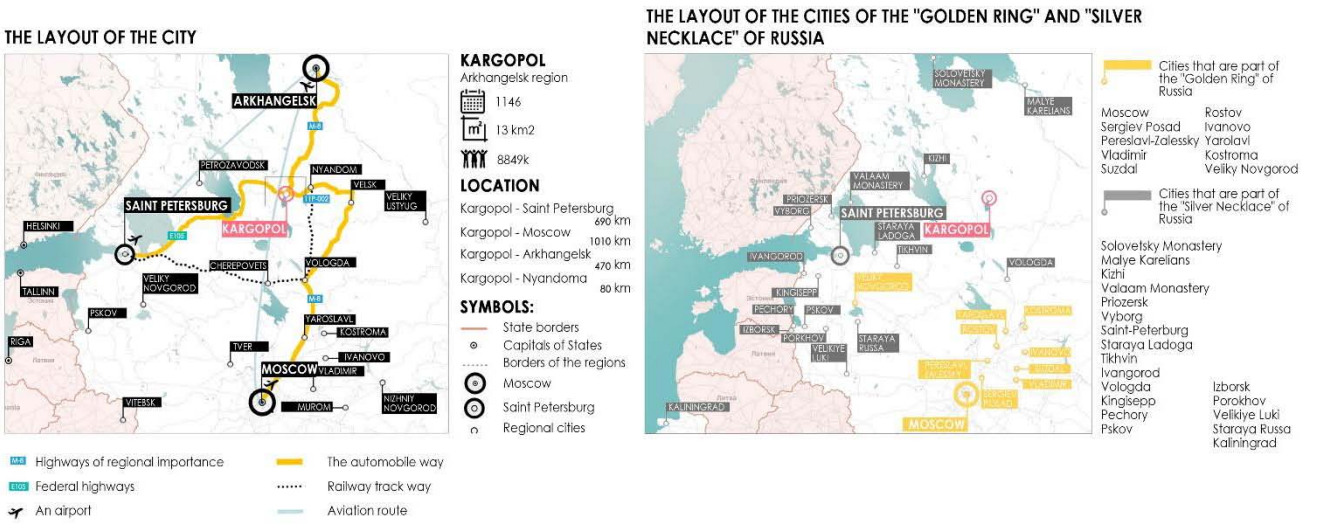


Figure 1: Diagrams of the location of the city. *Author: Diana Sycheva.*

Город пережил очень много исторических событий, но, к сожалению, на сегодняшний день утратил свою былую славу. Большинство территорий Каргополя обладают значительным потенциалом для развития туризма. Благодаря природным условиям и архитектурному наследию, город представляет собой образец «нетронутой» России, богатой разнообразными природными и культурными достопримечательностями.

В городе нет никаких градообразующих предприятий, которые бы поддерживали его экономическую составляющую. На сегодняшний день туристическая индустрия является одной из наиболее динамично развивающихся отраслей экономики, оказывая значительное влияние на социальную и экономическую жизнь города. Создание туристического кластера в старом квартале города, богатом историческими и архитектурными памятниками, а также уникальными особенностями, является популярной идеей как у местных жителей, так и у приезжающих туристов.

Комплексное исследование влияния исторически сложившейся планировочной структуры на дальнейшее развитие города проведено автором в статье «Формирование пространственно-планировочной структуры исторического поселения г. Каргополь»[4]

Создание стратегии развития города в его сложившейся структуре позволит сохранить, восстановить и реконструировать уникальные историко-культурные объекты, улучшить транспортную, пешеходную и инженерную инфраструктуру в исторических районах, построить

[2] Международная хартия по охране исторических городов, принята на VIII Генеральной Ассамблее ИКОМОСа, г.Вашингтон, 1987 г. «…Возникнув в результате более или менее стихийного развития или по продуманному плану, все города мира представляют собой материальное выражение различных общественных систем, существовавших на протяжении длительного исторического процесса, и поэтому все они являются историческими». «…Эти города находятся под угрозой деградации, разрушения и даже уничтожения под воздействием урбанизации, которая явилась порождением эпохи индустриализации и свойственна сегодня всем обществам».

[3] Историческим поселением в целях настоящего Федерального закона РФ являются включенные в перечень исторических поселений федерального значения РФ или в перечень исторических поселений регионального значения населенный пункт или его часть, в границах которых расположены объекты культурного наследия, включенные в реестр, выявленные объекты культурного наследия и объекты, составляющие предмет охраны исторического поселения.

[4] https://archvuz.ru/2023_1/21/

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новые объекты, а также стимулировать рост и развитие туристического бизнеса. Это увеличит региональные туристические потоки, повысит конкурентоспособность регионов, пополнит региональные бюджеты и внебюджетные фонды, а также улучшит качество туристических услуг.

Вероятно, другие современные города, обладающие ценными историческими и архитектурными памятниками и уникальным историческим характером, также могут получить подобный социально-экономический эффект.

Хотя развитие туризма в историческом городе является очевидным шагом для улучшения экономической сферы, лишь немногие города применяют комплексный подход к развитию туристско-рекреационного кластера. Часто активное развитие городской инфраструктуры приводит к утрате идентичности и истории города. В настоящее время не существует четких критериев для развития туристско-рекреационных кластеров в исторических городах и поселениях.

