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USE OF A TARGETED PROGRAM APPROACH IN DESIGNING INFORMATION SPACE OF THE TECHNOLOGY TEACHER'S PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the issues of designing the information space of the technology teacher professional activity. The possibility of using a targeted program approach as the basis of pedagogical management of the pupil's motion in the information space is suggested. Contradiction between the need to find a designing method adequate to the information space complexity and multistage character, and impossibility (danger) of the use of targeted program method is revealed.

Solution of the above contradiction may be associated with use of a targeted program designing method, according to which requirements each problem should be solved so that as far as possible it could never be back again. Otherwise, transition to a new stage of development is impossible.

The algorithm for targeted program designing method is suggested, it includes verbalization of the problems faced by a pupil in development of the information environment and formation of his/her own "Technology" information space; ranking of problems by importance; development and implementation of a detailed program to deal with the most important problem and definition of a draft solution to the problem being next in importance.

There are three main types of trajectories related to development of the technology teacher's professional activity: individually oriented trajectory, environmentally oriented trajectory, educationally oriented trajectory.

The methodological requirements for designing the information space of the technology teacher's professional activity are determined: definition of a target – result of pupil's development, use of a differentiated approach, clarification of the pupil's starting capabilities.

Key words: *technology teacher, targeted program approach, targeted program designing, designing of information space.*

INTRODUCTION

In designing the information space of the technology teacher's professional activity, the greatest difficulties are connected with the design of its virtual component, which, in contrast to the material component, is characterized by high dynamism and variability. Changes in the virtual component of the information space are caused both by development of the virtual information environment (that is expanding the space) and pupil's personality becoming; they depend on the elements of information developed and assigned by a pupil.

Dynamism, multilevel and multistage process of knowledge and skills development in the discipline "Technology" necessitate defining a complex of methods for designing the information space of the technology teacher's professional activity adequate to this process, as well as pedagogical management of the pupil's motion in the information space

(Akhmetov, 2009; Akhmetov, 2013; Akhmetov, 2016). Obviously, the required methods should comply with the personality development nature and structure.

Search for such design methods led us to the conclusion that the methods of targeted program approach can be used as the basis of pedagogical management of the pupil's motion in the information space. We relied here on adequacy of the specified methods to the dialectical concepts about personality becoming as a process of development and characteristics of this process.

Analyzing the way the pupils learn the "Technology" course, it should be noted that its main feature includes the sequence of qualitatively distinct stages; by passing these stages a pupil is undergoing some fundamental (qualitative) changes. In accordance with the theory of dialectic, transition from one qualitative stage to another is carried out in steps as a result of the gradual accumulation of quantitative changes after exceeding a certain level.

At transition to a higher level of development, a pupil is changed so fundamentally that it becomes impossible to use old methods of pedagogical influence against him/her. A pupil will just not perceive them. In the same way, a pupil will not perceive an influence inherent in an incomparably higher level of development. Actually, Ya.A. Komenskiy described it and claimed that everything should be in a timely manner, that is, it should correspond to the level of development, at which a pupil is.

METHODS

The targeted program approach fully allows to consider the multistage character of knowledge and skills development in the discipline "Technology". In accordance with this approach, the process of pedagogical management of the pupil's motion in the information space should be broken down into a sequence of the stages, which strictly correspond to the managed process stages. Each such stage has its own goal achieved by implementing an independent program. So, the whole management process is represented as a sequence of alternating objectives and programs of their achievement such as:

Program 1 → Objective 1 → ... → Program N → Goal N.

In this case, "Goal N" is a strategic goal that accumulates all knowledge and skills that a pupil should gain in studying the discipline "Technology" or its separate section. All other objectives are intermediate, tactical and ensure achievement of the strategic goal.

Implementation of the targeted program management method in designing professional activity of the technology teacher's information space has an important limitation. The present is, in fact, a conventional boundary between the past and future. The past and future, in turn, have unique diffusion zones - zones of penetration in the present. Diffusion zones have their dimensions, which are dependent on the pupils' subjective perception of the past/future. If "nearest boundary" of the zones begins in the present, the "farthest boundary" is determined by the degree of influence of the past/future events on the present and comparability of the time interval separating them from the present with the total pupil's life experience. A pupil perceives that, what is far in the past or future, as something that has been/will be with another person - not with him/her. Accordingly, remote events do not motivate pupil's activity in the present. So, it is impossible to motivate any development of the virtual information environment by pupils, for example, of the 6th class appealing to their future adult life – the adult life is still outside diffusion zone.

It is the aspect, with what the danger of implementation of the targeted program approach in designing information space of the technology teacher's professional activity is associated. If in the design process we use the elements that go beyond the diffusion zones, in attempting to implement a project an individual pupil's activity will be inevitably blocked in connection with a weak motivation of his/her individual activity. It also defines the

applicability limits of the targeted program approach: it can be effective only if well studied processes are designed. So, for example, the targeted program approach is irreplaceable in designing a virtual component of the "Technology" information space structured by the curriculum and study program.

However, the problems of designing the information space of the technology teacher's professional activity are far from being limited to the processes rigidly determinate by the existing regulations or studied in detail by the objective processes of individual and personal development. In this regard, a contradiction arises between the need to find a designing method adequate to the information space complexity and multistage character, and impossibility (danger) of the use of targeted program method.

Solution of the above contradiction can be related to the use of the targeted program designing method. Essence of this method is as follows.

In accordance with the dialectical law of the negation of negation, any process that has a multilevel nature is objectively broken down into a sequence of the stages (conditions), between which antagonistic contradictions appear. These contradictions at the external level manifest as problems (Polat, 2005; Akhmetov 2016). Thus, if we identify the main problems of development and rank them in the order of importance, we will get a "problem reflection" of the basic development stages of the designed process. Unlike the targeted program approach, solution that provides the transition rather than transition to a new level of development becomes the stage-related objectives. The targeted program chain is replaced by a targeted problem chain; its own program is developed to solve each subsequent problem.

In accordance with the requirements of the targeted program approach, each problem should be solved so that as far as possible it could never be back again. Otherwise, we will not be able to move to a new stage of development, and we will have to constantly return to previous problems.

The algorithm for targeted program designing method can be described as follows:

1. Verbalization of the problems facing a pupil in the development of the information environment and formation of his/her own "Technology" information space. The main requirement of this stage is to require formulation of the greatest possible number of problems. It should be remembered that it is much more dangerous to skip any problem, rather than to find an "extra", insignificant one. If the number of problems is greater than the process development stages, each objective stage will be divided into several substages, but this does not represent any serious obstacle.

2. Ranking of problems by importance. The most urgent problem reflects a contradiction between the current pupil's condition and the very first of his/her subsequent conditions. When ranking it should be taken into account that, as a rule, the most significant problem causes solution of all subsequent ones, but it is not conditioned by them.

3. Development and implementation of a detailed program to deal with the most important problem and definition of a draft solution to the problem being next in importance. As a result of the program implementation, the first problem should be solved completely. In addition, the program for solving a paramount problem should include the elements to solve the subsequent problem, which ensures continuity during passing of development stages.

4. After solving the first problem, one should return to the first stage and go all the way again: verbalization of problems → ranking of problems → development and implementation of a program for solving a paramount problem → verbalization of problems → . Necessity of this stage is associated with the fact that a person who is at a lower level of development cannot adequately articulate higher level problems facing him/her. In this case, teacher's help is invaluable in designing the pupil's way in the information space.

Significant methodical specifics of designing the pupil's information space are associated with determination of his/her development trajectory - motion in the educational

space (Vysotskaya, 1996). The relative intensity of environmental, personal and educational influence determines the pupil's development trajectory shape in the information space in its most general form.

In accordance with the main directions related to the information space of the technology teacher's professional activity, we can distinguish three main types of the development trajectory:

1. Individually oriented trajectory. Trajectory of this type is characterized by dominance of the influence of pupil's individual characteristics on the learning process.

2. Environmentally oriented trajectory. In this case, we face, on the contrary, an absolute pupil's compliance with the external environment. A pupil is ready to respond to any offer of real or virtual partners and to spend an incredible amount of time on various forums or for network games.

3. Educationally oriented trajectory reflects the dominance of pedagogical influence on the pupil's individual development. In this case, one can say that a pupil seeks to subordinate his/her individuality to teacher's requirements (Akhmetov, 2008; Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research).

Obviously, all above mentioned types of the pupil's development trajectories are ideal, and they do not exist either in a virtual or objective reality. The stated above method of "ideal" typology allows to determine the real trajectory regularities.

The trajectory that coincides with a segment connecting the starting point of development and the goal - the development result, will be accepted as the most desirable, and it is denoted as straight. Change in the relative importance of the factors corresponding to the development space axes and influencing the pupil's development defines the straight-line trajectory deviations. Thus, we obtain trajectory fluctuations such as changing the trajectory of the electron beam movement in the cathode-ray tube (for example, in a TV kinescope).

Often, action of the factors being objective and independent from the school defines the straight-line trajectory deviations. For example, a pupil who has computer at home and who has access not only to his/her computer but also to the Internet, gains his/her experience of existence in a virtual world even before the start of computer science classes. Being out of sight of the working parents for a long time within a day, a pupil can receive completely uncontrolled information. Naturally, in this case, we will face a situation of environmentally oriented development trajectory. On the contrary, a pupil with a more or less mature mentality, who has expressed educational interests and uses a virtual environment not as a sphere of life, but as a way to solve specific problems, will be characterized by the individually oriented development trajectory (Pavenkova, 2000; Vasilev and Akhmetshin, 2014).

RESULT

In sum, we obtain several important methodological requirements for designing the professional activity of the technology teacher's information space.

First of all, the goal should be defined - result of the pupil's development in the information space. Various methods for constructing a graduate's model can be used. However, experience shows that graduate's models created by different educational institutions suffer from excessive generalization.

Under the conditions of objective information environment, the learning individualization can be carried out much easier because of the greater manageability of information activity by the school teaching staff. In many cases, it is sufficient to use a differentiated approach to pupils based on their features that are relevant to address specific

learning tasks. In the context of a virtual component of the information space, it is extremely difficult to control the pupils' learning activity.

The need to clarify the starting possibilities of pupils also represent a rather serious challenge. In this regard, existence of material pupils' differentiation can be stated by experience of interaction with the virtual world; it allows to ascertain environmental orientation of pupils' development trajectory in the virtual information environment. The latter is similar to the uncontrolled existence of a child in the social environment and poses a serious danger.

Generalization of the above suggests that the modern society faces serious objective contradictions among:

1. Wide possibilities of using a virtual component of the information environment for learning purposes and lack of pedagogically effective ways, means and methods of control over the pupils' virtual activities.

2. Necessity of an individual approach to organizing a virtual component of the information space and lack of designing mechanisms for pupils' individual activity.

3. Necessity of pedagogical standardization of the pupils' virtual activity and difference between the pupils' starting positions in the development of the virtual environment.

In view of the above identified features of pupils' interaction with the virtual reality or, more accurately, pupils' existence in the virtual information space, it becomes apparent that elimination or weakening of the indicated contradictions is possible through the use of the determination phenomenon of the pupils' individual information activity.

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THE BINARY WORLDVIEW IN THE EARLY NOVELS BY A. BURGESS (INSIDE MR ENDERBY AND ENDERBY OUTSIDE)

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ABSTRACT

The binary worldview in the novels about the poet Enderby in context of the writer's work conception in general is considered in this article. The binarity is characteristic of the western world perception; in the 60s of the 20th century this circumstance becomes a subject of reflection in literature and culture, thanks largely to such teachings as structuralism and Hegelian dialectic, which influence is noticeable in Antony Burgess works too, whose dual world view is determined by the multiplicity of factors at once; the most mentioned among them is his interest in Manicheism. With regard to the early novels about the poet Enderby, the binarity can be spoken about on the level of the main hero's internal conflict and the opposition of the protagonist's internal world to the external environment, surrounding him. Besides, Anthony Burgess binary worldview is expressed in the plot of the novel itself, ie on the level of travesty and the major images opposition in the work, and also in the complicated structure of the novel, written in two parts. The main hero's image and the women's ones are studied in this article in more detail, as they reflect the ambiguity of the binary oppositions in the works which are under analysis in this paper.

Key words: English literature, Burgess, Enderby, binary opposites, image of the poet.

INTRODUCTION

The acknowledged professors who specialize in Anthony Burgess creative activity, S. Coale and A. De Vitis, mark the theme of the opposites' collision as one of the main in the works by Burgess (Coale, 1981; Anthony, 1972). In their monographs they point at the author's dual worldview which is expressed in the opposition of the eastern and western cultures (*The Malayan Trilogy*) or confrontation of the collective and individual interests (anti-utopian novels of the author). In Russian literary studies this theme is also considered in the context of inter-relations of the East and the West, the State and society; we can state an example of the articles by L. Khabibullina and O. Serdiukova (Habibullina, 2010; Serdiukova, 2016). At the same time, the binary theme which is characteristic of Burgess, has not been studied yet on the example of Enderby novels, thus the scientific novelty of this article is determined.

In order to develop this theme, we will focus our attention on the first cycle of the tetralogy about the poet Enderby that includes four novels written at different times: *Inside Mr Enderby*, (1964), *Enderby Outside*, (1968), *The Clockwork Testament or: Enderby's End*, (1974), *Enderby's Dark Lady or: No End to Enderby*, (1984) (Burgess, 2012; Burgess, 2012; Burgess, 2012; Burgess, 2012).

METHODS

Methods

The analysis of the novel's artistic world is used in this work. The binarity of the author's picture of the world is considered at the levels of images and the plot level.

Content

The majority of the experts on Burgess works point at the fact that the binary world picture in the writer's world was formed under the impact of the Manichean world view he shared.

In the monograph "Anthony Burgess", S. Coale considers the sources of the writer's dualistic world view in details, and, referring to Burgess sayings, calls the Manichean teaching one of the main sources, which, in turn, impacted the Catholicism, in line with which the writer was raised, and also the Hegelian dialectic and structuralism (Coale, 1981). Actually, the duality is one of the foundations of the western picture of the world, and numerous sayings of the writer on this theme, stated in the mentioned monograph, are only underlining the significance of binary oppositions for his world view and work.

One of the major contradictions in life of the main hero of *Inside Mr Enderby* is the controversy of his own nature. On the first pages of the novel the writer defines his protagonist as "a man who lived inside himself" and dedicates a half of the work to description of the hero's internal world, which completely accords with the title of the book itself (Burgess, 2012). Enderby is a forty-five year old infantile poet, scared of the outer world and due to this fact he lives a private life. He spends the major part of his time in the lavatory, forced to use it by its direct intention due to constant diarrhea caused by fatty indigestible food. J. Stinson, a well-known researcher of Burgess' works, remarks that the name of Enderby sounds as "end" and "be" in English, and completely corresponds to major natural needs of a simple man, most often conducted in the lavatory room (for Enderby it's the act of defecation as a consequence of persistent dyspepsia, and the act of masturbation as the result of absence of full-fledged sexual life) (Hoffman and Hoffman, 1987). Besides, the lavatory is a habitual working place of Enderby as a poet; the place where the creative process is easily combined with the physiological one. Enderby appears in the novel as a disorderly man, neglecting personal hygiene: the poet keeps unfinished verses in a bathroom, mixed with finished ones. However, as the hero himself suggests, he keeps his home clean by leaving everything in its place: dirty dishes are in the sink or on the stove, remains of food are on the table. The paradoxical image of Enderby is a reflection of the author's conception of creative personality, opposed to the romantic conception of the poet's image.

By reflecting the duality of a human nature, Burgess shows the opposition of high and low nature in a man, the consequence of which is an inevitable conflict, in result of which, in the writer's opinion, may occur an interesting effect which is the creative stroke of insight. Therefore, the selection of the lavatory as "a temple of art" in Enderby novels becomes understandable: "Poetry, he has already said in an interview, is appropriate to it; the poet is time's cleanser and cathartizer" (Burgess, 2012). It is important to note that the Manichean idea of the world's duality is traced in the structure of the work itself: we should remind that the author's intention was to create a two-part novel ("Inside Mr Enderby" - the soul / "Enderby outside" - the body).

Beside the contradictions existing inside of the novel's protagonist, the collision of the opposites is obvious in the confrontation of the inner and outer worlds too, where the poet lives and survives respectively. As it is shown in the first book which tells us about the

private life of the poet in details, the isolation of a creator is an important condition of his work. From this point of view, the water closet is viewed as the hero's means of protection against the external wicked world; many researchers of Burgess' works compare it to the womb, which is at the same time both the place of life genesis (in our case - of the Word) and the protecting bosom (Hoffman and Hoffman, 1987; Churchill, 2008). In spite of the fact that Enderby is, to a certain degree, imprisoned in the smallest room of his apartment, he is happy and self-realized in art, because he faithfully serves his favorite occupation. However, outside of this space he is unhappy and lost, socially un-adapted, emotionally unstable, which is made clear in the second part of the first novel and in the concluding book. In the interview to T. Churchill, Burgess says that the Enderby cycle is a sad book. According to the writers' words, the tragicomical image of Enderby is a confirmation of absurdity and distortion of the contemporary world, subdued to domination of the State, where poetry is considered as a disease, and a poet – as a citizen, needless for the society, a separate place for whom if there is one in the human world is very small and equaled to the lavatory in Enderby novels. (Burgess, 1998; Churchill, 2008).

Heroes-turncoats are opposed to the image of Enderby in the novel: poet Rawcliffe, famous for one work in all anthologies; pop-singer and youth idol Yod Crewsy, performing songs with the texts stolen from Enderby; book publisher Sir George Goodby, who dreamed about a glory of a poet and forced one of the companies subdued to him to publish his verses via blackmail. These personages become a sign of the fruitless era Enderby lives in and develop the theme of plagiarism and travesty. Rawcliffe distorts the plot of Enderby's poem "The Pet Beast", naively told by the latter at their acquaintance, and appropriates its authorship to himself. The novel's protagonist is forced to put on a mask in order to survive in the outer world: Enderby, lacking his own evening dress, necessary for the ceremonial literary award presentation from the above mentioned publisher, borrows the outfit from his friend, the cook, and after that the poet is attributed his friend's love affairs. In the second part of the cycle Enderby is forced to live in Tangier due to the refuge from his native country in connection to absurd co-participation in the "murder" of Yod Crewsy, where the poet continues to run Rawcliffe's bar after his death and wears the bathrobe of his former rival.

The conflict of the external and the internal is so significant that the hero cannot stand it and surrenders. At first he decides to attempt a suicide and then the destruction of his lyric gift via the program of the personal re-orientation by Dr Wapenshaw, as result of which the strange and awkward for the society poet Enderby in the first novel turns into a useful citizen in the person of a barmen named Piggy Hogg in the second one. It is important to note that the writer leaves his hero a hope for return of his poetic inspiration by giving him a maiden name of Enderby's mother – Hogg which matches the name of a Scotland poet of 18-19 centuries, James Hogg. Furthermore, in the context of Manichean world view, the interpretation of Piggy and Hogg names is obvious ("piggy" and "hog"), underlying the mundane nature of art origin, connected to physiological needs of a man. Answering the question of Dr Wapenshaw about what the new poet's name associates with, the doctor himself remarks: 'What do you associate the name with? Pigs? Filth?' smiling. 'Gluttony?' Humorously, Dr Wapenshaw pig-snorted' (Burgess, 2012). However, the hero's surrendering to the mechanistic organized nature of the external world, subdued to the will of the State and impersonated in images of doctors Dr Greenslade and Dr Wapenshaw, soon turns into a real rebel of docile and predictable Hogg. He decides to fight for his right of choice. Hoggerby – still not a writer, but not a barmen yet– runs from the absurd world in search for himself, finding a refuge in Tangier. Enderby stays a social outcast, which is made clear in both books (in the first novel the poet is a hermit, in the second - an exile from his own home and country).

J. Stinson remarks that a hero-outcast is characteristic of Burgess, so is the search motif. On the one hand it forces the protagonist to flee from hopelessly wicked reality, on other one it helps him to find himself and, maybe, his source of inspiration in the external world itself (Stinson, 1991). Previously was said that the major creative stimulus for Enderby is his internal conflict, interpreted from the Manichean point of view as opposition of the soul and the flesh, and also as confrontation of the poet's lyric world, filled with beauty and harmony, with the chaotic and absurd external world. Nevertheless, as Charles G. Hoffmann and A.C. Hoffmann state in their article "Mr. Kell and Mr. Burgess: Inside and Outside Mr. Enderby", the poet is attracted by the outer world too, because of the inner need to realize the imagination which exists in sub-consciousness and is out of control (Hoffman and Hoffman, 1987). Exiled from his "temple of art" and native country in the second book, Enderby sets off on a journey through the labyrinth of the external world; after going through it, the poet realizes that the lyric gift helps to survive in the hostile world too, because the world itself, and, more particularly, its horrors and vices can become a source of inspiration.

In the novel the binary picture of the world is especially brightly expressed in conception of the women's images. Charles G. Hoffmann and A.C. Hoffman write that every poet is characterized by his search for Beauty, just the same as every man searches for Love. In both cases the search goal is the Woman, i.e., the major creative force is embodied in the sexual desire regarding the representative of the opposite gender who possesses the mystical forces of life genesis in her womb and capable of inspiration of the poet for birth of the Word (Hoffman and Hoffman, 1987).

