

## SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

## PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Abasheva Marina P., Krinitsyna Olga P.* Perm State Pedagogical University. **THE PROBLEM OF NATIONAL IDENTITY IN SLAVONIC FANTASY.** In this article the problem of national identity change in the mind of modern Russians is considered. As texts of mass literature actively reflect the processes of national self-identity, the authors of this work review the genre of Slavonic fantasy for it is very popular in Russia today. The analysis of Yu. Nikitin's novel «Prince Rus» (2007) and other novels reveal very common strategies of identification of Russian people among other Slavonic nations for today.

**Key words:** national identity; mass literature; Slavonic fantasy.

P. 11. *Barinova Kseniya V.* Far Eastern National University. **CARNIVAL ELEMENTS IN N. ERDMAN'S COMEDY «MANDATE» AND V. MAYAKOVSKY'S COMEDY «BEDBUG».** In the article we consider the features of carnival elements explication in Erdman's comedy «Mandate» and Mayakovsky's comedy «Bed-bug». Carnivalization is the structural beginning in both plays, but the character of its transformation is different: it is caused by the civil position of the playwrights. In Erdman's comedy Renaissance carnival grotesque transforms into the romantic one, while in Mayakovskiy's comedy the carnival element frequently becomes satire.

**Key words:** N.R. Erdman; «Mandate»; V.V. Mayakovsky; «Bed-bug»; carnivalization.

P. 15. *Beloglazova Yelena V.* Saint Petersburg State University of Economics and Finance. **ON THE DIVERSITY OF DISCURSIVE HETEROGENEITY MANIFESTATIONS.** The given article attempts to draft a nomenclature of interdiscursive relations basing on the analysis of children's fiction. The level of discourse featuring the discourse shift serves as the criterion of classification.

**Key words:** discourse; market; heterogeneity; dialogue.

P. 20. *Serova Yekaterina V.* Altai State University. **«COMMUNICATION OF MINDS» DIALOGUE AS HISTORY COMMON CONTENT IDENTIFICATION FORM IN V.V. POZNER'S PROGRAMME «VREMENA».** The article deals with «communication of minds» dialogue as history common content identification form in V.V. Pozner's programme «Vremena». «Communication of minds» dialogue is being studied with the help of information analysis. It proves PR-sequence to be on-line communication of minds.

**Key words:** dialogue; communication of minds; information value.

P. 23. *Sokorova Irina P.* Scientific Research Institute for the Humanities by the Government of the Republic Mordovia. **ADVERSATIVE-CAUSATIVE SENTENCES AS A SYNTAX FORM OF CONCLUSION-GROUNDS CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE MORDVINIAN (MOKSHA) LANGUAGE.** In the article the conclusion-grounds constructions in the form of adversative-causative sentences are analysed. Different meanings of the conjunction «a to» are revealed, the dependence of the omitted predicates of the proposition set on the meaning of the conjunction «a to» is described, and the means of expression of the will modus and the estimation modus in the conclusion component are described.

**Key words:** adversative-causative sentence; proposition set; alternative motivation.

P. 26. *Fomina Yuliya S.* Bashkir State Pedagogical University named after M. Akmullah. **LANGUAGE AND NON-LANGUAGE COMPONENTS OF CONSCIOUSNESS CAUSED BY MULTICULTURAL SITUATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN.** This article is devoted to the research of individual's consciousness under conditions of multilateral contacts of different nations. In this context an associative experiment on the material of Bashkir lexical units was organized among students. The result showed the degree, to which the given words were secured in the linguistic consciousness of the examinees and detected certain non-language features connected with psychological peculiarities of the respondents, their thinking, personal experience and ability to speak not only one, but some national languages.