История развития Каргополя хорошо изучена. Известны временные границы начала формирования города, сохранилось множество картографических и иконографических материалов о городской среде в различные периоды его развития. Кроме того, имеется множество библиографических материалов от историков, исследователей и краеведов, чьи труды позволяют оценить уровень жизни в различные периоды истории города.

Первое упоминание о городе в летописях относится к 1146 году, что считается годом его основания. Происхождение названия города до сих пор остается загадкой, и существует несколько гипотез об его происхождении. По первой теории, название "Каргополь" имеет финские корни и переводится как "Медвежья сторона". По другой версии, оно происходит от сочетания слов "ворона" и "поле", что звучит на северных диалектах [4].

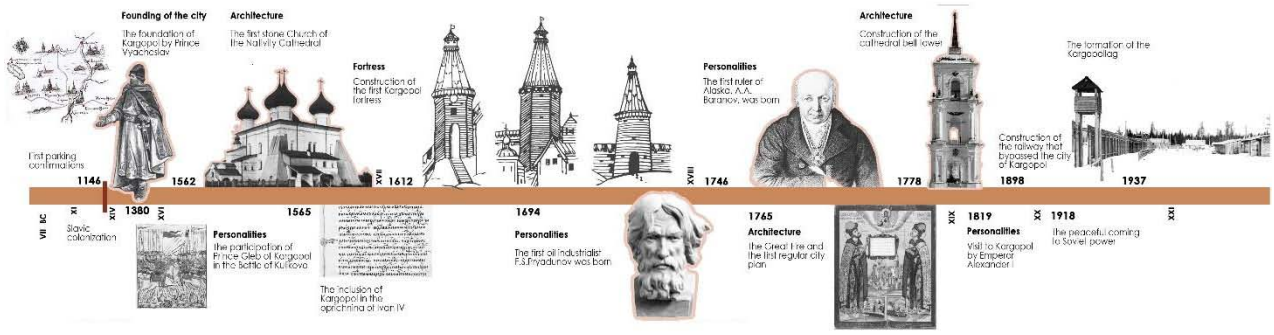


Figure 2: The time chronology of Kargopol. *Author: Diana Sycheva.*

Каргополь является уникальным городом России, где наложились планировки трех эпох. В городе сохранились дорегулярные элементы среды XI–XVIII веков, особенно заметные в виде сохранившихся церковных зданий. Также присутствует регулярная планировочная структура XVIII–XIX веков, а на современный период XIX–XXI веков накладывается современная планировочная структура [3-6].



Figure 3: Photofixation. *Author: Diana Sycheva*

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Figure 4: The identity of Kargopol. *Author: Diana Sycheva*

II. Современное Положение Города

На сегодняшний день Каргополь представляет собой исторический город с множеством архитектурных и археологических достопримечательностей, привлекающих туристов. Здесь находятся учреждения образования, здравоохранения, торговли и культуры, которые обслуживают не только местных жителей, но и жителей соседних населенных пунктов и муниципальных образований.

В городе присутствуют различные зоны, включая жилые кварталы, общественные здания, зеленые зоны, промышленные и складские зоны, а также невостребованные земельные участки. Промышленные предприятия распределены по всей территории города, однако крупнейшие из них находятся в северной и правобережной частях.

Географические преимущества Каргополя включают его расположение по пути маршрута Серебряного ожерелья России и прибрежные зоны вдоль реки Онеги. Город обладает значительным природным потенциалом благодаря рекреационным территориям и водным объектам внутри своих границ, что делает его перспективным для развития эко-туризма. Архитектурный облик и историческое ядро придают ему уникальную локальную специфику.