The poet's stepmother, who impacted the psychological need of the hero to take a refuge in the lavatory in his early youth, becomes the personification of the evil and hostile world. One July night Enderby's stepmother, who inspired fear and loathing, crawled into bed of her stepson, being scared of thunder; seventeen year old Enderby, having found her in his bed cuddling to him in fright "got up, was sick in the lavatory, then locked himself in, reading till dawn the scraps of newspaper on the floor" (Burgess, 2012).

J. Stinson supposes that the stepmother of the author himself, Maggie Wilson, could become a prototype of Enderby's stepmother's image. It is known from the monograph "Antony Burgess Revisited", that the writer despised his stepmother for complete ignorance, poor, illiterate speech and disgusting habits, for example, to use a tram ticket as a toothpick, furthermore, in presence of other people (Stinson, 1991). Confirmation of the same thought we can find in the autobiographical novel *Little Wilson and Big God*, (1987) (Burgess, 1987). Actually, the Enderby's stepmother has practically the same set of distinctive features as the author's stepmother: "She picked her teeth with old tram-tickets, cleaned out her ears with hairclips ...ranted without aitches or grammar... Literally illiterate all her life, she would sigh cheques by copying her name from a prototype on a greasy piece of paper, drawing it carefully as a Chinese draws an ideogram" (Burgess, 2012). Both women are similar in their devotion and religiousness which are expressed in actual fact in the fear of God and thunderbolts as God's anger.

Not knowing the real mother love (Enderby's mother died in labor) and brought up by the hated step-mother, the poet diligently creates in his soul a maid from the past, history, myth and art of poetry "as mystic shape of God" (Burgess, 2012). Emerged from lengthy speculations, she started to haunt his dreams, "slender and laughing and, above all, *clean*", as antithesis to the ugly step-mother, who embodies the absurdity and pettiness of the external world for Enderby (Burgess, 2012). It becomes clear for the reader that this image corresponds precisely to the earlier poet's idea of his mother, whom he saw as "a young woman of gentle blondness, sweetly refined and slenderly pliant" (Burgess, 2012). With a course of time and gradually stronger desire of Enderby to create his own world of beauty

and harmony, opposed to the fearsome outer world with step-mother existing there, the image of the mother transforms into the Muse, perfect and non-changeable in time. Namely for her Enderby takes Vesta Bainbridge, the editor of women's magazine "Fem", and allows her to disturb calmness of his private life, represented in the first novel. Vesta bursts into the poet's life as a sophisticated elegant woman, who knows and loves his poems and offers him a job in her magazine. She helps out Enderby with the most embarrassing and delicate moments of his interrelations with the external world. It's not surprising that Enderby identifies the heroine with the image of his Muse as Vesta's name corresponds to its meaning: Vesta is a goddess of chastity and home fire in the mythology of Ancient Rome.

Gradually the poet realizes his beloved's habits remind him of the step-mother's ones more often: huge appetite, belching, fear of thunderstorm, Catholicism. A. De Vitis justly suggests that Vesta is the embodiment of the dead step-mother who the poet has been searching for all this time (Anthony, 1972). The scientist points at one of the first scenes of the novel, happening in bar-saloon "The Neptune", the poet's step-mother appears for Enderby twice, and after that the poet meets Vesta Bainbridge at Sir George Goodby's dinner party. The discovery brings him a specific joy of returning into the former and habitual world, where "Every woman is a stepmother", and where in course of fight with imperfectness of the external world, the internal world lit with poetry is born: "As they rose to go their room he saw on the table a hair-clip; its bend of bifurcation was stuffed with ear-wax. He took Vesta's arm with something like love" (Burgess, 2012). Therefore, to all earthly women surrounding the poet (step-mother, Vesta, Mrs Meldrum, the house owner, Miss Boland, the scientists selenographer) is opposed the unearthly Muse, Muse-mother.

In concluding parts of the last novel about Enderby a tanned Muse-temptress appears, thus marking the return of the lyric gift to the poet. Burgess hints that this nameless girl is the poet's Muse via her awareness about his work and advice to the writer regarding themes and methods of versification. Unpredictability of appearance and waywardness of the characters unite both images of the Muse presented in the novel about the poet. However, the author consciously gives the latter a wide range of human habits (spitting and belching), healthy appetite and sexual desire, yet another time demonstrating a close interconnection of creative process with physical needs, natural instincts and presenting the world as the permanent opposition.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, the world of the novels about Enderby is filled with contradictions. This is the controversy of the protagonist's image, his conflict with the external world, plentifulness of competitors in profession. The controversy of the world is underlined by the women's images too. At the same time contradictions blend together and demonstrate a complicated unity of the world.

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ENDNOTE

1. The third part of tetralogy was written by Burgess as a reaction to the wrong interpretation of his most notorious novel, "A Clockwork Orange" (1962), which is obvious from the works' titles: "The Clockwork Testament or: Enderby's end" and "A Clockwork Orange" (Burgess, 1998). In

introduction to the concluding part the writer explains that he is resurrecting his protagonist (the poet dies in the third novel of heart attack) in order to calm down Enderby's devoted fans who disagree with his death.

2. The creation of opposed couple of heroines is characteristic for Burgess: women-angel and women-devil, for example: Mrs. Walters (a young white-skinned girl who never new a physical love) and Mrs. Devi (a tawny, wicked Indian) in the novel *Tremor of Intent*, (1966) (Burgess, 2004). The first one spiritualizes but does not cause a sexual desire; the second one destructs, but gives an unforgettable sex.

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STUDIES OF HISTORICAL HAGIOGRAPHIES THROUGH PRISM OF STRUCTURALISM

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ABSTRACT

Article tells about peculiarities of historical hagiographies via structuralist approach, based not only on works of Claud Levi-Strauss, but also on more recent researchers-structuralists. This method was initially used for studying of preliterate cultures which stipulates its selection for hagiographies studying. Chronological frames of our research cover historical hagiographies from the Conversion of Rus to XV-XVI centuries, because the phenomenon of the New Martyrdom should be started from the very beginning. Detection of characteristic features, "structures" of initial hagiographic canon that was bound to impact the formation of the New Martyrdom in XX century, is the main goal of our research. In course of analyzing of saint's hagiography, the author comes to the conclusion that modern hagiographies are not based on something new but are directed into the first period of historical hagiographies. By distinguishing of four binary position (cleanness – uncleanness, spiritual gifts – food gifts, moral beauty – ugliness), the author comes to the conclusion about archetypical nature of hagiographies structure's elements that are just taking another form without changing of their initial symbolic content. Analysis of hagiographies trough prism of binary oppositions of structuralism detects a range of general sense idea positions that are characteristic for perception of holiness.

Keywords: *structuralism, canonization, historical hagiographies, New Martyrdom, Martyrdom, Eastern Orthodoxy, saints.*

INTRODUCTION

Synodal Commission for the Causes of Saints is the coordinating scientific-research body involved in collecting and analysis of materials for canonization of hermits of faith in order to represent it for decision to His Holiness Patriarch and the Holy Synod. Commission is formed by prescription of the Holy Synod in 1989, according to decision of Church Council of the Russian Orthodox Church of year 1988. As basis of future activity of Commission acted the work of historical-canon group in frames of Jubilee Commission on preparation and conduction of celebration of Rus Conversion Millenium.

The result of major activity of Commission became the preparation of canonization of Russian New Martyrs and confessors of XX century that at that moment were accepted to be considered as known to God only, but not to people, at the Jubilee Bishop's Council of year 2000 (1097 persons were honored by names).

Within all period of time while Metropolitan Yuvenaliy of Krutitsy and Kolomna was holding the chairman's position (years 1989-2011), 1866 hermits of devotion, including 1776 Russian New Martyrs and confessors were canonized (<http://rusk.ru/st.php?idar=47414>). Namely this is one of reasons of actuality of the given research; there also exist disparities in the New Martyrs lists of ROC and ROCOR, soon after canonization took place the process of decanonization, parishioners are not aware about "New Martyrs Martyrdom", and the process of canonization itself, according to words of church representatives, is still not completed.

While speaking about a contemporary researchers of this phenomenon, the most well-known among them is hegumen Damaskin (Orlovskiy), who was one of the first in our country to start the studies of Martyrdom of Russian New Martyrs. By virtue of his efforts, the now widely known hagiographic collections "martyrs, confessors and hermits of devotion of Russian Orthodox Church of XX century" came out. Studies of history of persecution against the Church in XX century became life-time projects for Father Damaskin. Today he is a person in charge of "Memory of martyrs and confessors of Russian Orthodox Church" foundation that is conducting a serious work on studies of material about the saints of Russian land, detection and promotion of their spiritual heritage (Damaskin, 2014). The New Martyrdom also became an object of studies in several candidate dissertations. A large amount of information is comprised namely in articles and reports at conferences, belonging to different authors. In connection with this we can tell that the problem is insufficiently studied, there is not complex approach.

Chronological frames of our research cover to some degree a rather large period of time: in the work will be analyzed historical hagiographies from the Conversion of Rus to XV-XVI centuries, because the phenomenon of the New Martyrdom should be started from the very beginning.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Religions studies' analysis rarely addresses to paradigm of structuralism. And this is not completely correct, because religion has a language dimension too, being reflected in religious texts and texts about religion. One of specific forms of religious literature are hagiographies and menologies.

Levy-Strauss used the method of structuralism for studies of preliterate cultures (and hagiographies also initially had an oral nature only), in connection with which certain peculiarities are distinguished:

1) phenomenon of culture is considered in synchronous cross-section of society, in unity of its internal and external connections;

2) phenomenon of culture is analyzed as a multilevel integral formation, and connections between its levels are interpreted in semiotic key;

3) research of phenomenon is performed with obligatory taking into account of its variability, in frames of particular culture or more wide area where its transformation took place (http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/102622/1/Levi-Stros_-_Pervobytnoe_myshlenie.html).

Final result of research is a modeling of "structure", i.e. supposed algorithm determining the hidden logic, inherent both to separate phenomenon variants (invariant connections of elements and relations between them), and to virtual transfers from one variant to another.

The main methodological principle of structuralism proclaims "the supremacy of relations over elements of system" (Ivanov, 2001). From this point of view, first of all, all system should be considered in general, and not its separate elements (as was mistakenly done by many scientists before). For purpose of myth units studies, C. Levi-Strauss proposes a new method: methods of elements' ("clusters") relations to united integrity, namely in result of such clusters' combinations the constituent units gain the functional meaning. The given method is illustrated by example of Oedipus myth' study: via use of a table its characteristic features are coded and distinguished, general ideas, a search for which occurs in other myths, are distinguished.

The second principle of structuralism proclaims "methodological supremacy of synchronicity over diachrony". Therefore, the researches analyzing and synthesizing separate parts of objects is risking to unite in one structure the relations that actually belong to structures, different by time. Only after detection of interrelations of elements co-existing simultaneously the development of one or another system could and even has to be researched (Krasnikov, 2007).

C. Levi-Strauss explains the myth via three elements at the same time: "both as past, and present and future" (Ivanov, 2001). As an example of this versatility he uses the political ideology: i.e., when historian mentions the French revolution, he refers to a whole range of events passed, distant consequences of which are undoubtedly still perceived by us, although they came to use through the whole range of intermediary and irreversible events. Namely this image, pattern, myth allow us to explain the social arrangement of contemporary France, its contradictions and forecast its ways of development. The phenomenon of New Martyrdom is also addressed through its presence to what was happening with religion, with society in period of religious and political persecutions of XX century. Same as in example with French revolution, we should consider the New Martyrdom through all its historical existence: and this phenomenon takes its beginning long before XX century. That's why we will search for structural elements of the New Martyrdom both in peculiarities of canonization and honoring of the New Martyrs in Russian Orthodox Church within first three periods, and in peculiarities of canonization in Catholicism. Also, for complete analysis of the given phenomenon should be considered the structure of hagiographies themselves both before XX century and those written practically by our contemporaries,

The third principle is the principle of "binary oppositions". According to this principle, a human is inherent to address to opposite paired categories on subconscious level: child – adult, man – woman, etc. On example of hagiography of Theodosius of the Kyiv Caves (<http://www.bibliotekar.ru/rus/84.htm>) and many other saints we will further see as this oppositions are expressed: a woman is the opposite of righteous man; and image of Boris and Gleb as "innocently murdered infants" fails to agree with data of chronicles, where we can see that they are much more than of infant age.

The fourth principle, not distinguished by Levi-Strauss himself, but having the impact on this dissertation research, is based on theoretic anti-humanism of post-structuralism. And a notorious role in composition of this conception was French philosopher L. Althusser. For him this conception was concluded, first of all, in the statement that a human, as phenomenon in all complicity of his manifestations and connections with the world, cannot be the explanation principle at research of some "social integrity" due to the fact that he already is a result of theoretical reflection, and not its initial point. Therefore, in frames of such approach, a human is not free, he is determined by structure, and this we are able to see in hagiographies. In hagiography a human is "removed", on front plan steps a subject as reflection of aggregation of diverse objective aspects related to diverse spheres and determined by structures of these spheres, although everybody knows that the hagiography as a genre of medieval literature is a plot narration about a man who was elevated to "saint" by church for his deeds. The basis of hagiography is composed by description of life of a hero, who typically is a historical person. The described hero has to be known to author personally, or the hagiography is composed on basis of stories of witnesses and contemporaries. The main goal of hagiography as a literary genre is to honor the hero, elevate him up to the level of example for future generations that should become his followers and worshippers.

Since 60s of XX century there were many religious study works whose authors were using structuralists methodology to a certain degree. A pioneer in this field was E. Leach, whose quill owns a large quantity of articles and monographs of structuralists nature. Special

importance is presented by his following works: "Structuralists study of myth and totemism" and "Being as myth and other essays".

RESULTS

Also the hagiographies of canonized Christian saints can be conditionally divided into three groups (historical hagiographies before XV-XVI centuries, hagiographies before year 1917. contemporary hagiographies), in this article we will analyze only the first period, because namely here plenty of binary oppositions, important for the following study of the New Martyrdom, can be found.

The first group is the historical hagiographies before XV-XVI centuries that refer us to metempirics, universal and often unrecognizable, because the similarity of symbol to object or meaning symbolized by it occurs far from always. Namely in this period a large role in a hagiographies' structure is played by binary oppositions which were detected by us in course of research.

First opposition, the most widespread is "cleanness and uncleanness". So, in "Reading on Boris and Gleb" it is embodied through description of Gleb's death: he does not understand, for what he has to die. Even when a murderer "took the saint Gleb by his honest head", he was "quiet as a beatific lamb, because his mind was turned to God, and he looked at the sky, praying". The murdered is uncleanness, Gleb is cleanness. In "The hagiography of Theodosius of the Kyiv Caves", the period of Theodosius' childhood is described in unusual and dimensional manner: A large role is played by image of the mother, who tries in every way, including physical force, to make her son revert the devotion. Mother does not stop at anything in order to return her son. The mother is uncleanness, Theodosius is cleanness. There are also numerous uses of imp's image. A part of "The hagiography of Abramius of Rostov", without any logical connection with the first part, starts from a story of imp in a hand sink. The saint "covers" him by a cross (not by a sigh of the cross). Princes, who came into the monastery to pray, take off the cross and let the imp out - and he promise a revenge. Holding himself out as a warrior, he comes to Prince Vladimir, slanders Abramius, telling that he found a buried treasure and hid it from the prince. The prince sends his servants to get the elder, and they get him barefooted, praying. On their way they meet a peasant riding jennet, who holds red woman's sandals in his hands. They put sandals on a saint, seat him on jennet and take him to the Prince in such condition. In presence of Abramius the imp disappears, and the prince is forced to ask the saint for forgiveness. In opinion of A.P. Kadlubovskiy, this hagiography reflects historical relations between princes and church in XIV century: condition of slander and distrust. The content of "The hagiography of archbishop John" is similar too. Once in the night, while praying, the sanctifier heard strange sounds in his hand sink. He said a pray and "fenced" the vessel (it's not specified with what he did it, by we can suppose that it was a sign of the cross). The imp, imprisoned in a vessel, starts to howl, and John agrees to free him at condition that the imp will take him to Jerusalem and then deliver him back. The travel takes place and the saint returns home. The imp asks not to tell about what happened, or he will send a temptation. John does not fulfill his plea, and temptation falls on him exactly as the imp predicted (but it's not specified, to whom the saint tells a story). Since then the citizens had repeatedly seen a fornicatress, running from his cell; in connection with this, the people decides that John is not worth to hold the apostolical throne. The people puts the saint on a raft, so he would be carried away by the flow, but the raft floated against the flow to monastery of St. George. People understood that they were wrong and started to pray for forgiveness.

The second opposition was designated by us as "spiritual gifts – food gifts". In "The

hagiography of Theodosius of the Kyiv Caves", Theodosius works wonders, filling an empty hopper by a flour that is even pouring out over the edge because of plentifulness.

The third opposition is formulated in a simply manner: "life – death". The fact of canonization itself, the phenomenon of martyrdom and sainthood create this opposition: only through the death a man becomes a saint, One specific peculiarity is also related to the first period of canonization: worship of hallows. I.e., parishioners searched for them with a belief in wonderworking, but the worship of the saint within his lifetime was not an obligatory condition. Also, quite often, in course of buildings construction the hallows were found, that happened to be a wonderworking ones, which also could be a cause for canonization (<http://rusk.ru/st.php?idar=47414>). The hallows' wonderworking is shown brightly enough at discovery of Yaroslav Wonderworkers — the prince Theodor and his sons, Konstantin and David, who lived in XIII century. The prince Theodor and his sons, Konstantin and David, were not even locally worshiped saints before uncovering of hallows in 1463. And after their translation to other place the miracles started to occur. Archbishop John is placed on a raft: water becomes "death", although it is "life", and in result the saint was defended. In "The hagiography of Peter and Fevronia", a married couple, being old, address the God with a plea to die in the same day. They both became monks and lead a saintly life. According to rules, after death Peter and Fevronia have to be buried in different places, which is done. But in the morning it turns out that both bodies have united in one tomb prepared for them. In this case the Mystery of Marriage turns out to be stronger than a monk's vow.

The fourth binary opposition is based on moral beauty opposed to ugliness. From this point of view is interesting to consider "The hagiography of Abramius of Rostov": Abramius prayed about sending him a force for fighting the idol. The unknown elder sends him to Tsarigrad to pray in the church of John the Baptist, but on his way Abramius meets the apostle himself: "a scary man, of devout image, bald, with a huge round beard, and a very red face". At this is known that John the Baptist himself was very handsome, and here purposely, through his indecent appearance, are underlined his moral beauty, his faith and selfless devotion.

CONCLUSION

Studying of hagiography literature from the point of view of structuralism supposes that a structure creates its object relying on a system of commonly accepted meanings, and actualizing it. The existence of typified oppositions, ideas of consecration in social medium and religious communities, in particular, sets a symbolic frame, forming a specific genre carcass. Analysis of hagiographies through the prism of binary oppositions of structuralism detects a range of general sense idea positions that are characteristic for perception of holiness.

The carcass that describes a human life are events typified in a biographical manner: birth, education, growth, realization of spiritual deed, death, But a sense to each one f then is designated by structures of meanings, and namely the author is giving them an order, "giving a meaning" to the world. Prioritization of both events and experience occurs through the text.

Also, already in the first historical period of hagiography literature's existence, we can speak about the formation of several archetypes (binary oppositions) that will predetermine the hagiographies' structure in consequent periods too.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

Author confirms that above provided data do not contain conflict of interests.

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AUTONOMIZATION AS A HUMANITARIAN FORM OF REGULATION OF DOMESTIC ETHNOPOLITICAL CONFLICTS

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ABSTRACT

In context of historical-ethnopolitical approach in article is considered the practice of multi-ethnic states' federalization, based on autonomization of regions of compact residence of self-determined autochthonous ethnicities. Factors of ethnopolitical crises are detected, tendencies of states with multi-ethnic society structure development and major patterns of regional historic-ethnopolitic practice of autonomization are marked on particular historiographic basis. The fact was grounded that research of history of ethnopolitical processes development on particular regional experience give the ability to align theoretical and practical aspects of issue of state arrangement of multi-ethnic society. This experience has in its basic the ethnopolitical nature and is stipulated by ethnopolitical conflict. In opinion of authors, this experience has a practical significance for overcoming of centrifugal tendencies and exit from situation of ethnopolitical crisis. The significance of autinomization as efficient mechanism of overcoming of crisis phenomena on the level of ethnopolitical relations of state and ethnic group, stipulated by contradictions of ethopolitical practices is postulated. The essence of modern national-state autonomy and its rose as political-legal guarantor of life capability of ethnic group and ethnopolitical stability is determined. On basis of autonomization practice of states of Western Europe and CIS is formulated the conclusion about the fact that autonomization can serve as a practical model in issue of overcoming of political crisis of Ukraine in procedure of optimization of its state arrangement on basis of autonomization of national regions.

Key words: *autonomization, state, decentralization, compromise, political crisis, self-determination, federalization, federalism, ethnopolitics, ethnopolitical conflict.*

INTRODUCTION

Global practice of development of states with multi-ethnic society structure is characterized by centrifugal and centripetal tendencies of development. The largest difficulties for development of multi-ethnic state are presented by ccentrifugal tendencies stipulating ethnopolitical conflicts. At this the following pattern is obvious: centrifugal tendencies are amplifying every time and to that degree in which are escalating ethnopolitical conflicts, due to which in direct manner the political crisis is aggravating.