**Key words:** language consciousness; non-language consciousness; lexicon; associative experiment.

## PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 30. *Glukhov Andrey P.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University. **MESSAGE OF NATIONAL IDENTITY IN THE MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING.** The article is devoted to the description of nationalist myth-rhetoric, communicative strategies and symbolic facilities of appellation to the television audience in Russian advertising. On the basis of the author's concept generated on the principles of social constructionism, an attempt to define the character of refraction of inter-elite projects of modernisation/traditionalisation of Russia in the media environment of Russian television is made. In the article the experience of realisation of the project «Forming national identity: competitive image-projects of Russia in domestic commercial and social television advertising» is analysed. The aim of the project was to explicit national identity images as shown by domestic commercial and social advertising and to expose the effects of their spread with the national self-identity of the youth. The analysis of demand of packages of national identity among the youth audiences showed that traditionalist isolationist project, offered by Russian television, finds serious support among the youth audiences. On the opposite, modernistic paradigm characters do not cause positive emotions of uniting. Sociological research of national identity awareness of the youth target audience showed predominance of retro orientation instead of orientation to the future, positive attitude towards pre-revolution and soviet characters and appearances, vacuum in perception of social institutes, political conservatism and a messiah idea of Russia's «exceptional fate». A considerable part of national TV commercials with the purpose of achievement of positive resonance with their messages uses similar conservative-isolationist moods. In the traditional TV commercials a set of convincing rhetoric methods

is used, exploiting traditionalist and isolationism expectations and options of Russian audience, such as appellation to the unity of nation, nostalgic references to the experience of Soviet collectivism, the State grandeur, speech figures of transit of the heroic past to the present, appeals to go back to the epic nation "origin". From the position of transmission of globalistic options and a modernist package of national identity, as research showed, globalist oriented commercials of huge transnational companies come forward as "locomotives" of modernisation, unnoticeably converting traditionalist values and counterbalancing the conservative state propaganda.

**Key words:** designing of national identity; nationalism; modernisation.

P. 36. *Ivanova Vera S., Iconnicova Alexandra A.* Tomsk State University. **THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY STABILITY ON FORMATION OF VALUES ORIENTATIONS AND TEENAGER'S SELF-DETERMINATION.** Complexity of the current social changes is reflected in the formation of mass consciousness of various social groups and, in particular, of the youth. The teens is a period of intensive formation of values orientations, which guide people all their lives and precede the choice of purposes, they are formed at the beginning of life and allow the person to enter the self-determination process. The formation of this important person's constituent occurs in the process of socialisation and, first of all, under the influence of families. Sociological researches confirm that various characteristics of family (stability, distribution of matrimonial roles, educational level of parents, etc.) are factors of teenagers' self-determination roles. This article introduces the results of the research. There are basic parameters of family stability and the influence of this level on formation of values orientations of 9–11-grade schoolboys of Tomsk town (the research was done in spring 2008). During the research the authors had a hypothesis that a stable family forms a set of some vital guidelines in a person and prepare for the future family roles, which an unstable family cannot provide in full measure. The correlation between the hierarchies of values orientations of teenagers depends on the level of stability or instability of their families. Also, forming and developing of some values such as wish to study, care about one's own health, love and respect in family determine family socialisation results.

**Key words:** stability family; teenager's self-determination; values orientations.

P. 40. *Kornyushchenko-Yermolaeva Natalia L.* Tomsk State University of Control System and Radioelectronics. **LONELINESS AND FORMS OF ESTRANGEMENT OF A PERSON IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD.** This paper is devoted to the philosophical analysis of the problem of loneliness in the contemporary social reality. The topicality of the problem of loneliness is the result of the specificity of the contemporary social reality state. The characteristic features of this reality are: the processes of informatization, the change of the world picture, the estrangement, the transformation of person's identity, the deficiency of inter-personal connections and the chaotic state of the social space. These phenomena lead to irreversible changes of the inner world of a person, when loneliness becomes an invariable companion and gains special features due to the new reality. In these social conditions a person experiences and realizes loneliness as a result of incommensurability of the inner I and the outer manifestation of I for the Other One. In the paper the phenomenon of loneliness will be interpreted through the prism of the person's search of identity and the co-occurring process of estrangement. The basic thesis of this paper includes the following: the dynamic change of social life entailed the transformation of the person's identity. The difference of I as the unique and different creature from the Other One is formed in the process of self-determination. Interrelations with «the world of Other Ones» give situations of mutual conflicts and estrangement, which, in turn, cause loneliness. Loneliness, investigated philosophically, manifests itself as a special way of person's existence and is an immanent state of one's consciousness, constituting the limits of personal existence as dissociating oneself and realizing one's own autonomy. A person existing in a society is subjected to estrangement. The process of life communications assumes interaction of I with the «world of the Other Ones». Interrelations with the Other Ones have a dual character. The Other Ones are important and necessary for I, as they are the source of knowledge about me as a unique human being. They are also the source of my own negative senses, a secret threat for my existence. Interrelations with the Other One are connected with the expectation of a reaction to my actions. Possible situations of interaction of I with the «world of the Other Ones» cause the following forms of estrangement, which are the basis of specific features of loneliness: social, communicative, self-estrangement, cultural and moral estrangement. All these forms of estrangement lead to various dimensions of loneliness. The specific feature of the philosophical approach to the problem of loneliness allows to show the ambivalent nature of the given phenomenon and to show that loneliness in the contemporary world becomes an unavoidable, immanent inherent way of person's existence.