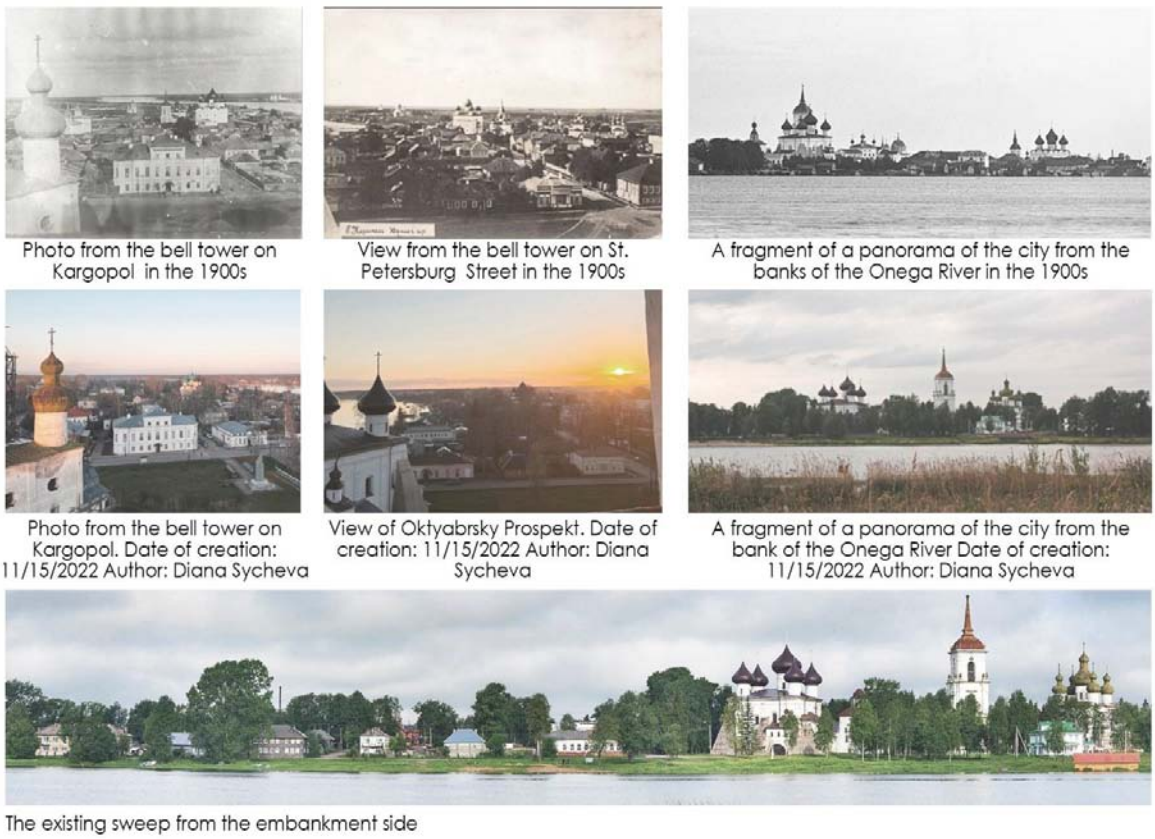


Figure 5: Photo analysis of the city. *Author: Diana Sycheva*

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Среди слабых сторон города можно выделить низкий уровень транспортной доступности окраин, отсутствие связанной велосипедной и пешеходной инфраструктуры, а также несбалансированное развитие городских территорий и многочисленные ветхие и аварийные здания. Эти факторы снижают туристическую привлекательность города и ухудшают общую жизненную среду для его жителей.

Каргополь обладает значительным потенциалом стать туристическим центром и войти в список городов «Серебрянного ожерелья» России, при условии комплексного подхода к развитию его территорий и преобразованию слабых сторон в сильные. Создание туристско-рекреационного кластера может помочь раскрыть все возможности города и способствовать его комплексному развитию в будущем.

III. Определение Понятия Туристко-Рекреационного Кластера

Концепция кластеров изначально была введена в промышленном производстве, инициаторами которой стали А. Маршалл и Б.С. Ястремский. Однако профессор Майкл Портер из Гарвардской школы бизнеса в 1990 году значительно расширил эту идею, применяя её для повышения конкурентоспособности регионов[5] [2].

Несмотря на первоначальный промышленно-экономический подход к данной концепции, для реализации поставленных целей данной работы можно выявить главные характеристики понятия «кластер»: комплексный подход (охват не только локальных территорий для проектирования, а рассмотрение города в целом), взаимосвязь между объектами (для проектирования туристско-рекреационного кластера это касается взаимосвязи между историей и современных потребностей социума), конкурирующая социально-экономическая составляющая (акцент работы на привлечение туристических потоков и поиска инвестирования для реализации поставленных задач).

Таким образом, понятие «кластер» может охватывать различные аспекты городской среды: от законодательно-регулирующих и экономико-политических до социально-инициативных и архитектурно-градостроительных. Именно поэтому они могут быть предложены в качестве средств для внесения программных изменений в урбанизированные поселения.

Исключительно важным является задача разработки всесторонних методик преобразования урбанизированных поселений, особенно с учетом их исторического и традиционного наследия. Особое внимание должны уделять сохранению, реставрации и устойчивому использованию природных ресурсов и культурно-исторических объектов. Также важны строительство, реконструкция и эксплуатация объектов туристической инфраструктуры.

Для решения этой задачи может быть полезен современный структурный подход, такой как использование кластеров, который отличается многофункциональностью.

Таким образом, проанализировав историческую составляющую города, его современное состояние, а также рассмотрев возможный потенциал развития города, автор предлагает пример развития на основе формирования туристско-рекреационного кластера, разделенного на четыре блока: культурно-исторический, историко-фольклорный, рекреационный и учебно-воспитательный.

IV. Проектное Предложение

Для развития культурно-исторического блока выбрана территория исторического центра города Каргополь, ограниченная улицами Победы, Ленина, Гагарина и набережной реки Онеги. Эта зона исторически служила центром торговли, ярмарок и культурных мероприятий, включая церкви и гостевые дома. Сегодня эта территория сохранила свой статус центра города, но лишилась инфраструктуры.

Цель создания культурно-исторического блока – сохранение и восстановление исторического архитектурного облика центра города, развитие транспортной и туристической инфраструктуры.

[3] В своем фундаментальном труде «Конкуренция», Майкл Портер определил понятие кластера как географически объединённые группы взаимосвязанных фирм, специализированных поставщиков товаров и услуг, компаний в смежных отраслях, а также связанных с ними организаций, которые конкурируют и сотрудничают друг с другом для достижения общих целей.