CONDITION OF ISSUE OF AUTONOMIZATION ROLE IN PRACTICE OF STATE CONSTRUCTION

Centrifugal tendencies on multi-ethnic states had stipulated processes of emerging of autonomous territorial formations on limits of the European Union and CIS. So, the practice of regulation of ethnopolitical conflict in Denmark had stipulated the autonomization of Faroe Islands and Greenland, autonomization of Alands (Finnish Swedes) in Finland, 17 autonomous regions in Spain (4 national and 13 historical), in Great Britain - autonomy of

Scotland, Wells and Northern Ireland. Practice of regulation of ethno-political conflict in countries of CIS had stipulated autonomization of Gagauzia in the Republic of Moldova, Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic in Azerbaijan. In all listed cases the autonomization of national regions was a compromise form of crisis phenomena related to possible dissipation of states. Such historical significance of autonomization practice stipulates its actuality as effective mechanism of overcoming of crisis phenomena on the level of ethno-political relations of state and ethnic group, that raised an issue of its self-determination. As justly noted by P.V. Uliyanishev, "the autonomy is an effective way of solution of problems related to preservation of state's unity at maintaining of certain independence of its parts <...>, that guarantee the right of nations for self-determination in multi-national state" (Uliyanichev, 2009). Autonomies represent the stage between unitary state and status of confederation subject. Autonomy allows to overcome the controversy between principles of territorial integrity of state and right of nations for self-determination. Autonomy allows to overcome separatist tendencies.

On the background of political crises, determined by civil wars, adjacent to humanitarian disasters, the demands for peaceful ways and humanitarian forms of political regulation of ethno-political conflicts becomes more and more actual (Brownlie, 1995). Such pattern, for example, is inherent to situation in modern Ukraine, where the absence of compromise option of ethno-political conflict regulation is threatening Ukrainian statesmanship not only by consequence of humanitarian disaster in south-east regions, but also by further aggravation of political and economic crisis in regions free from military actions. It is important to note a special significance of Minsk agreements, on which effectiveness exist ambiguous opinions (Magen et al., 2015). From our point of view, these agreements are the most important mechanism of deterrence of conflict sides from military confrontation. However, there is a need of such form of ethno-political conflict regulation which can be capable to provide the compromise in post-conflict state construction,

Regulation of Ukrainian crisis is complicated by the fact that sides of conflict should be guided by the principles of international right for self-determination of nation and territorial inviolability and integrity of state. That's why the idea of uncompromising option of separation of Lugansk and Donetsk republics from Ukraine has no perspectives from the point of view of territorial integrity of state. The stated principles of international law can be realized only in unity, on basis of achievement of mutually acceptable compromise, while ignoring of respective principle by one of the sides is assumed to be a violation with all following consequences.

GLOBAL PRACTICE OF POSITIVE OVERCOMING OF ETHNO-POLITICAL CRISES

In formed conditions of political crisis the decentralization of state arrangement of Ukraine as an ancestor of federalization receives a completely unorthodox meaning and requires a specific approach. Meanwhile such approach is hinted by global experience of ethno-political history. Global ethno-political practice had developed the mechanism of positive solution of ethno-political crises in conditions of political instability not just unitary states, but of whole empires (Journal of Peace Research, 2001). As such mechanism, verified by global ethno-political practice, acts the autonomization of compact residence territories of ethnic groups experiencing a need in political security of their independence in issues of social, economic and ethnocultural development. Autonomization has an important international political-legal guarantee, the European Chart of regional languages or languages of separate ethnic groups (minorities)

(<https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016800cb5e5/>). All states entering the European Union are obliged, along the adherence of requirements of economic nature, to sign and ratify the Chart, in which are written their obligations related to regional languages in diverse spheres – education, document circulation, court actions, administrative activity and others.

On earlier risen issue related to state of affairs in modern Ukraine we can say the following. On basis of historically permanent contradictions on internal policy of post-Soviet Ukraine, that naturally stipulated the ethnopolitical conflict between ruling elite and population of south-east regions, appears to be actual the weighted address estimation of abilities of autonomization practice as potential form of ethnopolitical conflict regulation. The problem is just in fact the Ukrainian state is committed by fight with striving of regions to separation.

Really, modern difficulties of federalization and federal relations institutionalization can be explained by apprehension of national regions separation. "Regime of autonomy changes structures of state institutes and political power inside of the state, granting power to new regional political units". In those countries where the experience of separatism had a fairly real expressions, these apprehension are expressed to the most degree and lay their print both on perception of federalization idea and on federal construction policy. In this context the problem of selection of federalization as the way of Ukrainian crisis solution is not an exemption. Nevertheless, the threat of separatism cannot serve as a barrier for process of democratic decentralization, because the preservation of territory integrity of Ukrainian state on the previous unitary basis appears to be rather difficult. "No matter what are dangers for integrity of federal state and who are their sources, it has abilities to prevent and terminate these dangers". Here we cannot but to address to experience of similar historical situation, in which the Russian empire happened to be after October revolution of year 1917.

Rather paradoxically, at stage of its establishment the Soviet government proclaimed the Declaration of right of nations of Russia, which confirmed the right of nations of Russia for free self-determination, up to separation and formation of independent state. A reasonable question can arise: why in complicated political circumstances, threatening by state dissipation, was accepted such provision? The answer for this question can be the following: proclamation of right for self-determination of nations allowed to win the confidence of those same nations, which the Declaration was calculated for. By proclamation of right for self-determination of nations and foundation of RSFSR the Soviet government of bolsheviks had solved at least two tasks strategically important for it. First, is "won" at its side ethnic minorities and thus confirmed Soviet power in sensitive national regions. Second, it overcame the occurred contradiction between declared right of the nation for self-determination and integrity of state. Both these achievements in conditions of extremely complex post-revolutionary political situation, internal and external counter-revolution had a fateful significance both for strengthening of Soviet power and for defense of inviolability of territorial spaces of the Russian empire, transformed into federative state. With taking into account of these circumstances none cannot disagree that the policy of Soviet government in notorious national issue happened to be tactically flexible and strategically fruitful for preservation of territorial integrity of the state.

We cannot but notice that a similar practice had its place in the beginning of 90s in Russia, As is known, the end justifies the means. A historical parallel can be drawn between policy of declaration of right for self-determination in years 1917 and 1990. B.N. Yeltsin, same as V.I. Lenin, in order to preserve the Russia integrity and strengthening of political power was forced to come to a certain compromise, expressing in course of his staying in

separate republics speculative affirmations in regard of their right for sovereignty. As critically as it was perceived, these actions of V.I. Lenin and B.N. Yeltsin become the embodiment of qualitative new stages in history of Russian ethnopolitics. This ethnopolitics preserved the power and control of the center over sensitive regions both in 1917 and in 1990. The Constitutional confirmation of federal arrangement in 1933 represented a known by experience of year 1918 compromise between the central (federal) state power, apprehending regional separatism, and power of political elite of national regions.

Therefore, political technologists in field of state construction in conditions of multi-ethnic society should take into account the following: the right of ethnic group for self-determination expresses its identity in limits of united and general territorial space of the state, which supposes the autonomization. State characteristics are the evidense of state's democratic nature, because the social-economic and ethno-cultural diversity of society, by definition, are supposing pluralistic nature of internal police and free consensus conditions of intrastate ethnopolitical relations development.

REGULATION OF ETHNOPOLITICAL CONFLICTS IN FOCUSE OF FACTORS THAT CAUSED THEM

Actualization of crisis processes in multi-ethnic state in majority of cases has ethnopolitical nature, because it is stipulated by ethnopolitical conflict. Therefore, problems of ethnopoliticity require addressing to practical experience in this sphere, which was formed in regard of regions with compact residence of autochthonic ethnic groups. That's why the most important condition of the development of issues of regulation of ethnopolitical conflicts is the detection of their actual nature and determining factors. One of significant factors of ethnopolitical crisis ripening in conditions of multi-ethnic society is the discrimination nature of ruling elites' ethnopolitics stipulating the contradiction between monopolistic ethnocratic state management and ethnically diverse society. In this regard is appropriate to note that if the history of the society develops a s a process of solution of contradictions in the most important spheres of vital activity, then for multi-ethnic society of the such most important spheres is the ethnopolitics of the state. Many modern problems of developments of states with multi-ethnic composition of society require addressing to th experience of ethnopolitical history, in which its fateful element is the practice of ethnopolitical crises regulations. Without taking into account the patterns of establishment and historical specifics of ethno-cultural peculiarities of such states one can hardly objectively understand the actual nature and understand the essence of ethnopolitical crisis. In opinion of authors this experience has a practical significance for achievement of compromise in crisis situation. *The matter of peaceful political regulation of ethnopolitical crisis to a certain degree can be promoted by studying of federalist practice based on autonomization of certain parts of territory of the state with multi-ethnic composition of population.* Studying of federalist practices allows to suggest tha in the basis of federalization process lay certain patterns. So, the process of transformation of Russian empire into federal state is historically stipulated by problems of mono-national state management of ethnically diverse society. Contradiction between mono-national, discriminative nature of state management and socially-cultural multistructurality of multi-ethnic Russian empire had been reproducting conditions for escalation of ethnopolitical crisis within centuries. And this contradiction was eliminated via transformation of unitary empire into federal state on basis of atutonomization of its national regions.

The next factor is a striving of the state to levelling an elimination of ethno-cultural peculiarity of ethnic groups. This stipulates the emergence of ethno-cultural issue embodying

the need in free conditions of development of socially-economic and politically-legal basics of ethno-cultural life. When taking this factor into account it is easy to find that, for example, formation of separate autonomous republics in composition of the Soviet Russia is an expected process and can be considered as the result of historical motion of separate ethnic groups to self-determination. At this is important to note that directive decisions of Soviet power on legal arrangement of nationally-territorial autonomies status were the law mechanism of solution of multi-ethnic Russia territorial integrity preservation problem.

Comparing of federalist practices allows to suggest that for Ukrainian way of decentralization the closest is the Russian practice of autonomization of its national regions. Ukraine and Russia are brought together by neighboring territories, closeness of mentality, long history of joint state development and also by no less dramatic ethnopolitical practice.

CONCLUSION

First, in particular historical conditions at each of stages of federation institutionalization process the ethnic regional factor dominates. In this regard it is just to state that the problem of state arrangement is not an exclusively political problem only,

Second, the success of federalism institutionalization is based on autonomization of regions of compact residence of autochthonous ethnic groups.

Third, the autonomy allows to overcome the controversy between principles of territorial integrity of state and right of nations for self-determination. Autonomy allows to overcome separatist tendencies.

Finally, practice of autonomization of national regions can serve as a practical model in overcoming of centrifugal tendencies in development of multi-ethnic state.

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A MEDIATION AGREEMENT IN LABOUR RELATIONS. RUSSIA AND ITALY

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ABSTRACT

The article studies mediation industrial dispute in Russia and Italy. The material for investigation was normative legal documents, commentaries to the Labour Code of the Russian Federation, decrees selected by the method of continuous sampling from literature.

The analysis of the use of mediation in Russia and in Italy is carried out, the use of mediation procedure in labour disputes is investigated and the comparative analysis is given. The author has studied the notions, types, models of mediation and labour disputes as well as the procedure for the conduct and pay of the process in Russia and Italy. The problems of mediation application in both countries have been analyzed, the currency has been reflected, the statistics of litigated cases on labour disputes has been given.

In the article the author reveals the understanding of application of the procedure of mediation in labour disputes. The main objective of the author is to focus the work on the main criteria of the process of mediation not only within the framework of Russia but in Italy as well. The idea is in the fact that in any discussion concerning the choice of formal (judicial) and informal procedures we are to take into consideration the advantages and disadvantages of each concrete method of settlement of dispute irrespective of the fact whether it is formal or not. The article analyzes the essential legal elements of the procedure of mediation such as: voluntariness, confidentiality, collaboration and equality of the parties, objectiveness and independence of mediator, his neutrality. The author considers the minimum requirements such as informativeness and "openness to the result", responsibility.

The advantages and the problems of using the mediation procedure in both countries have been stressed, the statistics has been presented.

Key words: *mediation, mediation agreement, mediator, labour dispute, Russia, Italy*

INTRODUCTION

Unlike the procedure of settlement of labour disputes regulated by the legislation of a number of Western countries, the Russian labour laws do not pay due regard to the pre-trial settlement of labour disputes.

The lack of constructive mechanisms of their pre-trial settlement has determined the mass reference of workers to the regular courts. Many references for the defence caused the low level of settlement of labour disputes, poor quality of court adjudication, including miscarriages of justice.

The study has found that judgements passed on industrial cases are often insufficiently well-reasoned, well-grounded, at the same time, the conflicts among the workers and employers, irrespective of the formal settlement of disputes, do never stop and sometimes it intensifies.

In this connection, it is highly important to pay close attention to the mechanisms of adjustment of differences which, on the one hand, would be available, inexpensive and convenient, on the other hand, insure the implementation of the right of defence of infringed

or disputed interests of both the workers and the employers and just settlement of individual labour disputes, execution of the adopted decisions.

Theoretical and practical conclusions obtained as a result of investigation develop the regulations of industrial law and can be used in further improving the legislation that regulates the procedure of pre-trial adjustment of labour disputes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The article has a theoretical, comparative legal character, there are the observations, the use of mediation procedure in labour disputes in Russia and Italy has been defined and estimated.

General scientific methods have been also applied: logical, analysis, synthesis.

Normative and legal acts of Russia and Italy are assumed as basis as well as the positions of leading scientists in the sphere of mediation.

RESULTS

The article investigates and analyses the issues of mediation application, drawing up mediation agreement in case of arising labour disputes in Russia and Italy. It is generally assumed that the most common conflicts are those that touch upon the labour relations. It is important that juridical approach to definition of labour dispute implies appeal to legislation. So, from the point of view of Labour Code of the Russian Federation, labour dispute arises after its having been referred to a certain body, for example, labour disputes commission or court of law. It is obvious that such treatment does not though rule the possibility of using the procedure of mediation to labour disputes but significantly restricts it. Therefore, the Law interprets the notion of “dispute appearing in labour relations” wider than the notion of “individual labour dispute”, fixed in the Labour Code of the Russian Federation. The case in question must in essence be labour disputes. Thus, labour dispute can be defined as a process of conflict of interests and positions of parties following from labour relations. The subjects of this field of interrelations are the workers and the employers. It is evident that the risks are great in such situations: inefficient work, setback in production, termination of the employment contract, whereby people try to solve the problem promptly. That is why they should be careful in the choice of a method of settlement of disputes. So, at the modern stage of development of conflictology mediation has become widespread.

There are basic principles of mediation that make it possible to determine the specifics and significance of this procedure («Russian Gazeta», 2010). In particular, the principle of neutrality involves an absolute impartiality and non-judgemental quality of the mediator in relation to the parties; the principle of equal rights means equal treatment of all participants of the process; the principle of confidentiality ensures non-disclosure of information obtained in the course of the procedure, focuses on the progress of frankness and confidence from conflicting parties; the principle of voluntariness manifests itself in free attendance of the participants and their opportunity to stop the process at any moment.

Mediation agreement is an agreement reached by the parties as a result of application of mediation to the dispute or disputes, different disagreements in the dispute in writing (Journal «Mediation and Law», 2013).

A mediator in a private conversation elicits the main interests and positions of the parties, thereby making distinctions between the desired the uttered (Zagainova and Yarkov, 2012). And working directly with truly significant need for a party, he builds the process so that the parties to find out the solution being most acceptable for them.

In turn, mediation approach to settlement of a dispute allows the conflict parties to meet in neutral venues. The mediator organizes the process for the parties to realize the

necessity to settle the situation. So, important are the following features of mediation that are conducive to the procedure of settling labour disputes (Journal «Arbitration», 2011).

Firstly, the principle of equal rights is extended to all the participants irrespective of their position, income level. So, the parties can find easy to negotiate. Thereby, fear of losing jobs, being charged, being reprimanded disappears.

Secondly, the principle of collective character in labour disputes restricts the process of settling disputes. When the conflict arises between the company management and the employee, there exist certain specific aspects to be taken into account by the mediator. On the one hand, the matter in dispute may also affect the interests of other workers.

Thirdly, it is of no small importance that the conflict in labour collective in the form of demand of the employees on the company management can be erroneous. The error is in that the superior is theoretically unauthorized to resolve such matters, but the employees insist on having their own way. This is a common thing in big companies when the company management can decide only substantial issues of working process on the spot, but the organizational issues are decided by the top management.

Fourthly, the disputes concerning the process of labour can be outwardly characterized as a labour one but, as a matter of fact, this is manifestation of personal animosity or other psychological contradictions. The specificity of such situation is that the real interest of the parties often turns out to be hidden, only the positions of the parties who put stress on the formality of the dispute are obvious. Therefore, the mediator views another structure of the procedure organization (<http://www.trud-consulting.ru>).

In addition, the mediation approach allows to reveal not only the positions of the parties but their interests as well. The specificity of industrial affairs is that they often arise on the basis of interpersonal dislike, so to resolve the situation in full, it is necessary to settle not superficial viewpoints but real conflicts (Zaitseva et al., 2007).

The Ministry of Justice of Italy issued a decree of November 4, 2010 № 180, that introduced the list of data to be comprised in «The Register of Mediation of The Ministry of Justice», the list of organizations that provide the services of mediation and the rates which the mediators have the right to require of their clients. Whether they like it or not, mediation has become a part of the legal system of Italy at last, and as such, it will play an important role in the course of its further development.

Today Italy occupies the first place in Europe by the workers being in trade-union organizations, but it should be noted the retired employees are also the members of these organizations. Nowadays in the territory of Italy there are two main labour union confederations that work at the general state level and, if necessary, represent the interests of Italian workers at the supranational level.

The statistical data for the period from March 21 to September 30 2011, cited by the General board of the Ministry of Justice of Italy, show that the number of mediations for the period from April to May increased by 13%, from May to June – by 28% (from 5070 mediations in March-April up to 7333 in June), for the period from June to August the number of mediations dropped to 2534 but grew again in September to 6819. Most of all disputes arose from proprietary interests, leasing agreements, insurance and bank contracts, from indemnification concerning medical services. At the same time in 30,62% of cases, both parties arrived, and in 52,88% of the cases the parties could agree on settlement of the dispute. Interesting are the information about the structure of mediation types: 75% of resorts accounts for the cases when the procedure of mediation is an indispensable condition for the next reference to the court (obligatory mediation), 23% – voluntary mediation and 1% – mediation, conducted on the basis of the judge's ruling. At that, 83,99% of persons who offered to start mediation used the services of a lawyer, while 79,48% of their opponents did not need the representation of lawyers.

In Italy the formula “the law by agreement” is applied, that is, priority importance is attached to the choice of law by the very parties of labour agreement. At the same time, the decision of the parties on the choice of a law being suitable for them has no force if on that issue the compulsory rules that differ in the will of the parties act in the national legislation.

At the same time the parties of labour relations have the right to agree that their disputes will be considered in a certain country (prorogation agreement) beforehand. It can be any country, the country connected one way or another with the participants of labour relations figures more often.

In case when the employee does the permanent work in more than one country, for example, as an international manager, the law of a country in which the worker’s employer resides or in which this worker primarily conducts his activities is applied. The law of the country will be considered the most appropriate right for him. Such decision lends a certain stability into the worker’s legal status: removal from one country to another in this case does not entail the changes in legal regulations of his work.

In Italy the functions of the organs of voluntary reconciliation (mediation) in labour disputes are carried out by the government bodies of labour — regional and provincial governing bodies on labour and full employment. The governing bodies form the mediating commissions that include an equal number of the representatives from union trade organizations, business class and a chairman — the director of the mentioned body or its representative.

Though in Italy there are no industrial specialized courts, the settlement of labour disputes has a certain specific feature. At first instance the labour dispute is adjusted by an independent praetor using informal facilitated procedure, relying, in particular, mainly on oral evidences. The praetor’s decision can be appealed to the Court of Appeal (“tribunal”), sitting as one of three judges. Supreme judicial authority is Cassation court which administers complaints concerning right. The industrial cases are handled by the special organ. Legal fees are not enforced. An unsuccessful party pays for the lawyer’s services.

Analyzing mediation as a method of settlement of labour disputes in Russia, it is necessary to stress advantages of this procedure. The researchers refer locality to the positive aspects of mediation in labour disputes. In particular, proceedings before the court will lead to a negative impact on the reputation of the enterprise. Familiar conversation with the collaborators will also raise tensions on the part of staff members. Mediation on the one hand allows to pursue negotiations without extensive publicity, which will ensure reputation of the clients, brand and so on. In case of internal tension, mediation will evidentiate to the employees that the company management use civilized methods, and irrespective of their position, equally discusses the prevalent situation with the subordinated employees. Thereby, it will be an added incentive for the workers who determine their relation to the enterprise.

SUMMARY

Thus, based on the stated above, one can summarize the following. Mediation has the principles of neutrality, equal rights, confidentiality, voluntary involvement, allows the parties to dispute in informal surroundings, to disclose their points of view on the existing situation without being limited to the boundaries and norms. Such informal communication allows for the mediator to get the parties on the right side of himself and each other, so they will be easier to interact when working out joint agreements. The disputes concerning labour relations have specific features that can either complicate or simplify the process of adjustment of the situation.

The continuence of adjudication in Italy is 1132 days (three years), a successive mediation that lasts averagely for about 70 days cannot make them change their minds.

Italian lawyers are not huge fans of mediation: taking into account their great number (about 230 thousand), they are apprehensive about this institution as they can be thrown idle. Italian lawyers are in turn overbooked that they turn a blind eye to wink at the possibility to obligate the parties to pass a procedure of mediation, because each case is a case they have no time for. And if the judge does not know facts of the case and legal arguments, how can he estimate the perspective of holding mediation on this matter and, moreover, come up with a proposal adequate for the parties to settle by compromise?

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we will note that it is important to pay attention to the fact that the obligatoriness of mediation does not ensure its success: in essence, the statistics shows that after six months following the decision of the Constitutional court, mediation can be only on voluntary basis, successfulness of the procedure was at the level of 63,9%.

On the other hand, since mediation has been renewed again, the effectiveness of the institution is decreasing: as of June 2014, the obligatory mediation helped the parties to settle their disputes only in 23 cases of 100.

Thus, only radical changes of Italian approach to the settlement of disputes and focus on the culture of settling disputes will make the institution of mediation more efficient. For example, obligatory performance of the agreement.

THE CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors confirm tht the presented data do not contain any conflict of interests.

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SYSTEM, INDIVIDUAL AND PERSONALITY IN PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In psychology and education the major concepts are "system", "human", "individual" and "personality". In conditions of modern society such qualities as system ones are nurtured along the course of life. How to separate these system properties consciously in course of nurturing and education? Understanding of social qualities of things, understanding of the way how they occurs on basis of a certain historical method of manufacturing, composes the basis of knowledge transfer into conscious system qualities of schoolchildren and distinguishing of criteria of these new system qualities mastering. Real basis of a human personality is not determined by the sphere of genetic data, acquired knowledge, abilities, skills. including even professional, it lies is that system of activities that are realized by these knowledge and abilities. At research of personality one should be based on development of activities and those connections in which they are entering with each other. Adults, teachers are helping a child, schoolchild to extend the sphere of his activity, not limiting by formation of skills, abilities and knowledge only; efforts of tutors are directed at the main thing – a schoolchild should be able to construct a system of substantial and connected activities determining his system qualities.

Key words: *system, social qualities, personality, nature, society, education.*

INTRODUCTION

Concepts "human", "individual" and "personality" are reflecting the integrity of subject of human society. How differ these units of society and how to form them in course of nurturing and education? These issues are especially acutely rising at change of economic and political situation in society. All these concepts characterize system qualities of society members. However, natural subjects also possess system qualities. What is the difference between natural and social system qualities? In which proportions they are in system of interaction of a human and nature?

System qualities that are nurtured from the early childhood seem to be inherent to the things or people by their nature. Studying of system qualities by students in course of preparation of future teachers enriches their sphere of cognition and extends the general methodological base of professional activity. The development of methods of system analysis of people's life in nature and society, including cognition processes, is a continuous actual pedagogical problem in education system. In this article are reflected results of system analysis of content of studying courses "Natural science" and "Methods of teaching of interactive course Surrounding World", studied by students of higher educational pedagogical institutions of Russia. Course "Surrounding World" for basic education is organized at the end of XX century, includes two major components: "Natural Science" and "Social Science" (Kozina, 2004); it allows to integrate into united system the initially segmented knowledge of children and to develop the system of new knowledge about interaction of a human and nature on this basis. It is supposed that a teacher of basic classes had an ability to detect in

children that initial level of world cognition and to correct it, use the existing experience for development of their activity of scientific cognition (Barysheva et al., 2003; Chudinova and Bukvareva, 2001), master qualities characteristic for integrated course "Surrounding world". What significance has system qualities in life of a human?

RESEARCH METHOD

In the basis of Federal state educational standard of basis general education is laid the system-activity approach (Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation, 2010). Conception of development of universal learning activities is also developed on the basis of stsrem-activity approach, developed by domestic scientists, such as L.S. Vygodskiy, A.N. Leontiev, P.Ya. Galperin, D.B. Elkonin, V.V. Davydov, A.G. Asmolov. Systematicity, as a characteristic feature of material reality is fixing the prevailing of organization over chaotic changes in the world, reflecting internal segmentation, structurality of the material world, appears to be a developing characteristic of the matter; properties of system by themselves are abstract, in many cases are 'hypersensitive', i.e. happens to be teared apart from sense-subject basis. Achievement of conception of developing education on works of D.B. Elkonin, V.V. Davydov, P.Ya. Galperin at present moment did nor lead to modernization of all system of basic education, but stayed only an "isolated island" in educational system (Asmolov et al., 2010). The question is: why did it happen so? Leontiev (Leontiev, 1975), while characterizing his work, wrote:

The main thing is this book consists in the effort of psychologically comprehend categories, most important for construction of non-controversial system of psychology as a particular science about emergence, functioning and construction of psychic reflection of reality that mediated the life of individuals. This is the category of subjective activity, category of human consciousness and category of personality (p. 12).

A.N. Leontiev saw his task not so much in statement of particular-psychological provisions as in search of method of their acquisition, following from historical-materialistic teaching about the nature of a man, his activity, consciousness and personality. The answer is simple: the psychology was built, but the organizational culture was not developed. The conflict is obvious – there is an achievement, there is no implementation. Such situation stipulated the need in search of new forms and ways of implementation of developing learning ideas into school.

Allport was soundly considering abilities of system approach in psychology and found out that "personality have enough coherence for it wold be possible to qualify as a system that is determined simply as a complex of elements in interaction" (p. 457). Bertalanffy had determined system and its problems: "in contemporary physics and biology everywhere emerge problems of organized complicity, i.e. interaction of large but not endless number of variables, and they require new conceptual means for their solution." Anokhin noted in existing theory of system the absence of connection with particular science disciplines in result of ignoring of major problem of systemology – disclosure of system-forming factor.

The integral, the system at their establishment acquire their own and specific principles of organization, non-reducible to principles and properties of those components and processes from which integral systems are formed. This provision is substantial for systems. In this work the studying of system is limited to two particular examples only.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH

System Qualities in Nature

- a) It there a lot of system quality on the Earth? Lithosphere if the Earth is mainly composed by minerals and rock formations. Minerals are natural solid bodies whose structure had a three-dimensional periodicity. There are approximately 5000 varieties of minerals. Substances with three-dimensional-periodical structure are called crystalline; under the structure is understood the mutual position of atoms, ions, of which these substances consist. There are approximately 50000 synthetic crystals. Crystalline substances are distinguished among other solid bodies by their beautiful external form, represented as convex polyhendron. Experimentally is established that crystal has:
1. Uniformity – independence of properties on parallel motion of coordinate start.
 2. Anisotropy – dependence of properties from impact direction,
 3. Plane self-cutting – crystals are growing at suitable conditions, having flat planes.
 4. Symmetry.

System qualities of crystals are studied by geometrical crystallography. At study of system properties is necessary to separate essential signs of system.

- b) System-forming factor of a crystal is a three-dimensional-periodicity of structures. As the three-dimensional-periodicity, independently of chemical composition, is conducted for all elements, than at research of crystalline space elements of structure are replaced by points. Research of system qualities of crystal is reduced to studying of three-dimensional system of translation-equivalent points or their aggregation. Such system is appearing in form of spatial grid or multiplicity of vectors of parallel transfer $\mathbf{t}_{nmp} = n \cdot \mathbf{t}_1 + m \cdot \mathbf{t}_2 + p \cdot \mathbf{t}_3$, n, m, p – the trey of any integral numbers. Multitude $\{\mathbf{t}_{nmp}\} = T$ is called a group of parallel transfers, and $\mathbf{t}_1, \mathbf{t}_2, \mathbf{t}_3$ – basic vectors. Aggregation of points, set in space by all group vectors $\{\mathbf{t}_{nmp}\}$, is known as spacial grid and is a geometric presentation of three-dimensional periodicity of crystal; while the group $\{\mathbf{t}_{nmp}\}$ is a vector presentation of tree-dimensional periodicity. Spacial grid is an endless system of translation-equivalent points; all points of this system are received from one point at impact on her by elements of the group $\{\mathbf{t}_{nmp}\}$. Points of spacial grid are called knots. In spatial grid can be separated knot rows and knot nets. Knot row is an endless aggregation of translation-equivalent points of one right line, called the axis of know row; knot row is a one-dimensional periodical system of points. Knot net is an endless aggregation of translation-equivalent points of one plane, called the plane of know net; knot net is a two-dimensional periodical system of points.

The axis of symmetry is a right line; at rotation around it for minimal angle φ the crystal passes from one equivalent condition into another, i.e., the self-alignment is observed. For three-dimensionally periodical structures are permitted only values of $\varphi = 360^\circ, 180^\circ, 120^\circ, 90^\circ, 60^\circ$. Number of crystal self-alignments at its rotation around the axis of symmetry

is called the period of this axis $n = 360/\varphi$. There are permitted axes L_n of symmetry with period L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4, L_6 . Elements of symmetry of spacial grid are also the center of inversion C and the plane of symmetry P, L_{i4} – inversion axis of the fourth period. From this elements of symmetry can be constructed 32 point groups G_c of crystals' symmetry, of them 7 groups are groups G_{np} of complete symmetry of spacial grid: $C, L_2PC, 3L_2 3P C, L_3 3L_2 3P C, L_4 4L_2 5P C, L_6 6L_2 7P C, 3L_4 4L_3 6L_2 9P C$; in accordance to this there are 7 syngonies of crystals, other 25 groups are their sub-groups. There has a place the major theorem of crystallography: when parallel and perpendicular to axes and planes of symmetry the structure of crystal is periodical. Axes of knot row and planes of knot nets are respectively the possibly ridges and possible planes of crystal. More than a hundred years ago A. Shenflis and E.S. Fedorov had established 230 spacial groups of crystal structure's symmetry. In research of crystals' properties and processes of growth, system properties serve as initial landmark signs.

Via experiments is known that both minerals and synthetic crystals can be normal and abnormal. To normal are related those individuals of crystalline substance, which symmetry of properties is equal or higher than symmetry of system qualities. Abnormal individuals of the same crystalline substance are showing properties, which symmetry G_{CB} is lower than of point group G_c : $G_{CB} < G_c$.

- c) How the crystal grows? Crystal is growing, having flat places; the growing two-dimensional periodical layers of structure are laid on existing two-dimensional periodical planes, reproducing previous plane. On stairs of two-dimensional layer growth on plane are absent axes of symmetry of structure of already formed crystal; differently oriented equivalent by structure positions of atoms are formed on plane in non-equivalent manner. Spacial grids of equivalent differently oriented positions happen to be different by content of point defects. Such specific arrangement of point defects lies on the basis of abnormality and allow to study mechanisms of crystal's growth.

SYSTEM PROPERTIES OF HUMAN SOCIETY

- a. System-forming factor of society. The process, uniting people into society is the major type of activity, the labor, composing the basis of life at any for of social organization. Contemporary society is a society of goods manufacturers. Goods are external subjects, things that are satisfying certain needs of a man. Usefulness of these things is a consumer cost. Consumer costs forms substantial content of society's affluence, independently of its social form. At contemporary form of society the goods are also a substantial carrier of exchange cost.

In the second half of XIX and the beginning of XX centuries the qualitative analysis is developing from subjective level to system one, from coordination of phenomena to study of sub-ordination of qualities and systems, to studying of interaction of nature and society, including contemporary state of ecological problem development. The leading form of quantity analysis becomes the system analysis.

- b. Labor activity and usefulness of a thing. Labor, the consumption of labor force, is a process, conducted, first of all, between man and nature; it is conducted in a collective manner, by means of instruments of labor. In result of such activity the natural material is turned into useful item, satisfying the need of a man. In society of goods manufacturers the product of labor turns to be a good; along with consumption cost it has an exchange cost. The cost

(exchange) is that relation in which one thing is exchanged for another, a certain quantity of one product for a certain quantity of another one.

Items of the surrounding world become natural and unnatural (artificial), and unnatural items at this happens to be a carriers of both natural and unnatural qualities. Along with formation of ability to classify items into natural and unnatural in children there is a need of acknowledging them with natural and unnatural (public, social) qualities of these items.

- c. Methodological significance of separation of class of social, public qualities and disclosure of their special essence. In special research (History of marxist dialectics {UMD}, 1971) is noted that natural and social qualities compose two differently determining classes of phenomena, each one of which has its own line of development. Social qualities are divided into two groups: social qualities of the "first period" and of the "second period". Usually we deal with social qualities of the "first period", which people lend by their labor to diverse natural materials and turn them into useful, consumable things; they are embodied in specific sensitively perceivable items. Differently from them social qualities of the "second period" are systemic in own sense of this word and in HMD (1971, p. 150) is established that they are not materialized in separate things and are expressed only as qualities of the social integral, Due to their complicity, social, system qualities cannot be disclosed by mundane consciousness.
- d. Each item-good is a multi-quality item. Natural quality and social qualities of first and second periods are expressed by qualitative components of integral item-good. As a natural matter, the item-good undergoes one changes, as consumption cost - another, as a cost item - third changes. Line of item-good development as a cost item represents the highest system quality. These three qualitative constituents of integral item are indivisible, in HMD (191, p. 157) is noted that dialectic of their interaction and mutual stipulation is very complex. The highest system quality of items-goods, and not their direct properties, determines production of goods in contemporary society, direction of their social movement and development.

Differently from natural matter, the good as a cost item or as socially-necessary item requires unconditional acknowledgement from the side of society. In conditions of market society this can be conducted at market only.

CONCLUSION

System quality acts as the highest, determining quality. Atoms happens to be elements of crystal and are subject to impact of system qualities: each one is positioned relatively to others in space in such manner that occupies a certain type of positions, permissible by space group, in accordance to symmetry is relieved energetic degradation of conditions.

In society people are transforming both natural material and their nature. At the level of individual the composition of activities and their interconnection are directly determined by properties of subject, on basis of current conditions of organism needs. On the level of personality, peculiarities of hierarchy relations of activities are disconnected from conditions of subject, but are born by development of his social relations system; the personality cares first of all for system quality.

SUMMARY

Natural material, extracted from natural basis in process of production turns into good; along with natural it acquires social qualities. In the moment of extraction of natural material in natural basis a mad gives the beginning for new processes, creating social qualities in it. In natural basis qualities of such kinds lead to worsening of natural life conditions. It is necessary to include concepts "social qualities" in contents of beginning school course "Surrounding world" and organize particular psychological-pedagogue methods of their mastering, so these concepts would become such for schoolchildren, conscious.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL AS A WAY OF COUNTERACTION AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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ABSTRACT

The object of study of this article is the normative-legal consolidation of provisions on the parliamentary control in the Russian Federation as an effective means of combating corruption.

The article states that one of the most important areas of combating corruption is the improvement of the quality of activities of the legislative branch in Russia. The main line of fighting corruption is to improve the supervisory powers of the Russian parliament and all representative bodies of the executive power.

In the process of writing this article, the general scientific research methods (logical analysis and synthesis, functional and historical and legal methods) as well as special methods were used.

The research methodology was primarily normative legal acts of the Russian Federation and the works of Russian scientists, the international experience on the issue was studied.

As a result of studying the authors come to the conclusion that currently, the mechanism of parliamentary control has a stable legal basis, all the necessary tools, and can fully answer to its purpose on the whole and perform a serious means of countering corruption in particular, however, this mechanism should be improved at every turn.

Key words: *corruption, anti-corruption policy, anti-corruption, parliamentary control, state control, parliament, supervisory powers.*

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is one of the most dangerous factors in public life that has a destructive effect not only on the state of national security in general, but also on the condition of all the parts which it consists of. The essence of the anti-state and socially dangerous effect of corruption is that it has a destructive effect on the basis of the mechanism of the government and the constitutional foundations of legal regulation of social life.

Corruption is a phenomenon that reflects the level of development of the very society and the state and the entire legal and political system. Corruption emerges, exists, changes concurrently with the state and its institutions.

V. Koop notes that corruption as an anti-social phenomenon has a destructive impact on all legal institutions, as the result of which the settled laws are replaced by the laws dictated by the individual interests of those who are able to influence the representatives of the government and ready to pay for it (Koop, 1998).

Foreign experience shows that none of the country in the world has been able to eradicate corruption in full measure, but one should make every effort to significantly reduce the corruption rate (Borgen, 2005; Ghazanfar, 2000).

According to P. A. Kabanov, "corruption control is a difficult and responsible task that requires efforts of not only public authorities but also institutions of civil society" (Kabanov, 2014).

In this connection, the study of legal forms and mechanisms for combating corruption is one of the priorities in the field of law research.

METHODS

In the process of writing the article we used general methods of scientific cognition. The specifics of the theme led to the use of formal legal and comparative legal research methods. Thus, the formal legal method was used when determining the methodological aspects of the institution of parliamentary control in the Russian Federation. The comparative legal method was used when analyzing foreign experience on the subject under study and when analyzing various rules of legislative acts of the Russian Federation.

Above everything, normative legal acts of the Russian Federation and scientific research by Russian and foreign scientists were the empirical base of the investigation.

THE MAIN BODY

The development of each country is associated with formation and use of state and public institutions, with legal regulation. In the absence of this, it is not possible to ensure sustainable development of the country as well as ensure the realization by the citizens of their rights and freedoms. Unfortunately, the stable, positive state of society often deviates from the right course, including as a result of non-compliance with the rules of law. Different problems in the activities of state institutions and economic structures emerge, the sphere of rendering services to the population “suffers”, there are various disruptions in the law enforcement, which ultimately develops into the protests, social unrest, and as a result, into open actions against authority.

Mass corruption offenses and actions provoke particularly acute social contradictions. For this reason, corruption in the Russian Federation as well as in other countries becomes a real threat to society. Therefore, studying its nature, causes and proliferation is an actual task. Russia is developing and adopting various comprehensive programs to combat corruption in terms of the public anti-corruption policy.

One of the most important areas of anti-corruption is the improvement of the quality of activities of the legislative branch in Russia. The main line of combating corruption is the improvement of the supervisory powers of the Russian parliament and all representative bodies of the executive power.

Parliamentary control is one of the most effective means of combating corruption. The scientists say that the most important anti-corruption measure is “full-blooded realization” of the control functions of the parliament.

The system of state control, in one way or another, is created by all countries in the world. This system is an aggregate of different bodies of state, the authority of which allows to control social life in most areas.

The current trend of development of the state and society is such that the role of control in public life is increasing steadily. It is connected with the ever-increasing need to improve the efficiency of state administration. And efficient and quality public administration, in turn, should lead to the improvement of the quality of life of society.

The Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation is one of the basic elements of state power system, and it remains as such, of course, due to the most important tool of parliament -the parliamentary control. Only thanks to the parliamentary control the Russian Federal Assembly can control the adopted laws to be executed.

The essence of parliamentary control consists in the ability of the members of the Federal Assembly to control the activities in relation to the bodies of executive power and

other persons, the purpose of which is to establish the compliance of the executive authorities and other persons with the rules of legal acts adopted by the Federal Assembly.

Taken into consideration the importance of parliamentary control as one of the forms of state control, on May 7, 2013 the legislator adopted the Federal Law № 77-FL “On parliamentary control” (hereinafter on the text – the Federal Law “On parliamentary control”).

In this law the notion of parliamentary control has not been stated, however, based on the content of the first provision in the law, parliamentary control should be understood as exercise of the Houses of Parliament, its committees and commissions, the members of the Federation Council, the deputies of the State Duma, the parliamentary commission on investigation of the facts and circumstances that caused the foundation of parliamentary investigation, the Chamber of Accounts of the Russian Federation of the parliamentary control on the basis of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal constitutional laws, the Federal Law “On parliamentary control”, other federal laws and the rules of the Russian Chamber of Parliament.

The legislator refers to the purposes of parliamentary control the following: ensuring observance of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, executing federal constitutional laws, federal laws, protecting the guaranteed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, strengthening lawfulness and law-and-order; exposing the key issues in the activity of state bodies of the Russian Federation, increasing the efficiency of the system of governance and attracting attention of the relevant public authorities to the deficiencies identified in the course of implementation of the parliamentary control in order to eliminate them; combating corruption, studying the practice of application of the legislation of the Russian Federation, drawing up the recommendations aimed at improving the legislation of the Russian Federation and improving the efficiency of its execution.

And if almost all of the above objectives of the parliamentary control are the traditional list of the objectives of the state activities, the anti-corruption area of state policy entailed the emergence of a new goal of the parliamentary control - anti-corruption. At the present stage of development of the state, the pointed goal is of particular relevance. According to N.V. Petukhova, “corruption offenses in the sphere of public power have a high latent character, and the most dangerous factor that levels anti-corruption drive is “corruption corrosion” of the law enforcement system as well as supervisory bodies. Selective justice, solidarity and escape from responsibility of high-ranking corrupt officials, lack of an effective system of inevitability and unavoidable of punishment lead to crude violation of personal (civil) rights of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the rules of international law”.

The powers of the Federal Assembly as the subject of anti-corruption ensure elaboration and adoption of the federal laws on anti-corruption (the legislative function) and control of the executive authorities within their powers (the control function).