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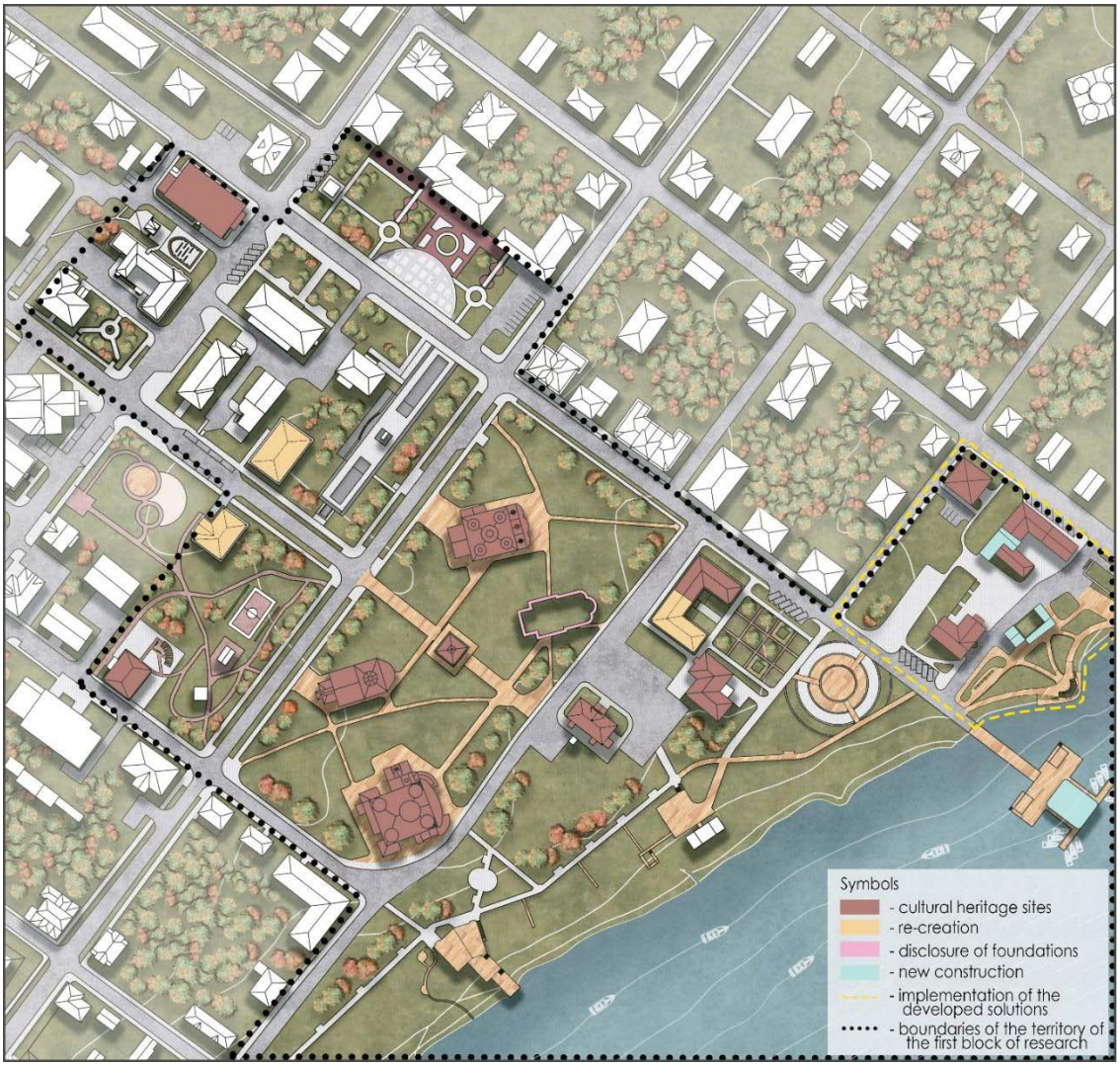


Figure 6: The Project Master Plan of the Cultural and Historical Block. *Author: Diana Sycheva.*

Проект направлен на восстановление исторической значимости центральной части города Каргополя, которая была центром торговли и общественной жизни в XVI-XVII веках. Основные мероприятия включают создание большого количества гостиничных и общественно-питейных заведений, развитие транспортно-пешеходной сети, удаление "серых буферных зон" и улучшение зеленого пояса. В настоящее время историческое ядро города страдает от слабой дорожно-пешеходной сети, отсутствия организованного зеленого насаждения, аварийного состояния многих памятников культурного наследия и нехватки мест для отдыха и общественного питания. Проект включает создание дорожек и велодорожек, зонирование для отдыха и выставок, а также установку информационных стендов. Он также предусматривает ночную подсветку культовых зданий, чтобы подчеркнуть их историческое значение в городской застройке.

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Figure 7: Project Proposals of the Cultural and Historical Block. *Author: Diana Sycheva.*

Для развития историко-фольклорного блока выбрана территория современного Кишкиного ручья, расположенная в исторических границах города. Этот район особенно выделялся во время стратегических сессий с местными жителями, оказавшими внимание на его водные ресурсы, доступные жителям.

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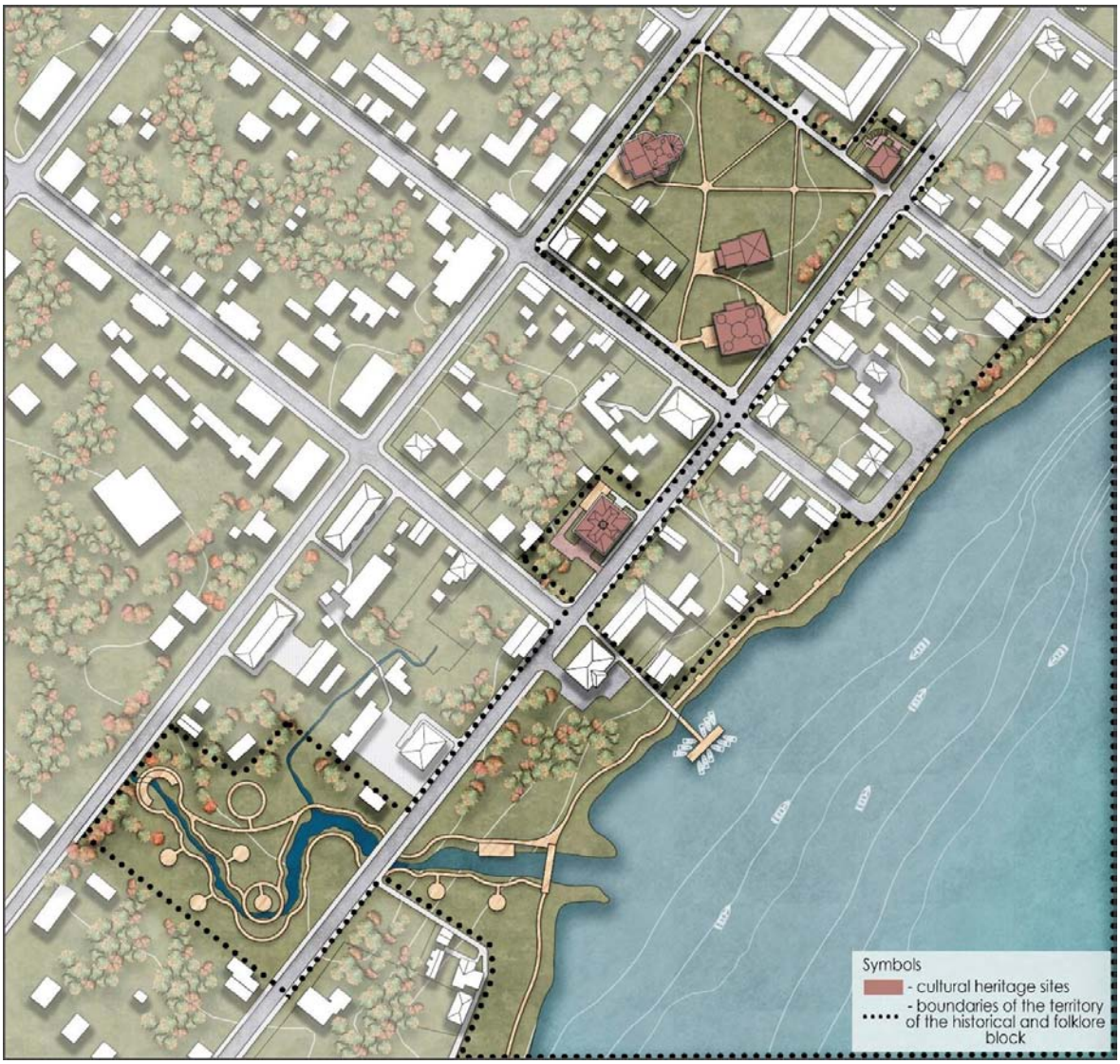


Figure 8: The Project Master Plan of the Historical and Folklore Block. Author: Diana Sycheva.

Цель создания историко-фольклорного кластера – развитие нематериального наследия, посредством преобразования зеленых территорий в исторических границах города на XIX в.

Проектные предложения преследуют решение следующих задач: реконструкция зеленой территории в исторических границах городах; предложения по образованию зеленого каркаса, создание новых точек притяжения [3].

Проект направлен на реконструкцию исторически значимого Кишкиного ручья в городе Каргополь, включая его очистку от мусора и зарослей. Создание парка "Коса" на базе ручья призвано воссоздать этническую идентичность места, вдохновленную бытовыми обычаями каргопольцев времен торговли XVI-XVII веков. Концепция парка включает создание дорожек, символизирующих плетение девичьей косы, с установкой ступенчатых спусков и зон отдыха. Также предусмотрено зонирование для детских игр и выставочных экспонатов, организация дорожно-пешеходной сети и велодорожек, а также установка информационных стендов для посетителей.

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Figure 9: Project Proposals of the Historical and Folklore Block. *Author: Diana Sycheva.*

Для развития рекреационного блока выбрана незастроенная зеленая зона на юго-западе Каргополя. В проектном предложении отмечается, что лесной массив можно использовать для создания рекреационной зоны, привлекающей туристов круглый год.