The subjects of the parliamentary control are, firstly, the Parliament per se, that is, its chambers - the Council of the Federation and the State Duma, the members of the Federation Council, the deputies of the State Duma, and secondly, the parliamentary bodies and officials.

In addition, the subject of the parliamentary control is also the Chamber of Accounts of the Russian Federation, which is involved in implementation of the parliamentary control in the case, the manner and form prescribed by the Federal Law “On parliamentary control” and the Federal Law of April 5, 2013 № 41-FL “On the Chamber Accounts of the Russian Federation”.

The Federal Law of May 7, 2013 № 77-FL “On parliamentary control” lists eighteen forms of the parliamentary control. Almost they all can fully serve as the forms of control in detecting, deterring and preventing corruption violations, that is, they all have an anti-

corruption component. Such forms are the activities carried out by the Parliament and the Chamber of Accounts on implementation of the preliminary parliamentary control, the current parliamentary control and the subsequent parliamentary control in the sphere of budgetary legal relationship; the area of parliamentary inquiries; hearing of information, reports, responses of the members of the Government of the Russian Federation, the officials of the federal bodies of the executive power, hearing by the Council of the Federation of the annual reports of the Procurator-General of the Russian Federation on the state of lawfulness and law-and-order in the Russian Federation, holding of the parliamentary hearings and parliamentary investigations.

The legal regulation of this form of the parliamentary control such as parliamentary investigations is reflected, besides, in the Federal Law of December 27, 2005 № 196-FL “On the parliamentary investigation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation”. Thus, according to the law mentioned above, the objectives of the parliamentary investigation is securing by the Chambers of the control of the activity of the Russian Government, the executive authorities of the Russian Federation and the local authorities on elimination of the causes and consequences of the events that gave rise to the parliamentary investigation; revealing the causes and conditions of occurrence of the facts and circumstances that gave rise to the parliamentary investigation, informing the society about them as well as assisting in elimination of these causes and conditions.

According to the results of the parliamentary investigation, the committee prepares a final report, which is sent to the Chambers, which have the conclusions of the commission on the facts and circumstances under investigation as well as legislative and staffing proposals.

However, it is worth noting that inquiry, preliminary investigation and legal proceedings are not substituted for by parliamentary investigations.

It should be noted the fact that the forms of the parliamentary control, provided by the current legislation, reveal the facts of violations of law, abuse of human rights, but do not lead inevitably to application of constitutional and legal sanctions against the official responsible, which reduces the importance of the parliamentary control activity, and the absence of specific legislative measures which may be taken by the parliamentarians resulted from the hearings of the annual reports of the Russian Federation, does not suggest a form of “hearing” being the control measures. On the Russian Federation Government impeachment the constitutional powers of the Parliament is seriously limited by the threat of dissolution of the parliament.

Indeed, the real control over the observance of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens may be effective only in reasonable combination with a mechanism for the constitutional and legal responsibility on the results of implementation of control measures.

Nevertheless, now we can confidently state that the mechanism of parliamentary control has a stable legal basis, all the necessary tools, and can fully meet its mission on the whole and be a serious deterrent against corruption in particular.

RESULTS

The result of the study was the statement of the following provisions:

- one of the most important areas of anti-corruption activities is to improve the quality of the legislative branch of power in Russia;
- the essence of the parliamentary control consists in the ability of the members of the Parliament to control the activities in relation to executive powers and other persons, the goal of which is to establish the compliance of the executive authorities and other persons with the provisions of legal acts adopted by the Federal Assembly;

- combating corruption is a new purpose of the parliamentary control, fixed firstly on the legislative level;
- the powers of the federal parliament as the subject of combating corruption is the ensuring of elaboration and adoption of the federal laws on anti-corruption (the legislative function) and control of the executive authorities within their powers (the control function);
- development of the parliamentary control in the Russian Federation requires a set of legislative decisions based on the constitutionally important objectives and principles that will ensure a real democratic popular representation in the Russian Federation, that is necessary to form a law-based state.

CONCLUSION

The analysis carried out suggests that the active implementation of the supervisory powers of the Parliament of the Russian Federation will not only reveal but also eliminate the causes of corruption, prevent the further inclusion of corruption-factors in the legislative acts. This implies a preventive role of the parliamentary control.

At the same time, it should be noted that the parliamentary control as a means of countering corruption is in the beginning of its long evolutionary path. A conceptual improvement of the parliamentary control will be possible only in case of the system revision of the procedure of formation and organization of activities of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation. The development of the parliamentary control in the Russian Federation requires complex legislative decisions based on the constitutionally important objectives and principles that will ensure a real democracy of the legislative branch in the Russian Federation that is essential to form a law-governed state.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONFLICT: THE CONCEPT AND TYPOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The article reveals the concept of socio-economic conflict, its typology is given. Key approaches to the study of socio-economic conflict are described, which allow us to confirm, that with increasing of socio-economic conflicts, the need for their constructive settlement and resolution is brewing. Socio-economic conflict, been developing in the sphere of social production and distribution of social wealth among large social communities and institutions, is accompanied by extreme tension and confusion in society.

The following research methods are used in the article: structural-functional and subject-activity.

The authors come to the conclusion that the socio-economic conflicts are often found in practice, as they are related to the quality of life of the individual. Furthermore, such conflicts may be transformed and take on political overtones, thereby to escalate into large-scale clashes of interests of entire social groups.

Despite its conditional nature, typology of socio-economic conflicts contributes to the disclosure of the nature and content of socio-economic conflict (object, subject, subjects, etc.), as well as developing practical recommendations for the effective management and regulation of risks, and conflicts in the sphere of socio-economic security.

Key words: *interests, transformation of the economic system, the sphere of social production and distribution of social wealth, socio-economic conflict, typology.*

INTRODUCTION

In modern society there is a process of a complex combination of relations of economic, social, political and other character. The basis of social relations throughout the history of mankind is in the needs and interests of the people. In case of impossibility of full realization by individuals their needs, their interests change, conflicts arise in the collision of interests.

Social conflicts in modern conditions share the following characteristics: firstly, they cover all spheres of public life; secondly, the conflicts are due to the extreme aggravation of social contradictions and the predominance of power for their resolution, thirdly, the conflicts increase the possibility of spread of spontaneous expression of discontent. All this in complex, call for the necessity of theoretical and methodological research of issues, related to conflict, of development of practical measures for conflict management, as well as forecasting their occurrence and possible consequences.

The sphere of origin and existence of economic conflict are the social relationships, primarily associated with the production and distribution of essential goods in conditions of limited resources. In other words, the economic sphere of social life inevitably leads to conflict. For conflict study the subject of scientific knowledge are regularities of origin and development of conflicts, their structure, socio-psychological state of the subjects in the

conflict. The combination of economic and conflict study elements make up the area of reality, which is explored by the economic conflict study.

The concept of economic conflict is not as widespread in the scientific community, as the definition of social conflict. Almost any human activity, including economic, is associated with the risk of conflict. Conflicts can arise as in the scale of the whole society, so within the separate organization.

Obviously, the economic activity of organizations is closely connected with the system of social relations. In case of arising of economic problems at the organizational level, serious negative consequences are generated, including social vulnerability of certain population groups, low income, unemployment, crisis of the social infrastructure.

So, in Russia socio-economic conflicts were initiated by the leadership of the country in the process of transition of national economy to a market economy. According to the observations of some researchers, the transformation of the economic system "has resulted in the changes of socio-political system and mentality of the citizens and of the whole society" (Perova and Perov. 2012). As a result of these processes, there arose conflicts for the redistribution of ownership between different social groups of the population, violations of the economic activity of some enterprises, the impoverishment of broad groups of the population.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As a theoretical and methodological core, which allows us to reveal the nature of socio-economic conflict and its typology, in our opinion, the structural-functional approach, and subject-activity approach are quite suitable.

Structural-functional approach allows us to establish the relationship of function and structure of the object of study, to consider the socio-economic conflict as a holistic phenomenon in its relationship with the environment in the development process.

With the help of subject-activity approach, the socio-economic conflict is interpreted as a sharp clash of social subjects, relatively independent in their aspirations, goals and interests. Based on the understanding of the participant's interests, further conflict management, resolving conflicts, underlying the interaction between the participants are possible.

At the present stage of development of conflict study ideas, there is a trend of the development of this problem in the framework of related social disciplines. The theoretical basis of the study of socio-economic conflicts are works in the field of the sociology of conflict (A. G. Zdravomyslov), psychology (M. A. Rober and F. Tilmann), economic sociology (A. V. Dorin), conflict study (A. Y. Antsupov, A. I. Shipilov and A. K. Zaitsev) (Zdravomyslov, 1995; Rober and Tilman, 1988; Dorin, 1997; Zaitsev, 1993; Antsupov and Shipilov, 2013). Specific and separate aspects of the influence of socio-economic conflicts on social development, is studied by L. Coser, T. Parsons, L. Krisberg (Coser, 1956).

In the last decade, there are attempts of theoretical reflection and practical application of knowledge on the subject. This is due, on the one hand, to the growth of conflicts in organizations, including socio-economic ones, on the other hand, to the need of their constructive management, which is necessary for the normal existence of the organization.

G. I. Kozyrev determines the socio-economic conflicts as conflicts, occurring "in the field of social production and distribution of social resources (wealth) among large social communities and institutions". In our opinion, it is necessary to add that such conflicts are accompanied by extreme social tension and confusion in the socio-economic space.

As the major indicators of tensions in the social environment, acts the satisfaction of the person in housing, conditions of work and rest, wages. The degree of satisfaction can

contribute to a favorable economic climate or, on the contrary, destroy the existing system of relations. In this regard, it can be assumed that in conditions of social tension the need to update the existing system of life-support is expressed, and the conflict becomes a way of such change.

However, socio-economic conflicts permeate all spheres of society (science, production, trade, etc.) and are closely associated with the concept of "labor conflict". It is obvious that most of the contradictions which cause socio-economic and labor conflicts, are ultimately caused by the economic relations, existing in the society. However, the socio-labor conflicts limited by labor relations only. On the contrary, the concept of "socio-economic conflict" is broader and in its contents includes the system of socio-economic relations.

RESULTS

Socio-economic conflicts have their own specifics. They are fully revealed through the typology. We believe it is necessary to identify some types of conflict phenomena and the corresponding fundamental basis of socio-economic conflicts.

At the stage of formation of market economy in Russia, the conflict of redistribution of enterprises of the private sector of the economy was typical. As the reasons for this conflict, N.V. Abdullayev allocates the redistribution of the privatized private ownership and spheres of economic power, and fundamental changes of all functions, life cycles, structural changes of the former state enterprises.

Also, financial conflicts are allocated, which appear due to the disputes about the regulation of the financial system, for example, the conflict between territorial, collective and private (individual) subjects of financial relations.

Conflicts of accounting of income and taxes, collected by the state from the enterprises and firms, arise as a result of the fiscal character of the tax system and tax legislation. For example, many companies hide their real profits, for not to pay a big tax. Or, on the contrary, the firm, dedicating a part of its small profit in taxes to the state Treasury, has no opportunities for private expansion and development.

The conflicts of "real and sham bankruptcy of enterprises" are associated with previous type of socio-economic conflicts, but have some differences. For example, a large share of unprofitable enterprises and companies, are concealing their financial insolvency and provide the lender with false data, in order to obtain a loan.

Conflicts of "not paying their debts and violations of the agreements" are common and, in our opinion, are difficult to predict. They are caused by the low culture of business relationships among business owners, Directors and members of Boards of joint-stock companies.

Also in the scientific literature the so-called acute conflict "of poor wages for workers and inflation" can be found. The main cause of the mentioned conflict is the low cost of labor, especially public employees.

Of special interest is the conflict of "professional extremism" and discourages egalitarianism in remuneration. At the basis of it are contradictions and flaws in wage differentiation between workers of different sectors and the trend towards equalization.

Frequent conflicts are the "long-term non-payment and the reduced payment" ones, when systematical delay of the payment of employees and non-payment of the total arrears of wages to employees are practiced.

Conflicts of "employment and unemployment" arise while the reducing in the employment of the labor force, for example, in connection with the structural changes in the economy, reorientation of production, closure of enterprises.

A. L. Anisimov highlights the conflicts of "unhealthy working conditions and industrial injuries". They are formed when a poor support of job conditions and security of labor and health of workers exist, for example, the violation of sanitary-hygienic conditions, deficiencies in the organization and content of the workplace.

The conflicts, associated with the fall of the level of professionalism, work discipline and the value of work in enterprises, happen not so seldom, which is a consequence of the crisis state of the work culture and work ethic of employees. This conflict happens, for example, in a situation of lack of recognition of the achievements of the staff, low motivation to work, the monotony.

There also exist conflicts of "labor law violations" against employees. They are caused by weak social protection of the employees from the tyranny of the owner, the entrepreneur and the enterprise management, for example, discrimination in employment on gender, age, race, etc.

However, the causes of conflicts at work are omissions in the technological process, such as lack of resources and powers to perform the job, incompetence, low qualification of personnel, reduced level of labor and performing discipline. In such adverse conditions, conflict can serve as a stimulus for change and the impetus to progress. Constructive conflict solving usually leads to the optimization of work organization and management.

Although in the basis of any organization are the overall goals of improving the welfare of society, a person, in any case, is pursuing personal goals, primarily socio-economic ones. In this regard, the basis of socio-economic conflict is in the fatal contradiction (in this case it is called antagonistic) between the owner of the enterprise (organization) and employees.

V.F. Cartel defines the following main causes of conflicts in this area: delay and nonpayment of wages for work produced; the increase of quotas or tariffs reductions in pay; low wages, not providing satisfaction of the vital needs of the members of enterprise and their families; inadequate system of incentives, inequitable distribution of wealth and labor compensation funds; clear violations of or failures by the management in the financial-economic activities, resulting in the deterioration of the socio-economic conditions of the members of the workforce; imbalance in the distribution of resources and finances between divisions; imbalance in the allocation of resources and funds between funds of development and payroll (the conflict over the appropriation of labor results).

The last paragraph of reasons is essential for understanding of the main contradictions between the head of the organization and employees. Employers are interested in increasing accumulation Fund (possibly, of private profit), and workers – in use of the profit, that was produced in the course of employment, maximally for the purpose of distribution and consumption.

Of particular importance is the fact that in the process of development, the socio-economic conflict can be transformed into other type of conflict - political.

For example the strike of employees of large enterprise or network of enterprises, which began on socio-economic reasons, can escalate into mass riots, social burst with the political demands of separate social groups for the change of policy of the state, until the resignation of the government and the Head of state.

Thus, there is an objective importance of the effective management and regulation of social risks and conflicts in the sphere of socio-economic security. This is achieved, in particular, with knowledge of the fundamental causes of conflicts in particular sphere.

SUMMARY

Analysis of socio-economic conflict and its basic types allows us to draw the following conclusions.

1. Socio-economic conflict supposes a clash or struggle between two or more parts of the social and economic relations.

2. The reasons for the conflicts in the socio-economic sphere of activities are mainly the desire of people to possess property, material goods, the divergence of interests of participants within the distribution and use of material, financial resources.

3. However, the subjects of socio-economic relations may come into conflict about power, cultural values and other things.

4. The basis for the conflict situation is the awareness of the subjects of the incompatibility of the existing contradictions and inability to resolve them in other ways, so the actions of one side evoke the response of another, which creates an open conflict.

5. Socio-economic conflict is originally based on rational actions of its participants, it allows its participants to find peaceful ways to resolve arising disputes, stimulate the accumulation of social capital.

6. Socio-economic conflicts are often encountered in practice, as they are connected with the quality of life of the individual and arise in the process of social production.

7. In addition, as it was noted earlier, this type of conflict is subjected to transformation (e.g. it could escalate from socio-economic conflict into a political one), which has an additional threat to society as it can lead to massive clashes of interests of entire social groups.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the socio-economic conflict is the clash (confrontation) of two or more subjects (parts) of social and economic relations, the causes of which are incompatible interests, goals and values, directly or indirectly related to the production, distribution, consumption and exchange of material resources and public goods.

A conflict is one of the possible variants of interaction of participants of economic activities. Conflicts reveal differences, existing in society, identify incompatible positions of its participants and encourage them to search for rational ways of resolving disputes.

Almost any activity, including economic and productive, is associated with the risk of conflict. These conflicts always provoke changes and affect the social field in which they develop and contribute to the integration, the implementation of positive changes and innovations, reduction of hostility, tensions; perform a socializing function, alarm function, thus, drawing attention to the need for change.

Typology of socio-economic conflict is of conditional character and possibilities of its extensions and additions are justified. However, the typology allows to some extent to reveal the essence and content of socio-economic conflict (object, subject, subjects, etc.). Identifying specific types of socio-economic conflicts will develop mechanisms for the effective management and regulation of risks and conflicts in the sphere of socio-economic security.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors confirm that the submitted data does not contain a conflict of interests.

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THE NEED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT THE MODERN ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

It is the presence and condition of inventories and their management are one of the most important factors in the effectiveness of the company's development.

The inventories have always been considered a factor, ensuring the safety of the inventory and logistics support system, its flexible operation, and have been a kind of "insurance".

The author presents the scheme of technological process of the enterprise, the process of making forecasts and calculations, the stages of implementation of the inventory management system at the enterprise, work maintenance, input information and information obtained as a result of the implementation of each stage, as well as the costs for each phase implementation.

Key words: *logistics, inventory management, inventories, capital, supplier.*

INTRODUCTION

The condition and efficiency of production inventory usage as the most significant part of the working capital is one of the main conditions for the successful activity of the enterprise. The development of market relations defines new conditions of their organization. Inflation, payment defaults and other crisis phenomena force the company to change its policy in relation to the inventories, to look for the new sources of revenue, to study the problem of the effectiveness of their use. Therefore, all possible ways of rational use of resources, one of which is to determine the optimal value of inventories, gain more and more importance for the company. (Federal Law dated February 8, 1998)

METHODS

The research methods were the analysis of the works of foreign and domestic authors, the analysis of the documentation of the modern enterprise, integrated nature, statehood and reasonableness.

Inventory management is the inventory condition control and decision-making aimed at saving time and money by minimizing the costs of inventory maintenance, necessary for the implementation of a continuous production process and for the achievement of full sale of the finished products.

RESULTS

The urgency of the problem of enterprise inventory optimization and effective management is due to the fact that the inventory condition has a decisive impact on the competitiveness of the company, its financial condition and financial results. It is impossible to ensure a high level of product quality and reliability of its supply to the consumers without the creation of an optimal value of inventories of the finished products and inventories of the raw materials, materials, unfinished products and other resources needed for a continuous and

smooth operation of the production process. The understated inventories of material resources may result in losses associated with a downtime, with an unmet demand, and hence to a loss of profit. On the other hand, the accumulation of surplus inventories binds the working capital of the enterprise; both a significant presence of inventories and their insufficient quantity cause the economic damage. In this regard, special importance is gained by the creation of methodological tools, enabling to quantify, analyze and forecast the various options for the formation of the inventory management system. (Alesinskaya, 2010)

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Therefore, all possible ways of rational use of resources, one of which is to determine the optimal value of inventories, gain more and more importance for the company.

The logistics inventory control system should be designed in a modern company with the aim of continuously providing the consumer with any kind of material resources. This goal is achieved by solving the following tasks:

- accounting of the current level of inventories at the warehouses of various levels;
- determination of the amount of guarantee (insurance) inventory;
- calculation of order size;
- determination of the time interval between the orders.

In order to identify the most prioritized products, as well as to structure the range of products according to their degree of participation in the company's earnings, we hold the ABC-analysis. The key moment of the ABC-analysis is in the Pareto principle: attention to the 20% of the factors enables to control 80% of the system.

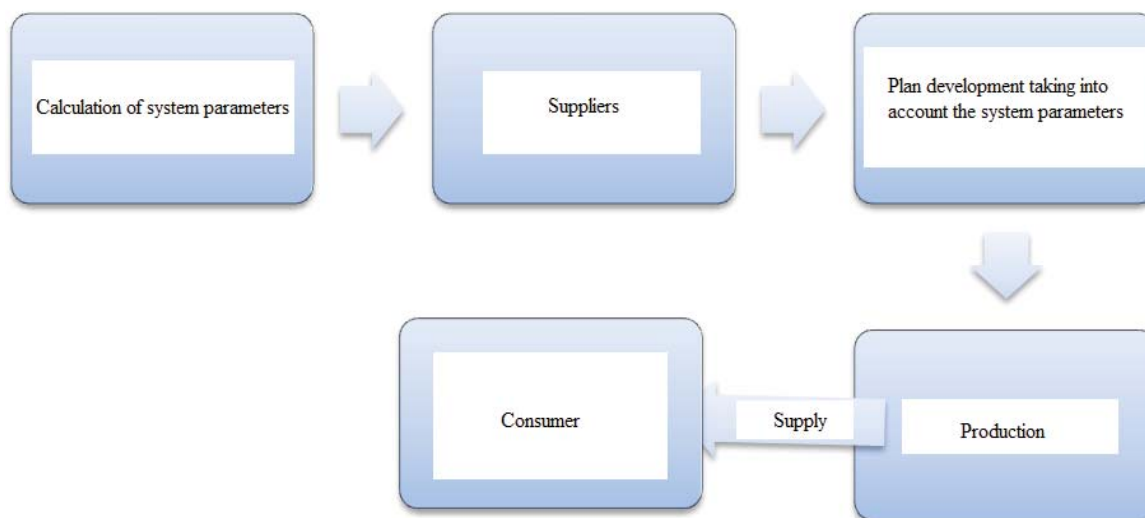
It follows that it is necessary to carry out a systematic analysis to structure the various business aspects according to the level of significance for the company. It makes no sense to invest in the efficiency increase across the board, since many of them will not give the desired result, and some will require additional efforts.