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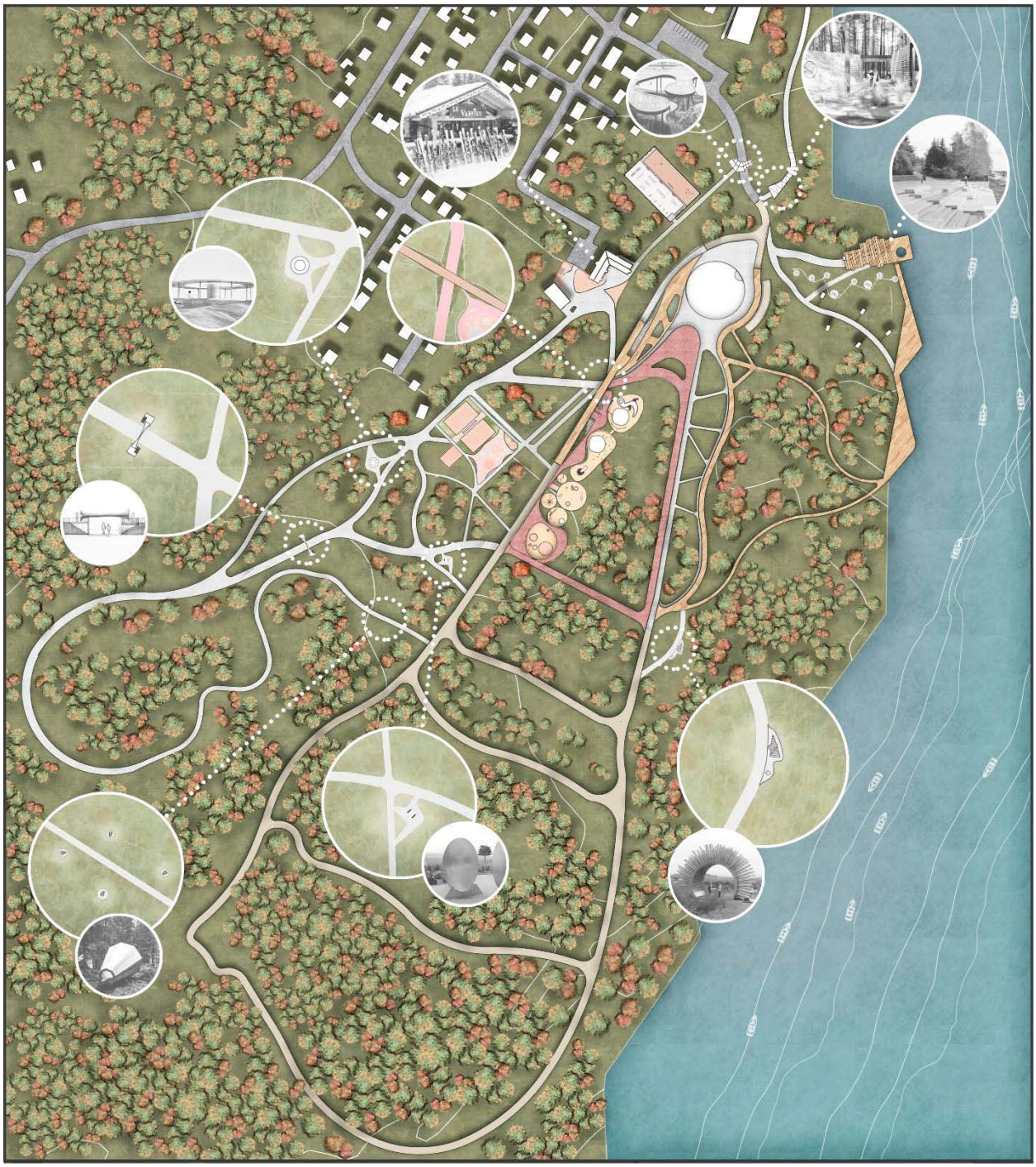


Figure 10: The Project Master Plan of the Recreation Block. *Author: Diana Sycheva.*

Цель создания рекреационного кластера – образование круглогодичного активного/спортивного отдыха, который может поспособствовать внесезонному потоку пребывания туристов в городе. Данный кластер расширит сценарии культурно-досугового отдыха жителей и туристов.

Проектные предложения преследуют решение следующих задач: развитие зеленого каркаса города; создание новой точки притяжения для активного/спортивного отдыха населения и гостей города; развитие круглогодичной туристической инфраструктуры [3].

По статистике сезонной посещаемости Каргополя выявлено, что большинство туристов приезжает в весенне-летний период, однако из-за недостатка культурно-досуговых мест и сезонных развлечений привлечь посетителей трудно. Для решения этой проблемы предлагается создать круглогодичный лесопарк. Летом он предложит

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различные экотропы и активные занятия, такие как лыжные трассы и скандинавская ходьба зимой. Этот проект направлен на удовлетворение потребностей как туристов, так и жителей города, предлагая места для отдыха, активного времяпрепровождения и соответствующую инфраструктуру для различных возрастных групп.



Figure 11: Project Proposals of the Recreation Block. *Author: Diana Sycheva.*

Для развития учебно-воспитательного блока выбрана деревянная купеческая усадьба купца А.П. Лёхова, находящаяся на улице Гагарина, дом 2. Этот объект культурного наследия регионального значения включен в креативный кластер "Фамилия", и требует разработки проектных предложений для привлечения инвесторов.

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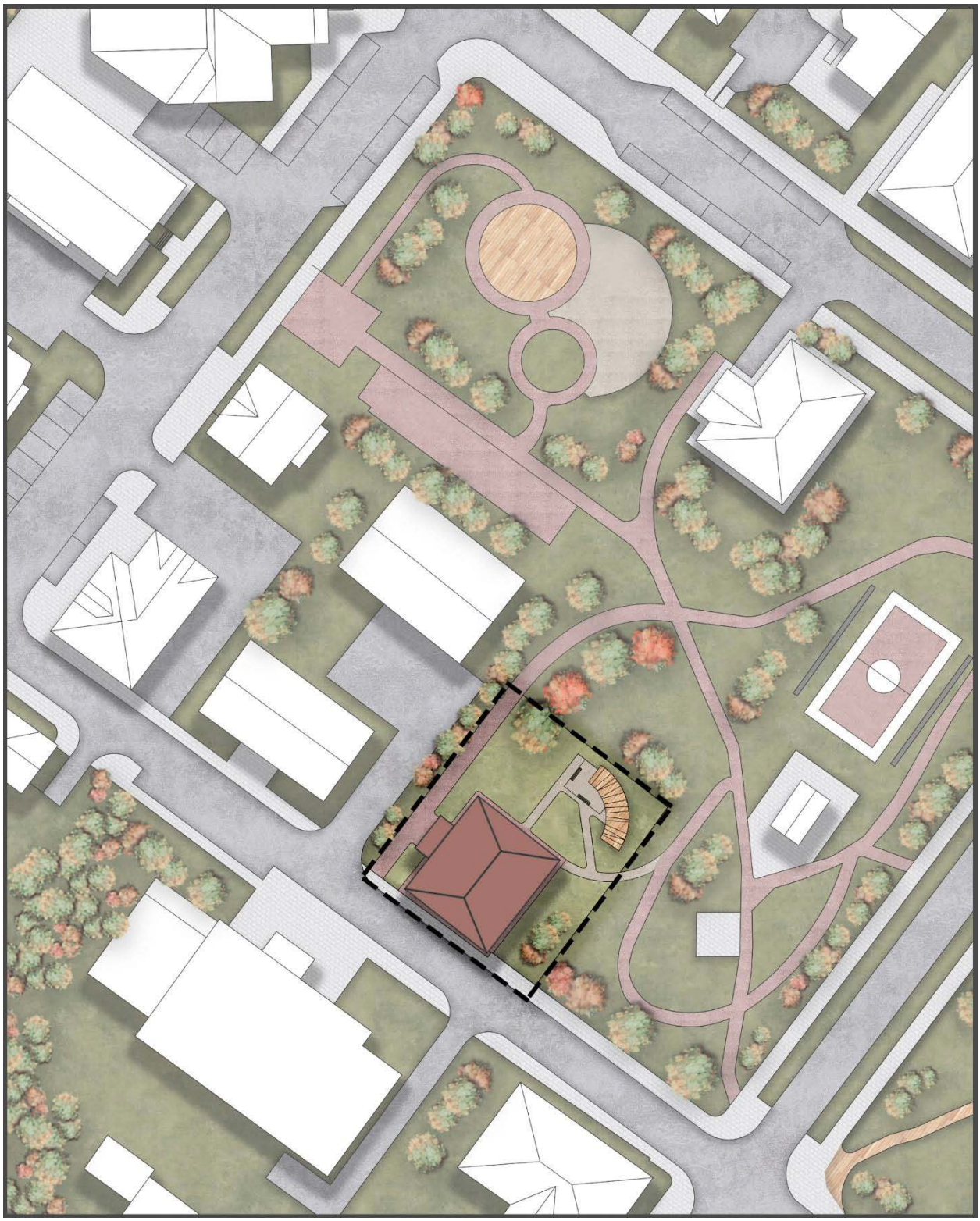


Figure 12: The Project Master Plan of the Educational Institution Block. *Author: Diana Sycheva.*

Цель создания и продвижения кластера заключается в сохранении архитектурного наследия города и района и стимулировании развития территории через участие местных жителей в культурной и экономической жизни Каргополя. Это, в свою очередь, должно способствовать расширению туристической инфраструктуры, что положительно скажется на развитии не только Каргополя, но и Архангельской области в целом. Данная цель может

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реализоваться посредством создания образовательного центра, способного повлиять на социально-экономическое развитие города.

Предложения по созданию арт-резиденции в объекте культурного наследия "Дом купца А.П. Лёхова" включают устройство ремесленных мастерских, общественных пространств и помещений общего пользования. Целью проекта является вклад в культурное развитие города, сохранение исторического дома, а также создание экономически эффективного проекта.

В рамках проекта предлагается развитие культурно-просветительской деятельности, которое включает в себя организацию мастер-классов, лекториев, кинопоказов и работу с резидентами города. Также планируется создание творческого продукта, включая комфортные рабочие пространства, оборудование для общего пользования и места для выставки и продажи изделий местных мастеров. Данный проект может также стимулировать развитие исторических ремесленных промыслов Каргополя.



Figure 13: Project Proposals of the Educational Institution Block. *Author: Diana Sycheva.*

Концепция развития каждого из блоков туристско-рекреационного кластера способствует комплексному подходу к развитию города в целом. Проект представляет собой пример разбиения общей темы "туристско-рекреационный кластер" на четыре взаимосвязанных блока.

Историко-культурный блок подчеркивает историческую уникальность места, акцентирует внимание на сохранение градостроительной среды и предлагает естественное развитие города.

Историко-фольклорный блок выделяет идентичность города, его материальное и духовное наследие, что может стать отправной точкой для формирования проектных решений и способствовать естественному развитию города.