Planning and accounting of the finished products shall be carried out in natural and value terms. The conditionally natural indicators are used to produce the aggregated data about similar products. (Anikin, 2013)

At the company, the finished products are accepted for accounting at the actual production cost. The company implements sale in accordance with the terms and conditions of the supply agreement which establishes (provides) the timing and order of delivery (size of lots, shipment conditions, etc.), product range, price and other material terms and conditions. Shipment of goods from the warehouse is made based on orders of the marketing department or contracts with the buyers. The shipment is drawn by the consignment notes. Also the accounts department gives the invoice, bill or payment request according to the terms and conditions of the contract.

We compose the movement control scheme of material flows, which is presented in Figure 1. (Basovskiy, 2011)

Figure 1
MANAGING THE MOVEMENT OF MATERIAL FLOWS AT THE PROJECT INTRODUCTION



The customer is a consumer, and he/she makes an event management, and the manufacturer adapts to him/her, changing the rhythms of production, the system of transportation, storage and documentation.

In this regard, all the process management shall be implemented by the manufacturer, and in particular:

- 1) order to start and to complete the project;
- 2) distribution of obligations and responsibilities among the enterprise employees;
- 3) development of delivery plans with all the options:
 - 3.1. without fail,
 - 3.2. with a single fail,
 - 3.3. with repeated fails.
- 4) funds needed for the project:
 - 4.1. the joint funds are involved,
 - 4.2. amount of funds,
 - 4.3. documents, contracts,
 - 4.4. equipment.

All risks are always mainly related to delays in the supply of components, their quality, transportation and lack of consistency.

Notes: it is necessary to inform, if the processes have some time deviation.

To evaluate the efficiency of inventory management, first of all, it is necessary to identify and calculate the resources needed to implement the project within the organization. As it is offered to introduce the model of inventory management system, and it can be classified as a technique, it is necessary to describe the resources. First of all, we should calculate the need for human resources, namely the selection and hiring of personnel or training. Since the inventory management in the enterprise is carried out by the logistics department, it is necessary to consider the staff and the costs for its training, or the employees who will receive benefits for their work on the project.

Then we calculate the information resources, as well as the expenses for legal support of the project. Also it is necessary to calculate the costs for automation, namely the program

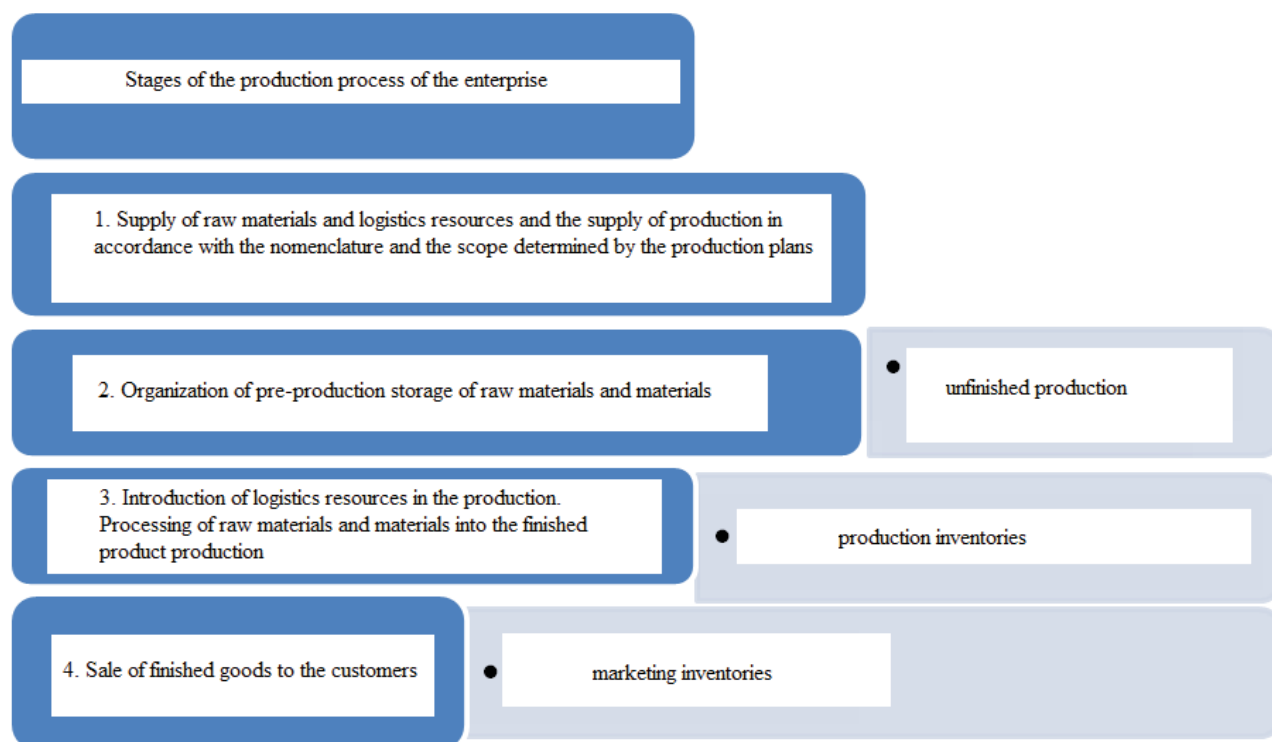
implementation (the creation of macro) in Excel. All operations of information processing will be performed in the program through the appropriate queries and macros. All necessary information will be provided in the screen forms and reports, as well as for printing.

The specificity of this project lies in the fact that the human resources are the main contributors to its value.

The main mechanism of the inventory management system, which should be introduced into the work of all the elements, is in the implementation of feedback principle. The essence of this principle is in the fact that, if the system management level has a control impact on its operating element, the system shall have a "feedback", which ensures the data supply on the new state of the whole system and evaluates the effectiveness of its functioning.

Based on the following scheme of the technological process, it is seen that the inventories appear on each of its stages, while a complete picture of the inventory condition is absent throughout the whole production cycle (see Fig. 2).

Figure 2
SCHEME OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE



CONCLUSION

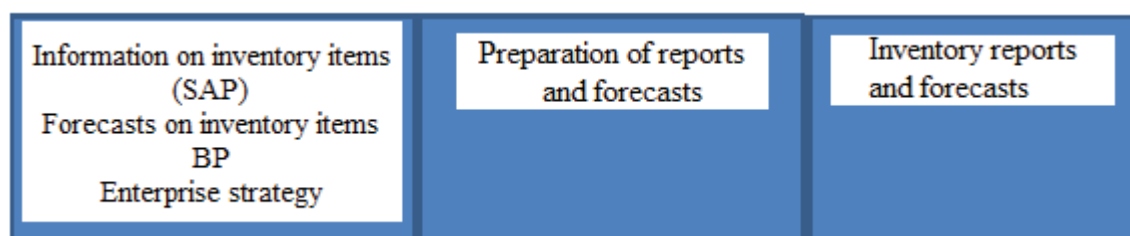
Calculation of the inventory norms in days is the norming process of inventories, while the calculation of inventory planned amount is called the inventory planning. These processes are inseparable and, as a rule, one process accompanies the other one. When using the economic and mathematical method, calculation of the inventory norm in days is often made using the moving average. Calculation of the inventory norm is made in several steps.

The first system level includes the storage program modules and the database, which accumulates the information on the movement of goods and work with the customers concerning the shipment of goods. (Bowersox, 2010)

At the enterprise, the inventory management specialist considers two sub-processes: gathering information (on the SAP system) and considering the turnover indicators.

We consider the forecasting and reporting process (see. Fig. 3).

Figure 3
THE FORECASTING AND REPORTING PROCESS



At the entry of this process, a specialist reviews the information on inventory items, which includes:

- 1) Raw materials and purchased parts,
- 2) Auxiliary materials,
- 3) Production,
- 4) Finished products,
- 5) Details of service life,
- 6) Advance payment.

For each of these items, the standard form is filled with a concern and a group of responsible persons is determined. The specialist looks through the fact (controlling), as well as receives the information on items from the group of responsible persons; based on this data, the inventory forecast is made. The system automatically calculates and generates the graphics based on the data.

One of the main goals is to achieve the targets set in the beginning of the year by the senior management.

It is assumed that on the second level the system consists of a variety of inventory management models, using the necessary mathematical apparatus for the evaluation of the current inventory condition and the development of recommendations for their effective management, but none of the models is used in this enterprise. To eliminate this drawback, it is offered to introduce one of the models of inventory management system, namely the model with a fixed order size, as it is the most convenient and inexpensive. In this system the order size for the inventory replenishment is a constant value. The time intervals, through which order placement is made, may be different in this case. The number of ordered products is established by the agreement between the supplier and the buyer. It is definite and fixed, and the order time is taken as a variable value. The purchase order for another batch of goods is given with a decrease in the inventory size at the warehouse up to the established threshold - the order point. The time intervals between the deliveries of successive batches of goods to the warehouse depend on the flow (consumption) intensity of material resources.

The third level includes the financial management model and rules that enable to monitor the inventory financial condition. It is estimated the economic effectiveness of the rules accepted for the inventory formation, is determined the financial resources for their acquisition and the overall financial strategy of inventory management.

It is very important to carry out an analysis of the automated information technologies in the work of logistics service of the suppliers and the customers. Currently, it is effective to

use two major automated information systems: SAP, which is the main, and "1C Accounting", which is auxiliary.

The SAP system is widely used in the service work. All necessary applications and orders are created with a help of special transactions ME21N and ME51N. Inside the ZF corporation, which includes the company, the transfer of applications is made using the electronic document management system EDI, which is one of the SAP program blocks. In this case, the application placed via EDI shall be automatically placed in the production scheduling program of the supplier. The supplier sends to the customer an electronic confirmation of order acceptance and an estimated delivery time of goods.

Also, as an example of the broad possibilities of the program, it should be noted the possibility of evaluating the supplier reliability. Using the transaction MF96, the program can compare the shipment time of goods ordered at the application with the actual date of shipment and make a comparative analysis, evaluating the supplier for 100 point scale.

If the supplier does not have the SAP system, it is possible to generate the output documents in PDF format with the automatic protection against changes. These applications are usually sent to the supplier by e-mail and their shipment time is specified based on them.

SUMMARY

On the basis of data on the number of goods delivered and the term of their delivery, the so-called "upstream supplies", which are the basis for the goods posting to the warehouse by the employees of internal logistics, are formed using the transaction VL06.

We consider the development of X project plan. Table 1 presents the stages of implementation of the inventory management system at the enterprise, work maintenance, input information and information obtained as a result of the implementation of each stage, as well as the costs for each phase implementation.

Table 1
THE STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT THE ENTERPRISE

Stages	Work maintenance	Input information	Output information	Costs, roubles
1. Formation of the initial data	Collection of background information: Inventory consumption, inventory norm, prices and terms of delivery, terms of delivery delays, costs for accommodation and storage of inventory, calculation of the optimal batch of goods	Price-lists of the suppliers, analytical accounting data, statistical and operational reporting documents, production plan project.	Summary tables on inventory norms, terms of delivery, inventory management costs	-
2. Modeling	Construction of the inventory movement graph	Calculated system parameters	Visual graphs of the inventory movement	1,000

3. Automation	Implementation, configuration and streamlining of the program under the enterprise, data entry	Program product description	Reports on the inventory movement, information on the order date and amount, information about the inventory balance at the warehouse	10,000-14,000
4. Staff training	Participation of specialists of the logistics department in a seminar on the inventory management	Price-list for the company's services, account, contract	The certificate of training completion	13,500
5. Drawing up a contract with the consumer	The agreement with KamAZ on the system work with a fixed order size		Supply agreement	2,000

From the point of view of increasing the inventory management efficiency, the reasonableness of the inventory norming is of great importance, since the reasonableness of inventory norms determines the actual inventory condition to a large extent.

Thus, the basis of the inventory management system in the modern enterprise is made by the inventory condition and environment analysis technologies, as well as the rules of decision-making for the inventory formation. The rules themselves may be implemented as the specialized program modules and instructions to the personnel.

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TEACHERS AND PARENTS ON THE FORMATION OF CIVIC IDENTITY IN THE PROCESS OF MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE

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ABSTRACT

The article investigates the process of formation of civil identity in the process of multicultural education of children of primary school age. One of the objectives, pursued by the Russian education, is the harmonious development of civic personality, relevant to historical traditions, contemporary structure and prospects of strengthening of the Federal state. And just multicultural education is able to provide a strong base, which matches the conditions of modern Russia. Especially relevant and important is the formation of civil identity for a generation just coming into life, for which the process of identity formation (as a civil, social, and personal) coincides with the process of socialization in general. The article presents the results of the survey among students parents and primary school teachers in secondary schools and gymnasiums of the Republic of Tatarstan. The methodology used in this study, revealed the ability of the model of multicultural education in shaping civic identity of the trainees. The development of national values, traditions, culture, knowledge about the peoples and ethnic groups of Russia begins with the pre-school age. Parents install for the children the national, religious values, starting from their birth. An important role in the study of readiness of teachers to implement the ideas of multicultural education is given to the study of its values and objectives. The peculiarity of teacher's work in the context of formation of civil identity is such presentation of the studied material, which can affect the attitude of the person toward himself, his family, his city, his country. School subjects of historical and social science cycle can contribute a lot to the realization of these tasks, facing the state.

Key words: multicultural education, multicultural upbringing, identity, civic identity.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern Russian society in recent years there is a condition, that is characterized as a crisis of identity, associated not only with the consequences of post-transformation socio-cultural “trauma”, but also with general features of modern society. The identity of modern Russians, was influenced by globalization in the socio-cultural sphere, accompanied by the abandonment of many traditional values. In this context, sociological science raises the question of the development of technologies and models of the formation of a new identity of young citizens of Russia, which has strategic importance for the successful future of the Russian statehood.

The education system is one of the main institutions of social reproduction and state security, one of the most effective instruments of cultural and political integration of the Russian society. Education is a leading factor in the preservation and development of national culture and language. (Thomas, 1977)

In today's world it is very important to ensure civil peace and social stability, to create favorable conditions of socialization of new generations. The future of the Russian state is largely determined by the effectiveness of political and civil institutions, territorial integrity, social motivation of the population, the success of economic reforms, the overall rate of

formation of the Russian political nation. Therefore, the modern Russian education should reflect the interests of Russian society and the state, associated with the formation of Russian civil identity. Holistic innovation system of multicultural education, taking into account state interests, national and ethno-cultural characteristics of the population, the conditions of intercultural dialogue and the tasks of designing inter-ethnic and interfaith harmony may meet such a request.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Multicultural education is revealed full enough in the definition of A. Thomas. According to him, "Multicultural education takes place when the particular person aspires to dealing with people of another culture, to understand their specific system of perception, cognition, thinking, their system of values and actions, to integrate new experience into his own cultural system to change it in accordance with a foreign culture. Multicultural education encourages, along with the knowledge of foreign culture, to the analysis of our own culture too".

One of the objectives, pursued by the Russian education, is the development of harmonious civic identity, respective to historical traditions, and contemporary structure and prospects of strengthening of the Federal state. And that multicultural education is able to provide a strong base, which matches the conditions of modern Russia.

The study of identity context, the mechanisms of its formation and functioning has attracted and continues to attract psychologists, philosophers, sociologists, anthropologists, political scientists. The term "identity" was introduced by E. Erickson and means the identity of the person with himself, taking his own image in a variety of personal relationships to the world. Civic identity is a collection of the most important civic values, which define the behavior of a person in society; understanding by the personality of the status of a citizen, the ability and willingness to carry out civic duties. (Vodolazhskaya, 2010)

Analysis of civic identity is contained in the works of T. Heidegger, J. Habermas, V. Hasle, F. Fukuyama. They appealed to the peculiarities of identity formation in poly-confessional communities, transformation of systems of identities, of individuals, influenced by socio-cultural factors. Issues on formation of civic identity under the influence of processes of globalization, is researched by R. G. Abdulatipov, Yu. V. Arutyunyan, L. D. Gudkova, A. V. Kuznetsova, Yu. A. Levada, V. I. Pantin, V. A. Yadov.

Civic identity is seen among many categories (along with sex, age, ethnic, religious and other identities) and is defined as the implementation of the basic needs of the individual in belonging to a group. It is "the awareness of belonging to the community of citizens of a state, having a meaningful sense to the individual; the phenomenon of over-personal consciousness, the characteristic (quality) of the civic community, characterizing it as collective subject". Under the "Russian civic identity" is the awareness of the identity of belonging to the community of citizens of the Russian state, having meaning for her, based on a characteristic of the Russian civic community, characterized as a collective subject. (Galaktionova, 2010)

Especially relevant and important the formation of civic identity is for a generation, just coming into life, for which the process of identity formation (as a civic, social, and personal) coincides with the process of socialization in general. If for the older generation the desire to replace a lost social ideals for the new ones, is associated with the pursuit of the recovery of the disturbed picture of the world, so for adolescents, with a desire to create picture of their world, both similar and not similar to the adults world, which teenagers are considered simultaneously to be their and of another's. In this respect, the search for his personal uniqueness, its content and structure is directly linked to the reflection of life plans,

purposes and ways of self-determination. In this regard, there is an urgent need to study the process of assigning children of their individual and cultural-historical past and the ability to truly design of your future.

The author, in collaboration with the Institute of development of education of the Republic of Tatarstan with the support of the North Ossetian state pedagogical Institute in order of approbation of teaching materials and teaching materials on the formation of Russian civic identity in a system of general education, a survey was conducted among parents of pupils and teachers of primary classes in secondary schools and gymnasiums of the Republic of Tatarstan. The authors have made the questionnaire - a tool for the realization of the survey. This technique made it possible to reveal the attitude of adults to the problem of formation of civil identity among primary school students. The main purpose of the monitoring was to identify the ability of the model of multicultural education in shaping civic identity of the trainees. And related the main purpose of this monitoring is to determine the effectiveness of multicultural education in the formation of Russian civil identity of the students. The study involved 300 teachers from various secondary schools, as participating and not participating in the pilot program, and 1300 parents (stipulated in technical specifications).

The monitoring covers the entire educational process, integrating the academic, extracurricular and educational activities of the educational institution. (Zastupova, 2007)

RESULT

The Republic of Tatarstan is a bi-cultural space and bilingual practices are widely used on its territory. For children of primary school age, it is important to design a comfortable space in educational institutions. According to the study 40% of the children speak Russian at home, a small portion – 20% of the Tatar and more than a third of respondents – 39% - both Russian and Tatar. In the experimental program children of various nationalities attended it. According to the data of 2010, in the Republic of Tatarstan there are 48.5 per cent of Tatars and 43.3 per cent are Russians. The guys identified their nationality as follows: – 68% are the Tatars, 29% - are Russians, 2% did not know their nationality. It is worth saying that this poll shows a relatively high level of ethnic identity formation.

According to the contingency table on the issues of participating in the program and spoken language - it has equal distribution of respondents. Approximately half of the children as in mono-linguistic families and bilingual families were participants in the program and significant differences in the experimental and control groups are not observed. Also, the majority of children say that they love to listen to stories about the history of their country. This reflects the interest to learning and interest to the traditions of his native land.

The development of national values, traditions, culture, knowledge about the peoples and ethnic groups of Russia begins with pre-school age. Parents instill in children the national, religious values, starting from their birth. Despite the fact that the majority of respondents do not visit Church or mosque with their parents, however the difference is small. Almost half of the students of the second grades (46%) answered that they attend together with their parents, the proposed types of religious organizations. The dominant half of the sample (54%) admitted that they do not visit such places. (Ioffe, 2015)

It is important to note that children have a fairly high sense of patriotism, regardless if they are learning by the experimental program or not. 92% of guys would like to defend the Homeland in times of danger. Also 90% of the respondents would like to live in Russia and not in any other country. Depending on the participation in the pilot program, 59% of children been asked, participating in the program, indicate the name of the state in which they

live and 41% of children not participating in the program, specify the name of the state. The difference is not so great, considering 5% of sampling error, but it exists.

As it was already mentioned, children in the second grade are ready to defend the Homeland, want to be the President, happy to collect trash, make friends. They are mostly clean morally and have the bright aspirations. Education must not only form something new in them, but it is important to keep them so clean. For a child, his birthplace is his country, as 46% of the children have noted, it is his land (23%), home (13%) and the place where he was born - 9%.

Today's students, pupils of the fourth classes were able to identify the colors of the Russian flag without any problems. The majority of respondents (95 % of the students) said, that the Russian flag has three-color structure: white, blue, red. It should be noted that the majority of students have also noted these colors in the correct sequence. This indicates a high level of knowledge of the state symbols with the students.

Diagnostics of information competence demonstrates a fairly high awareness of children in various civil and law matters. The most important parts of the emotional component is the sense of pride or shame, caused by the civic community and belonging to it. The children's consciousness reflects, the contradictions of the modern situation in Russian society – on the one hand the low standard of living and social polarization (including low salaries and pensions, social stratification), and the sense of pride is mostly based on sports achievements, achievements in science and culture.

Under the willingness of a teacher to implement multicultural educational model is understood the availability for him of a clearly formulated positive self-concept. The teacher should vary with:

- maturity and emotional stability, high level of his own intellectual and multicultural development, basic general and professional culture, developed skills of pedagogical communication;
- the presence of motives for cooperation with the children;
- awareness of the level of responsibility for the provision of assistance and support to each child.

An important role in the study of readiness of teachers to implement the ideas of multicultural education is given to the study of its values and objectives.

More than half of teachers believe, that children go to school with great pleasure – 70% and with pleasure – 21%. For 7% of the teachers this question caused some difficulties. Teachers teach the child communication skills and contribute to the formation of good behavior of the student, 94% of the teachers interviewed say so.

DISCUSSION

The peculiarity of the teacher's work in the context of formation of civil identity, is such a presentation of the studied material, which can affect the attitude of the person toward himself, his family, his city, his country. School subjects of historical and social science cycle can contribute to the realization of these challenges facing the state.

Most of the interviewed teachers believe that educational institutions clearly play a direct role in the formation of ideas of patriotism and civic identity; 97% of respondents think so, and only 3% were undecided. There were no negative answers for this question.

An important set of questions concerned the assessment by teachers of quality of experimental methods for multicultural education in elementary school.

The majority of teachers, 88% noted that the method is interesting, but needs improvement, 4% believe that the technique is complex and does not reach its goals, and only 2% noted the perfection of the discussed techniques, 6% were undecided.

In some assessments of methodological materials, were mainly noted well-designed workbooks (41%), interesting training material, with a lot of didactic games (36%) and beauty in the design (7%).

As for the observations, it is noted that there were many errors (66%), 10% of teachers believe that the new textbooks are not adapted to independent work and workbooks are poorly designed. But in general, the interest of teachers in the implementation of the pilot program is very high.

Teachers noted that there are some difficulties for children with perception of the material (89%) and only 5% believed, that the material is easy to digest. For 6% of teachers, the question caused difficulties.

It is important in this situation to accommodate the wishes of teachers on professional development under this program and educational seminars – 95% of teachers.

CONCLUSION

Summing up a survey of experts, it can be noted, that teachers clearly play a direct role in the formation of ideas of patriotism and civic identity. Experimental methods of teaching seem interesting for teachers, but require further development, and teachers express their interest in it. Teachers noted a number of comments and believe that there are some difficulties with the perception of the material.

Thus, the relevance of the study of the process of formation of civic identity is mostly high in childhood, as it co-insides with the process of their awareness of themselves and their place in the world. The education of youth in the spirit of recognition of cultural values and ideals helps to maintain the existing social order, at the same time it contributes to social changes, taking place in connection with the reassessment of existing knowledge and implementation of new methods and technologies. In general, the children, participating in the survey, have sufficient civic identity – are aware of their nationality, involved in the process of learning the historical aspects, have information about the traditions of their region.

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TROLLING IN RUSSIAN MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the special type of speech behavior – trolling. It is noted that trolling arises as a reaction to changes of media and from anonymous network communication turns into the actively used by traditional media speech practice. Trolling intentionally can be characterized as the self-affirmation destroying of communication, rough correction of the polemist who “strew red herrings” from a polemic subject or an offer to have fun, remove stress. In the dialogical speech trolling structurally represents the metatext stimulating remark that does not assume the answer. In the monological written language it is a way of maintaining author's speech party. Semantic forms of trolling are allocated: roughness, a jeer, sarcasm, or a bantering, mockery over speaker, an outgaming of the ambiguity, uncertainty or frank nonsense in someone's speech.

Key words: *trolling, provocation, mockery, media text, speech practice.*

INTRODUCTION

As computer-mediated communication has been spreading, from the very beginning its researchers noticed a specific type of verbal behavior on the internet on different interactive platforms - chat rooms, forums, comments on news portals etc., and that is trolling. The aggressive character of trolling was highlighted already in the first references to it, displayed in eagerness to assert oneself by means of rudeness and often by mocking derision towards other people. The vast majority of researchers found that trolling causes breach of network etiquette, aggressive intrusion into internet communication, violation of ethical standards [Baker 2001; Donath 1999; Shin 2008]. The aggressive tendency of this type of communication was emphasized by Whitney Phillips, who described the phenomenon of network trolling: "For trolls strong negative emotions such as sadness, despair or pain (collectively referred to as "butthurt") are burning in the bright neon lights targets. Trolls torment and bite their victims, until the metaphorical blood goes and then represent this blood as the evidence of their superiority and the weakness of victims" [Phillips 2015: 195].

However, other researchers do not constrain trolling only by destructive outpourings and speak about a playful character of trolling that lures interlocutors into a prolonged discussion of some topic [Herring, Job-Sluder, Scheckler and Barab 2010], or involves them into fun and exhilaration [Buckels, Trapnell & Paulhus 2014]. In this regard, researchers find some positive effect in ‘trolling’ interference in communication if it helps with truth seeking or if it is aimed at revitalization of network communication, entertainment of communication and if it is not offensive to participants of communication [Semenov, Shusharina 2011]. Therefore, two intentions of trolling are considered to be main: rude self-actualization that leads to destruction of communication, or mischief, verbal fun, invitation to have fun.

The authors identify psychological conditions of trolling emergence among which the most important is a network environment, where such features rule as anonymity of communication, instantaneousness of information distribution and audience diffuseness [these features are mentioned, for example, in works by Van Dijk 1999; Castells 2006].

Psychologists note that a troll in the network is a troublemaker, an instigator [Binns 2012], an aggressor, an inciter, a stirrer that is created 'to be an evil-doer and do harm' [Ksenofontova 2009: 290].

Because of trolling, researchers often speak about one more negative outpouring of the network communication – flaming: trolling is a separate utterance, a speech act, flaming is polylogical interaction [Vorontsova 2016; Spiridonova, Tretyakova 2012]. There are works in which trolling and flaming are identical [Semenov, Shusharina 2011; Lutovinova 2013]. We consider the following approach to the differentiation of these concepts more productive: "In online discourse, these communicative phenomena correlate to each other as a cause and result: trolling is a reason, flaming is a result. <...> flaming is the effective result of trolling, the achievement of the addresser's communicative goal" [Vorontsova 2016: 111]. Indeed, flaming will appear in case if a provocation of the troll targets has desired result, other participants are being involved in the communication, and the scandal is being flamed within the discussion ('flame' means "a hot glowing body of ignited gas that is generated by something on fire"), with no place any longer for the interaction of semantic positions.

Summarizing the existing experience of studying trolling, it is stated that in most cases researchers agree that trolling is an anonymous speech strategy inherent in network, which purpose is the destruction of communication through provocative actions [Akulich 2012; Vnebrachnykh 2012; Vorontsova 2016; Ksenofontova 2009; Semenov, Shusharina 2011 etc.]. In general, trolling is considered as non-cooperative, destructive, aimed at the escalation of a conflict speech strategy, harmful for microclimate of dialogue (polylogue) space" [Nemyka, Ushakov 2012: 68]. When describing the verbal behavior of trolls the following main traits are distinguished: being provocative, aggressive in refutation of common opinions and arguing *ad hominem*. [Vorontsova 2016]. If trolling not being aggressive is aimed at engaging the participants in fun, entertainment and this strategy is successful, a dialogue aimed at the interaction of semantic positions is over. Enjoying themselves, participants move away from the starting point of topic where the dialogue began. Therefore, trolling is a conversational turn that is monologue-oriented and that interrupts communication.

Trolling with its focus on self-presentation, interruption of communicative contact, avoiding to share the meanings is of much of interest for psychologists, sociologists, communication scientists. In recent times it has attracted the attention of medialinguists [Galichkina 2012; Lutovinova 2013]; however, the definition of trolling given in these articles as a special speech genre of internet discourse causes us deep doubts: according to M. M. Bakhtin, genre is a type of semantic interaction, while trolling aims at the interruption of this interaction. Therefore, trolling does not always have the status of the genre.

Our analysis of media speech shows trolling has spread beyond the network, treated as linguistic fashion and is also found in other media, both in dialogical communication and written monological texts. Some researchers have noted penetration of various aspects of trolling outside the network, for example in the form of jokes and ironic comments in everyday usage [Vorontsova 2016]. Speech behavior of trolls has been applied by printed and audiovisual media and is widely found in the dialogical and monological media speech. The verb "to troll" firstly emerged in Russian network jargon in TV speech. The meaning of the verb 'to troll' through the characterization of communication situations of trolling is the main issue of this article. For better understanding of the phenomenon of trolling a further thinking over is needed.

THE DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT 'TROLLING'

Trolling is a special type of communication behavior in mass media that appeared as a reaction to the changes of conditions of their functioning. The prerequisites of its spread include a considerable increase of the quantity of newspapers, magazines, TV channels that entailed intensification of texts exchange. At the same time the number of those mass media publications has increased which aim is not to inform an audience of the news about the outside world, but to go on communication. Hence, there are a lot of texts that inform people not about what, where, when and how something has happened, but about what, where, when and how somebody said something. Trolling is not against the drawbacks of the world – it accompanies never-ending, sometimes senseless communicating. In a global dialogue of mass media texts trolling is a separate speech activity that accompanies someone's speech act, someone's speech activity. Trolling is discovered in the information noise as an instigating-stimulating conversational turn that either receives no response or receives it.

Someone's confusion, uncertainty in something said, or, vice versa, excessive self-confidence, communicative mistakes are psychological conditions for trolling in an oral speech. Linguistic prerequisites for trolling are a multi-style variation of language means, polysemy, uncertainty or ambiguity of words and expressions that give an opportunity to juggle with words, perform a thematic shift, create an alogism (illogical reasoning) that disambiguates a pathetic element, a stylistic contrast; in oral speech linguistic prerequisites for trolling are outvoicing, displacement of semantic accents in someone's speech by intonation emphasis or by repetitions of those keywords in the opponent's utterance that the opponent himself or herself does not consider to be key ones. Let's turn to the analysis of the research material.

TROLLING IN ORAL DIALOGICAL SPEECH

Trolling is met in talk-shows, it adds acuteness to a dialogue and lowers semantic density and dialogue tension. Frequency of use of this communicative practice says about the formation of a sustainable model of doing TV programs when, for example, a few implacable opponents are invited simultaneously, the communication between them is based on the verge of foul. Talk-show presenters support this style of communication in participants indulging in them desire to assert themselves.

For example, the program "The Meeting Place" from 7/10/2016, on NTV, in which there was a discussion on the release in Poland that day the feature film "Volhynia" by Wojtek Smarzowski. We could see voice trolling behavior of many those participants. First of all, it manifested itself in shouting down, interrupting in an aggressive manner. Of course, the conversation was not about the artistic merits of the film, but the relationship between the citizens of neighboring states. And the most important issue of the discussion was 'why in Polish mass media accusations against Russia are again resounding in connection with the reminiscences about the massacres of Poles in Volhynia (the Volyn tragedy)'. However, the discussion did not develop into a deep one.

The participants of the discussion interrupt and shout each other down, accusing their opponents of telling lies. During the program, trying to defend oneself from trolling, participants now and then encouraged each other to present the facts in a correct way to stop interrupting, shouting down opponents, distorting the facts. But no one listened to that. Thus, one of the participants P. Zhovnirenko (a representative of the "Ukrainian position"), declared that "*Bandera had nothing to deal with what happened in Volhynia, because in the time when all that happened (the Volyn tragedy), he was in a concentration camp*". For the sake of

fairness (and not for justification of nationalism) it should be said that, according to historical records, Bandera indeed was in German concentration camp from the 5th of July 1941 to the summer of 1945, so he could not take part in the crimes committed in Volhynia during the summer of 1943. But Mikhail Delyagin, Zhovnirenko's opponent, selected the most absurd idea from the words of the latter not listening to any arguments, started to chant, shouting down all around: "*Moskals did do all that! It is all Moskals to blame!*" This behavior of the debater, of course, gave no way for the opponent to convey any facts which underpinned his conceptual position.

The program presenter's speech did not lack traits of trolling either. For example, Olga Belova asked a Polish disputant Zygmunt Dzenzelovskiy "*What for don't you like Ukrainians?*" The question that sounded like a speech incitement at first caught the disputant napping: the question contained presupposition with which Zygmunt did not agree: Polish people do not like the Ukrainians. At first Dzenzelovskiy said quietly (*I have no such feeling*), but very quickly started to shout out: "*There is no hostility to the Ukrainians in Poland, no! Forget it!*" That was because in response to that beginning a debater, who disagreed with Zygmunt, silenced the enemy, shouting, varying synonyms for the word lying: "*The Absolute lie! Lame! Dislike is huge! It's a lie. You are a liar!*" There was no analysis of the problem, of course, in such circumstances. There were shouting, everyone showed his presence. They "spilled" to the audience a portion of emotions and went away, all remained of the same opinion. There was no movement of a thought. It was a show of shouting out debaters.

In another issue of the same program from 11/10/2016, which discussed the results of the meeting of Erdogan and Putin in Goa, trolling gains an independent meaning: the motion of senses through all the thematic vectors stopped completely, the presenters confine their cooperation with the program participants only to a play of shifting the right to speak, the participants themselves see their contribution to the program only in jumping all over someone, expressing their doubts about the dialogue-capability of the opponent. Let us quote that part of the dialogue where the presenter and the participants of the discussion try on the roles of trolls:

Sergei Zheleznyak: *Russia offers cooperation. Russia did not spoil relations with Turkey, the incident was...*

Andrey Norkin in unison with **SZ** addresses someone: *Wait, now you'll rush...*

Sergei Zheleznyak: *Once again, wait, may I finish? <...>*

Andrey Norkin (interrupting): *Wait, we're ready to break into the emotions. Wait, you'll rush now...*

Olga Belova: *Yes, ready. Crack!*

It is seen from the fragment that the presenters are playing up the joining of the dialogue by one more communication participant A. Nikonov thrice, playing a joke on him. First time to give him the floor the presenter addressed directly to him using the metaphorical verb: "*Now you'll rush*". Second time the presenter warned about giving the floor to the disputant addressing already the audience: "*We're ready to break into the emotions*". O. Belova caught the tactics of trolling and declared for the third time as though gave the command by the beginning of a running" "*Crack!*" Game of the presenters in giving a word to the opponent latently leads the audience to a thought that the position of the discussant with whom they play does not deserve to be taken seriously.

The continuation of a conversation also confirms the same:

Alexander Nikonov (a writer): *Some nonsense...*

Andrey Norkin: *So, where's nonsense?*

Sergei Zheleznyak: *Everything is always nonsense for you.*

Alexander Nikonov: *The wisest of the wisest said, he lets, that is now in Russia a series of Turkish goods. Yes! Tomatoes are not the only thing we'll have. Now the whole group will come to us. So, when they told us...*

Sergei Zheleznyak: *Are you promoting citrus fruit?*

Alexander Nikonov: *We are closing...*

Andrey Norkin: *That is you, Alexander, do you think that the tomatoes are citrus?*

Alexander Nikonov: *We close our farmers, come on...*

Sergei Zheleznyak: *Yes, citrus fruit have been allowed! Where are our producers? Where are citrus fruit?*

Alexander Nikonov: *And the other products...*

Olga Belova: *For all I've read, there is a question about citrus and peaches, which we do not grow.*

Sergei Zheleznyak: *The citrus are not the tomatoes! Let me tell you the truth!*

Andrey Norkin: *Gentlemen, wait, Sergey Vladimirovich, Alexander, Alexander... Alexander, wait! When you criticize your opponent for nonsense, you yourself must not talk such nonsense. While about tomatoes... Wait.*

Alexander Nikonov: *Don't you know that I am a torch of thought?*

Andrey Norkin: *Yes. O, my God! If you weren't a torch of thought, we wouldn't have known you, really. But unfortunately, even a highly intelligent person must realize the difference between citrus fruit and tomatoes. Love tomatoes – eat, yes.*

As we can see, this was a flow of stimulating replication, to which there was no answer, and no one was waiting for it. So the panelists were only trolling each other, juggling with words, not discussing the problem.

Then, the presenter picks his opponent (A. Nikonov) upon the inaccuracy of his used phrase: *Now the whole group will come to us.* Some fear is felt in this disputant's phrase, but the reason of fear is not clear: the generalized word 'group' only equivocates the meaning and does not clarify it. Such a vague phrasing turns into the cause for A. Norkin to start trolling the programme participant, scornfully expressing perplexity by the question (*do you think that the tomatoes are citrus?*), the reason for which the disputant himself did not give. The next presenter's objection sounds either preaching-mocking (*even a highly intelligent person must realize the difference between citrus fruit and tomatoes*), or rude-admonitory (*... you yourself must not talk such nonsense*). Another disputant (Zheleznyak) evolves a pointless dispute: *"Are you promoting citrus fruit? Yes, citrus fruit have been allowed! Where are our producers? Where are citrus fruit?"*

A. Nikonov joins the discussion about Syria and tries to 'stop it', starting talking about contents of fridges of Russian people:

S. Bagdasarov goes on speaking about something.

A. Nikonov interrupts: *Look, you are talking about this Syria for so much time, although 99.9 percent of Russians are interested not in Syria, but a fridge.*

S. Bagdasarov: *Go for the program...to another studio. Are you off your head? Talk about fridges in the nearby room. Is he crazy?*

A. Nikonov: *And there will be no international tension in the world at once.*

S. Bagdasarov: *What has a fridge to do with all this?*

A. Norkin: *Well, it's just because someone's mind is in one place, someone's in another. Semyon Abramovich, OK. Do I understand you correctly, that it is not worth looking for deep meaning in Erdogan's statements toward America, critical ones?*

The third participant (Bagdasarov) perceives the removing of the discussion topic into another one as trolling, and in response begins to insult his opponent appealing both to the presenters and show audience: *“Are you off your head? Talk about fridges in the nearby room. Is he crazy?”*

This part of dialogue comes to the end with the jeer stated by Norkin to Nikonov: *it's just because someone's mind is in one place, someone's in another*. The statement about *"uncertainty of the mind location"* has a rough hint, a jeer. So all main participants "muffled" the opponent, cleared away the place for themselves, having approved only themselves in the right to act at a discussion platform.

Thus, in the dialogical media speech trolling acts in the form of a shouting, insults, a sneer, transfer of a conversation topic to other course, jeers, hints, etc. The trolling purpose in these circumstances is to turn the speech of another into extraneous noise in two purposes: against the background of "going silent" of another to be heard most or to manage to mark out some idea seeming important. Trolling in the dialogical speech structurally appears in the form of "meek" remarks, i. e. the stimulating remarks provocations which are not receiving a reaction. As the main forms of trolling in media are allocated: mockery, ridiculing and meaninglessness of someone else's statements, a jeer over the opponent, his provocation on rough behavior. The most important ways of expression of these forms are scandalous speech games, the basis of which is using an ambiguity of the statement, thematic shift, an alogism in a material presentation, removal of pathetics and reaccentuation.

TROLLING IN WRITTEN MONOLOGICAL SPEECH

In a monological text, the trolling is used, on the one hand, to add spice to the flow of information, provocation (that activates the use of thematic shifts and alogism). On the other hand, it may stop mindless dialogue to dissipate the information flow (various means of creating comic effect are involved). In the first case, we can speak about the destructive nature of trolling, which becomes the noise in information flow. In the second case, the destruction of the dialogue has a constructive basis, cleaning information flow of unnecessary information. Let us consider the examples.

One of the roughest methods of trolling, often used by mass media, is argumentation ad hominem. This is a deliberate departure from the subject of communication marked by or being an attack on an opponent's character: "when in an ad hominem manner, the subject is sent completely to the back and the attack is directed to the personality of an opponent. This is poignant, angry and rude manner" [Schopenhauer].

Attacking the person aims at the destruction of communication not with strong arguments, but through the derailing of an interlocutor as a personality. This technique is used in cases when a troll opponent's position is generally convincing, and his arguments initially seem to be stronger. So, in the text «Beyond insolence» (Life.ru. 29.10.2016) the provocation was expressed already in a negative evaluation of a rough title, which was an evaluation not only of the situation but of the person who had expressed this point of view. The author's main task was to form the atmosphere in which the arguments of K. Raikin and supporting him O. Tabakov did not have any chance to be heard and their position turns into the information noise. The matter is that at the beginning of the text the other's voice (K. Raikin) sounds in an author's modal frame of indignation: *“I can't believe this is really happening. The director of the “Satyricon” theatre Konstantin Raikin says with a straight face there are censorship and violation of creativity freedom in Russia. It is not for cases of State repressions in response to sharp political satire or tough depiction of our society's*

vices. *But for citizens' clear outrage that their taxes now and then are being used to demonstrate the dirty acts of pedophilia and to desecrate religious shrines on public sites*".