Рекреационный блок позволяет использовать природные ресурсы и ландшафты города как основу для его дальнейшего развития.

Учебно-воспитательный блок выявляет этнографическую уникальность места и его культурное наследие. Примером может служить развитие арт-резиденции на объекте культурного наследия, что способствует сохранению и развитию исторических ремесел и может стимулировать развитие туристической сферы.

V. Выводы

Теоретическое значение данной работы заключается в выявлении критериев развития туристско-рекреационного кластера для

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исторического поселения федерального значения. Это исследование может быть полезным для выполнения научных исследований, посвященных развитию туристско-рекреационного кластера в малых исторических городах и поселениях России.
В процессе работы были выявленные основные критерии блоков туристско-рекреационного кластера. Так, для культурно-исторического блока важно проанализировать взаимосвязь исторически ценных характеристик городской среды с необходимыми современными потребностями социума, а также обратить внимание на активные социальные очаги взаимодействия при проектировании городских связей. Для историко-фольклорного блока важно учесть нематериальную ценность и развитие территорий путем раскрытия «материального» через их нематериальный потенциал. Для рекреационного блока критерием развития является преобразование зеленых пространств, посредством раскрытия экологического потенциала территорий/города. Для учебно-воспитательного блока критерием развития является сохранение архитектурной ценности объекта/города/территории и развития его социально-научного потенциала для туристической привлекательности.

Практическое значение работы заключается в возможности использования её результатов в различных областях современного общественного жизни:

- в работе органов охраны для сохранения историко-архитектурного наследия города Каргополя;
- в области градостроительства и реставрации при разработке стратегий устойчивого развития города;
- в развитии туристической индустрии;
- в проведении пропагандистских мероприятий по сохранению историко-архитектурного наследия исторического поселения федерального значения города Каргополя.

Таким образом, были определены принципы восстановления структуры малых исторических городов с использованием кластерного подхода:

1. Принцип историко-культурной идентичности заключается в создании центров городской активности, основанных на историко-культурном наследии, и комплексном приспособлении объектов культурного наследия.
2. Принцип сообщества предполагает формирование местных инициативных групп, которые будут координировать развитие города.
3. Принцип опережающего развития заключается в активном исследовании потенциала территории с целью предвосхищения и прогнозирования будущего развития.
4. Принцип поддерживающего развития предполагает применение разработанной методики внутри кластерной среды для поддержки и стимулирования ее развития.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, можно сделать вывод о том, что кластерный подход является особенно подходящим для сохранения и восстановления ценных исторических ансамблей малых исторических поселений в России и других странах. Он способствует сохранению природных и исторических ценностей благодаря активному участию местных сообществ и обеспечивает структурную целостность городских пространств.

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Preferred Author Guidelines

We accept the manuscript submissions in any standard (generic) format.

We typeset manuscripts using advanced typesetting tools like Adobe In Design, CorelDraw, TeXnicCenter, and TeXStudio. We usually recommend authors submit their research using any standard format they are comfortable with, and let Global Journals do the rest.

Alternatively, you can download our basic template from https://globaljournals.org/Template.zip

Authors should submit their complete paper/article, including text illustrations, graphics, conclusions, artwork, and tables. Authors who are not able to submit manuscript using the form above can email the manuscript department at submit@globaljournals.org or get in touch with chiefeditor@globaljournals.org if they wish to send the abstract before submission.

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Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

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3. Ensure corresponding author's email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s') names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
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7. Manuscript submitted *must not have been submitted or published elsewhere* and all authors must be aware of the submission.

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3. Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

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Unless specified in the notification, the Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed before making the major change in the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned in Acknowledgments. The source of funding for the research can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with their addresses.

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Authors can submit papers and articles in an acceptable file format: MS Word (doc, docx), LaTeX (.tex, .zip or .rar including all of your files), Adobe PDF (.pdf), rich text format (.rtf), simple text document (.txt), Open Document Text (.odt), and Apple Pages (.pages). Our professional layout editors will format the entire paper according to our official guidelines. This is one of the highlights of publishing with Global Journals—authors should not be concerned about the formatting of their paper. Global Journals accepts articles and manuscripts in every major language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Greek, or any other national language, but the title, subtitle, and abstract should be in English. This will facilitate indexing and the pre-peer review process.

The following is the official style and template developed for publication of a research paper. Authors are not required to follow this style during the submission of the paper. It is just for reference purposes.

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

- Microsoft Word Document Setting Instructions.
- Font type of all text should be Swis721 Lt BT.
- Page size: 8.27" x 11'", left margin: 0.65, right margin: 0.65, bottom margin: 0.75.
- Paper title should be in one column of font size 24.
- Author name in font size of 11 in one column.
- Abstract: font size 9 with the word "Abstract" in bold italics.
- Main text: font size 10 with two justified columns.
- Two columns with equal column width of 3.38 and spacing of 0.2.
- First character must be three lines drop-capped.
- The paragraph before spacing of 1 pt and after of 0 pt.
- Line spacing of 1 pt.
- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

Structure and Format of Manuscript

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition, sources of information must be given, and numerical methods must be specified by reference.
f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.

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Author details

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

Abstract

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Keywords

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, “What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?” Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.

Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.



6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

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Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

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- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.



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Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."



Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

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Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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