K. Raikin's message was set as obviously absurd. Usage of simple words (*really happening, with a straight face*) together with extended nomination of the opponent served to simplify the thesis for the audience; the antithesis (*tough depiction of our society's vices – clear outrage*) in combination with adversative "but" in a strong position added irony to the statement; and naturalistic details (*the dirty acts of pedophilia*) completely negated the opponent's position. Later, the naturalness of the text in transfer of the events on the stage was increasing, details were becoming uglier. *"Furthermore this Christian priest is passionately kissing a male, blasphemes the Holy communion, resorts to cannibalism, he also prays before the crucifix, which depicts a nude woman hanging above the stage. There is also a sexual relationship with a child in the performance"*. Thus, the author provoked a wave of indignation of the audience. The original thesis of the opponent about the need for censorship was discreetly replaced by the discussion on the problem of media coverage of pedophilia. It allowed moving on to the personality of the opponent, completely ignoring the original topic: *"Raikin calls such protest against that filthiness as an attempt to violate the creativity freedom. I'm afraid that is not that kind of freedom for which Gumilev was shot, Mandelstam was buried in an unmarked grave and Akhmatova had being harassed"*. Merging into one semantic unit a stylistically painted noun "filthiness" and the names of famous Russian poets (*Gumilev, Mandelstam, Akhmatova*) were perceived sarcastically. Again, it turned the audience against Raikin's arguments, however convincing they were. By the way, these arguments were presented in a very truncated version.

Direct binding of the personality was shown in the following extract: *"And after all this, Raikin dares to demand from the Ministry for more money, although this year the theatre has received approximately 235 billion rubles. ... Remember it, Tabakov was twice caught in the theft of budget funds, and Raikin has been building a 19-storey hotel for his theatre company. Thus, the show takes actually a surreal shape"*. The choice of unconfirmed information was already stylistically painted, lack of strong arguments was substituted by the abundance of numbers, reinforcing negative images of an insatiable dealer (Raikin) and a repeat offender (Tabakov).

At the end of the text the author brought the readers to the discussion of global ethical issues in the arts, thus expanding the context of the original statements and giving a common opinion for a point of view: *"There is an opinion that it is immoral in itself to spend money out of our pockets against our will to subsidize creative experiments. Art should try to be independent and in demand. Then the audience will vote rouble for what is interesting"*.

Thus, in trolling argumentation ad hominem is a systematic substitution of selected topics, with the aim to avoid the initially strong arguments and its subsequent ridicule through the insult of the opponent. This is a crude form of trolling and various means of expression of the negative evaluation are used.

Often in publications of online newspapers by the number of expression means the comic modal frame creates which isn't corresponding to a tragic situation at the text. For example, refer to the article in the newspaper "Fontanka", "On Shuvalovsky avenue a seamstress fought off a rapist with a hammer" (Fontanka.ru. 7.09.2015). The text began with an absurd phrase: *"An attempt of sexual assault on a seamstress in the Primorsky district turned out to be a failure. A woman fought off a naked rapist with a hammer"*. Calling the failed rape of a *failure*, the author got on the perpetrator's, not the victim's side, for whom the result could be called luck, such a paraphrase made the statement absurd. Moreover, the pun *fought off with a hammer* gave additional absurdity to the statement. Additional details (*a*

naked rapist) promoted not empathy and compassion, but rather unsavory. The object of sympathy stated in the title was substituted later in the text: “*The "Fontanka" has learned, late in the evening of 6 September at the 41st house on Shuvalovsky avenue passers-by saw the man without clothes and with a broken head. He asked for help. Doctors hospitalized him and the police at the plentiful traces of blood easily came to the tailoring of clothing. Where was a frightened 31-year-old seamstress with injuries*”. Note that for the description of the offender the author used linguistic means as whole forming the image of the victim: description of the environment (*at the 41st house, passers-by*), time of day (*late in the evening*), a detailed description of the man (*man without clothes and with a broken head*), his actions (*asked for help*) and the actions of the people around him (*doctors hospitalized, the police at the plentiful traces of blood easily came*), etc. At the same time, the woman was described in a red tape style, typical for police reports (*31-year-old seamstress with injuries*) that anonymized the real victim, turning it into a subject of civil legal relations. Contrast could also be seen in the absence of negative evaluation of the crime, while in relation to the victim, we saw a negative estimated conversational nomination a *lender* (which, by the way, in combination with the mention of the hammer clearly directed the reader to the precedent text, much transforming it).

The irony of the ending was created by the combination of metaphor and introductory words: “*As the woman's friends reported by the "Fontanka", she turned to the Investigation Committee with a statement about the committed crime against her. Her active resistance, however, yet stands on the way of justice. An aspirant rapist, a 26-year-old native of the city of Kogalym, received a serious head injury and may not be questioned*”.

All designated linguistic tools in the aggregate deprived the situation of tragedy, and the characters are in roles which did not meet their original position. In the absence of due ethical assessment of the situation, the irony directed against the victim sounds like a trolling jeer.

Trolling is active in cases when other means of debate do not work because the opponent is not able to listen to reasonable arguments. Here's how the speech was presented in the response of the official representative of Russian Foreign Ministry Maria Zakharova to the message about the renaming of Ukrainian cities:

"After such decisions which are completely detached from historical realities, I honestly started to worry about possible reduction the names of such cities as Kherson, Zaporizhia", Zakharova said at a briefing in Sochi (Zakharova joked about renaming of Ukrainian cities. RIA Novosti. 19.05.2016).

Mockery did not accept a rude form because there was a lack of understanding, but it was easy to restore the unsaid to anyone – so the absurdity of the Ukrainian legislators' behavior was exposed to the limit. Trolling demonstrates the position for breaking of the meaning exchange if there was no other way to communicate.

Another constructive effect of trolling is ridiculing the meaninglessness of statements, actions, and activities of a person. An example was in the article "Christ, Buddha, Tutankhamun, Genghis Khan are great Ukrainians! Only Pushkin is a Jew..." (Komsomolskaya Pravda. 13.03.2015). In the title, of course, one could catch the irony, which was developing further in the text: *This world-historical discovery is made by a scientist from the sovereign Valery Bebik. Bebik is not some kind of village self-taught historian. He is a decent pundit – Doctor of Political Sciences, Candidate of Psychological Sciences, Professor, Vice-rector of University "Ukraine", Chairman of the Ukrainian Association of Political Sciences... In the 90's he worked as a chief advisor in press-service, in administration of first presidents of Ukraine Kravchuk and Kuchma. Nowadays he is a*

head of the working group on social communications of the Public Humanitarian Council under the President of Ukraine. The presenter of the radio program "From the Depths of Millennia". His scientific articles are regularly published in the official organ of the Verkhovna Rada "Voice of Ukraine".

A listing of all academic titles within the text was trolling; especially with a regard to the first ironic nomination which used the negative structure (*not some kind of village self-taught historian*). An important role in creating the ironic tone was played by the arrangement of facts, which made the scientist's discoveries meaningless. One could feel banter of the research scientist, whose discoveries made under pressure of political expediency. Trolling with humorous techniques aims at cleansing the information space from extra "noise".

CONCLUSION

Summing up the result, we should note that trolling from anonymous network communication turned into the actively used by traditional media speech practice. Thus, trolling intentionally can be characterized differently: sometimes as the self-affirmation destroying of communication, sometimes as rough correction of the polemist who "strew red herrings" from a polemic subject, and sometimes this is an offer to have fun, remove stress. In the dialogical speech trolling structurally represents as the metatext stimulating remark which does not assume the answer. In the monological written text it is a way of maintaining the author's speech party. Semantic forms of trolling are various: roughness, a jeer, even sarcasm, and sometimes – a bantering, mockery over speaker, an outgaming of the ambiguity, uncertainty or frank nonsense in someone's speech.

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ENDNOTE

However, T. A. Vorontsova tends to distinguish verbal aggression and trolling, arguing that "the ultimate goal of the aggressor is in capturing of communicative space and turning a dialogue into a monologue", and "the gaming essence of trolling is in its absolutely opposite objective – to initiate or intensify communication process and ignoring of aggressive trolling actions is regarded as a communicative failure" [2016: 113]. With that approach to distinction there is no understanding of difference of the dialogue. It may be treated as the interaction of semantic positions, and may be understood as a direct replication, without taking into account the dynamics of the meanings which can be in process. To put it more precisely, trolls provoke the continued replication, but, due to ignoring the general topic of conversation, communication apart of main topic, trolls obviously destroy a dialogue as an exchange of meanings.

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FRAUD IN RUSSIA: HISTORY AND PRESENT

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with fraud as the corpus delicti under the current criminal legislation of Russia, as well as the stages of this type of criminal activity development during the Soviet and pre-Soviet period. The study the ways of fraud commitment such as deception and the breach of trust. The opinions of various authors on deception content and form are assessed critically. The varieties of modern fraudulent acts in Russia and in foreign countries are analyzed. They describe the most well-known cases of fraud in our own and other countries as an example. Fraud includes necessarily not only the moment of deception, but also the element of confidence. This dual essence of fraud is clearly manifested in the establishment and the activities of various financial companies. According to the RF Federal Law № 78-FL issued on March 30, 2016 the Russian Federation Criminal Code was amended by the article 172² "Organization of activities for the raise of funds and (or) other property", which provides the criminal liability for the organization of financial pyramid activities. In order to improve the measures of fraud fighting it is proposed to create a public authority, which will be focused on fraud counteraction, including the one performed by organized groups, criminal association (criminal organization) of a transnational or an interregional type.

Key words: *fraud, deception, breach of trust.*

INTRODUCTION

Fraud is an act which was criminalized many centuries ago. The mention of a fraud is found in the first written sources of right. For example, property frauds (stellio natus) in ancient Rome were met as often as in our time. Different ways for a theft commitment by deception existed in different periods of society development.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The basis of the study were the international legal acts, the RF Constitution and the Criminal Code of Russian Federation. They used historical and legal, formal and logical, systematic and structural, specific and sociological and statistical methods and the method of comparative law during the study.

RESULTS

Deception is the essence of fraud, but whether any fraud should be punished? The basis of the provisions concerning the unreasonableness of deception is an ancient philosophical debate, which is clearly reflected in Diogene's views and the views of his student Antipater. However, the philosophers explored the issue of truth telling obligation prior to Diogene and Antipater. Antipater was an ardent supporter of this duty, considering that its performance could even be a forced one.

The philosophical dispute about the right to truth and lie was attended by many thinkers of later periods. Kant, followed by Fichte and Hegel, for example, held on extreme

views: "A lie can not be allowed in any relations, even a necessity does not justify it" (Foinitsky, 1871).

However, this point of view to a lie never took place in the legal field. The representatives of natural law school, distinguishing between law and morality, narrowed significantly the right to truth and the corresponding general obligation of truthfulness.

Spinoza, for example, made the performance of a specifically adopted duty to depend on the following fact: whether an obliged man considers it reasonable and useful for him or not. He obviously could not recognize the right to truth. Lie he had the same legal means of existence, as well as labor. He wrote that "a person who deceived an other one due to the mental predominance over him, acts according to natural law, and the more he practices his mind, the more justified his actions" (Spinoza, 1874).

This statement is similar to the remark of the English judge Holt. English criminal law reduced the reaction to the violation of property rights, to the response to a direct assault on foreign ownership for a long time based on the fact that each separate owner has a duty to ascertain whether the person to whom he gives access to his belongings is a trustworthy one. In 1703, the Chief Judge Holt offered to apply to a civil court concerning the case in which someone was induced fraudulently to provide money to a supposed representative of an authorized person. Thus Holt raised the following question: "Do we have to put someone in the position of an accused one in order to consider another one as a fool?" (Modern foreign criminal law, 1961)

From the time of Peter I, the domestic criminal legal doctrine is influenced by the German Law School. I. Ya. Foinitsky finds that the criminal law concept of fraud in the military articles "founded" doctrine of all-German right of that period: like in German law, the punishable cases of fraud are placed not in the chapter on property crimes, but in the chapter of "false actions in general" alongside with such acts as perjury, forgery of coins, forgery and other frauds (Foinitsky, 1871). Fraud was recognized as an accomplished one only after the occurrence of property damage in the sense of a real transfer of property from one person to another. The value of the stolen property was important. According to the military articles and the Decree of 1781 they differed fraud in the amount of up to 20 rubles and more. Later, the gradation of fraud takes place into a number of articles depending on the value of stolen property. The price of a thing was not taken into account, if a fraud was committed for the fourth time or the troop state property was stolen; later these circumstances were added by other ones.

A characteristic feature of fraud is the distortion of truth, a deception. It is necessary to agree with I. Ya. Foinitsky, who wrote: "The truth itself can't be violated as an objectively existing thing, as the reality of these phenomena. Its violation or distortion can be discussed only in the subjective sense, in the sense of a personal idea agreement or discord about the existence or an image of this fact existence with his actual position" (Foinitsky, 1912). Russian scholars emphasize that any fraud can be a deceptive one, designed to a direct transfer of another's property in his favor or in favor of other persons or the acquisition of property rights, regardless of its form, skill and expression credibility, as well as the degree of credulity and the nature of a victim's interest.

Russian criminal code of 1903 understood the abduction of another movable property for the purpose of appropriation as a fraud. Russian pre-revolutionary legislation, as well as foreign one is characterized by the isolation of certain types of fraud or crime, similar to a fraud. Thus, the following types of fraud were determined in Russian legislation: 1) the extortion another's money or the things by the provision of any false news, or under the guise of profitable enterprises, alleged expenses or charitable offerings; 2) trade frauds, i.e. the frauds in the amount of goods, payment and money exchange; 3) the substitution of items entrusted for storage or delivery; 4) a non-return of a mortgage by a lender, resulting in loan

provision at a full payment of debt; 5) the failure of written debt commitment return by a creditor at a full payment of a debt; 6) an unauthorized return for hire or a free use of someone else's movable property with the intention to assign the hiring money or get other illegal property benefit; 7) a subject sale under the guise of a prohibited one by the criminal law or under the guise of a subject obtained by criminal conduct, if the payment established according to transaction was received in full or partially; 8) the sale or the pledge of stolen or fictional property; 9) the receipt of an insured sum concerning the property insured against damage, if the damage was fake one; 10) the arson, the explosion or the sinking of insured property; 11) false presentation as an employee or a person performing an employee instruction.

A modern Russian legislator followed the same way of deception differentiation depending on the scope of activities, when the Russian Federation Federal Law № 207-FL "On the amendments to the Russian Federation Criminal Code and Certain Legislative Acts of Russian Federation" issued on November 29, 2012 included six new articles providing different types of fraud. Nowadays, the criminal Russian Federation legislation provides the criminal liability for the commission of a simple fraud (Art. 159 of the RF Criminal Code), the fraud in the field of lending (Art. 159¹ of RF Criminal Code), the fraud during the obtaining of payments (Art. 159² of RF Criminal Code), the fraudulent use of payment cards (Art. 159³ of the Criminal Code), the fraud in business activity (Art. 159⁴ of RF Criminal Code), the fraud in insurance sector (Art. 159⁵ of RF Criminal Code), the fraud in lending (Art. 159⁶ of RF Criminal Code).

An objective aspect of all types of fraud is in unlawful gratuitous acquisition of foreign property or property rights by the way of fraud or the breach of trust with the aim to turn this property to his advantage or to the benefit of others. Fraud is the form of a theft, so it has all the signs of a theft. Fraud differs from other forms of a theft (theft, robbery, misappropriation and embezzlement) in a particular way: by the way of deception or the abuse of trust. N.O. Skorilkina says that "it can be any deception regardless of its form, skill and expression credibility, as well as of the extent and the nature of a victim's credulity and interest". M.A. Helfer determines a fraud as "not only a deliberate distortion of the truth by reporting false information, and thus another person is misled and is urged against his will to the actual transfer of his property to an offender or to the assignment of property right". B.S. Nikiforov says that "during the fraudulent infringement by the way of another's property appropriation or the acquisition of the right to property any deception can take place which concerns all the circumstances of the past, present and future time". A.G. Bezverkhov considers a deception as "a false declaration or the concealment of facts, aimed at the introduction of another person into delusion and the inducing of the latter to some actions commitment (or to an inaction) in favor of a sham".

It is necessary to distinguish between a form and a content of a fraudulent deception. Fraud content is composed of a variety of circumstances with respect to which an offender misleads a victim (at an active deception), or the facts, the provision of which would deter a person from the transfer of property (at a passive deception). The feature of a fraudulent deception is that at least one of the circumstances in respect of which an offender lies, is the basis (of course, an imaginary one) for the transfer of property to him.

There can be different forms of fraudulent deceptions. The distortion of truth (an active deception) can be a verbal one (in the form of an oral or a written message), or can be explained by the commission of various actions: the falsification of a transaction subject, the application fraudulent techniques during a card game, the substitution of a calculated amount by a falsified object resembling a bundle of money. During a fraud performance an action is usually combined with speech. Fraudulent deception can be performed using any material assets (e.g. false documents) and without them.

The cheating in a fraud is usually combined with the abuse of trust. On the one hand, first of all an offender seeks to win the trust of a person elected as a victim. If a victim has the confidence in a perpetrator, any fraud on the part of the latter looks like the breach of trust. On the other hand, an offender may resort to deception in order to gain the trust of a victim, and then abuse it. Much less the abuse of trust acts as an independent method of fraud.

A fraud with a need includes not only the moment of deception, but the element of confidence. This dual essence of fraud is clearly manifested in the establishment and the activities of the various financial companies. The methods of such "fraudulent companies" were reduced to three main groups. In most cases such crimes are committed by the conclusion of loan agreements and similar trust, sale and insurance contracts. The second way is the sale of shares and securities with the promise to pay dividends at a constantly growing price. The third way is the conclusion of sale contracts for products and property at low prices. January 1996, the Republic of Tatarstan: the first time the conviction was issued in Russia concerning the founder and the head of the real estate agency NTP P., who established the company with private ownership to attract deposits at the end of December 1993. The swindler gave the following ad: "If you want to save your money from inflation, the real estate agency NTP will take deposits from the population with a monthly payment of 26%, the minimum deposit is 200 thousand rubles, the minimum period is 3 months". The first investors received the promised interest and became themselves as a kind of an advertising, helped to attract new people. It is no accident that such companies are named pyramids, the top of which is represented by a founder and his trustees who reimburse their deposits. However, the larger a pyramid is, the less is the chance to get not only an advertised interest, but also their own contributions. 1466 depositors were deceived by the company. At the time of P. activity prevention his company owes more than 3 billion rubles, and it had about 1.5 billion rubles. Thus, many investors could not return the invested money. According to the Federal Law № 78-FL issued on March 30, 2016 the Russian Federation Criminal Code was amended by the Art. 172² "Organization of activities to raise funds and (or) other property", which provides certain criminal liability for the performance of financial pyramid activities. At the same time the prerequisite for criminal liability concerning such activity is its large scale nature that is, in the sum, exceeding one million five hundred thousand rubles.

Currently, there is a clear trend pyramid scheme masking under the three legal areas of work. The first trend is the creation of some elite private clubs whose members assume to obtain high revenues from certain activities. The second way is the pyramid division into several specialized departments, most of which are engaged in seemingly legitimate activities which are officially recognized as a source of profit. The third form of a financial pyramid camouflage today is the most prevalent and minimally vulnerable in legal terms. It sells some services that will never be rendered.

Our country faced with such forms of fraud in the early 90-ies of the 20-th century for the first time, however, such a swindle have been known worldwide for a long time. One of the largest and most famous frauds was Carlo Ponzi's fraud (Italian emigrant, whose real name was Charles Bianchi, previously convicted for forgery), who founded a stockholding company in Boston during 1920. Ponzi offered his customers 50% of income in 45 days and 100% of profit in 90 days. When Ponzi established his company, he had only a few hundred dollars, borrowed from passive partners. In order to give the appearance of legitimacy to his fraud and deception of people who trusted him, he had to pay the promised income at the beginning. At the end of 1920 Ponzi's world collapsed, but he managed to "earn" 15 million US dollars. Such frauds are known worldwide under the name of Ponzi's syndrome. Americans even suggested the motto on which the activities of such firms are based: "Rob Peter to pay Paul".

CONCLUSIONS

1. Fraud as the form of criminal activity was widespread in pre-revolutionary Russian legislation.

2. RF Criminal Code differentiates the liability for fraud, depending on the application field, and it identifies its following types: simple fraud (Article 159 of RF Criminal Code), the fraud in the field of lending (Article 159¹ of RF Criminal Code), fraud in payments (Article 159² of RF Criminal Code), fraud with payment cards (Article 159³ of RF Criminal Code), fraud in business (Article 159⁴ of RF Criminal Code), the fraud in insurance sector (Article 159⁵ of RF Criminal Code), fraud in lending (Article 159⁶ of RF Criminal Code).

3. Fraud differs in a particular way - a deception and the breach of trust from other forms of embezzlement (theft, robbery, burglary).

4. It is necessary to create a specialized organ of a state power to intensify the activity against fraud.

SUMMARY

Fraud is one of the most frequently committed economic crimes, both in Russia and around the world. According to the resolution of the European Commission issued on 28 April, 1999 the European Anti-Fraud Office was established (French: Office européen de lutte anti-fraude (OLAF)). The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) is an international law enforcement organization, which is an autonomous body of the European Commission, coordinating the activities of the institutions, the specialized agencies and EU institutions as well as the competent authorities of the Member States to prevent fraud. In Russian Federation the Ministry of internal Affairs has the General Directorate of economic security and anti-corruption, which is responsible for the prevention of economic crimes and corruption. In our opinion, an effective struggle against fraud requires the creation of a special unit within the main department of economic security and anti-corruption, whose main tasks are fraud prevention, including the frauds committed by organized group, criminal communities (criminal organizations) of a transnational or interregional character, and the development of recommendations for criminal legislation improvement in this area.

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