**Key words:** loneliness; man; estrangement; society; identity.

P. 44. *Tarnapolskaya Galina M.* Tomsk State University. **DYNAMIC UNDERSTANDING OF SYMBOL IN ENERGETIC DIALECTICS.** For the history of philosophy there is an urgent question on possibility to describe formation by means of words with the fixed meanings. These meanings correspond with the facts and laws, not with the formation process. To express formation by language means it is necessary to understand language as the becoming validity. W. Humboldt offered such understanding of language in his energetic concept of language. For formation expression it is also necessary to mention the dynamism of the meanings expressed in words. The formation reception and description become possible according to the energetic understanding of meaning. The possibility to learn and describe formation consists in a symbolical layer of human consciousness, which creates special tools – symbols – for this purpose. The substantiation of expression of human personality in different symbolical forms at various ontological levels assumes the ontological approach to symbol philosophy. The ontological correlation of essence of the symbolized and its expression in human life becomes the subject of philosophical research. It demands an energetic research paradigm where the essence is interpreted in correlation with its outside expressions. The common basis of the possible approaches within energetic paradigms is made by the essence and energy dialectics. According to this dialectics the essence is understood as the intellectually comprehended objective content of a thing, event or a phenomenon, which unites various qualities in the independent whole and has a potential of new displays and qualities – energies. Energy is any action of essence outside. In energetic dialectics a symbol is interpreted as an independent one in relation to the symbolized content and to the image-symbolizing phenomenon. It distinguishes a symbol from a usual sign. The sign can be defined through the relation of the designating to the designated. The symbol includes this relation, but it is not reduced to it. Signs allow describing a certain, static part of the reality. Symbols allow expressing the reality in formation, dynamism. It is reached due to a new ontological moment, which lacks in a conventional sign. As a result of this ontological moment there is a symbol as an independent essence. The essence of a symbol comprises an infinite semantic potentiality. This potentiality dynamically reveals in the course of finding new semantic moments. This dynamic aspect of semantic self-disclosing of a symbol can be correlated with reality formation. Therefore there is a possibility of symbolical expression of the process of formation.

**Key words:** becoming; essence; energy; symbol; synergy.

P. 50. *Chirun Sergey N.* Kemerovo State University. **POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH: PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES.** Political participation of youth is activity by which means young people can, individually or within the framework of political parties, youth movements, organizations, groups with a different degree of rationality in various conventional or non-conventional forms, try to influence the functioning, transformation or development of a political system, showing the activity in youth politics. During any significant socio-political process, especially of transitive type, traditional kinds of political participation of youth are improved and new kinds appear. In the conditions of postmodernist transformation, there is a necessity of additional verification of norms of political activity. Prompt development of information-network technologies of «postmodernism» changes the traditional, settled ideas about forms, methods, and criteria of estimation of political participation of the youth. Researches of governmental and public institutions in Kuzbass testify to their insufficient influence on the dynamics of the processes in the sphere of youth politics. A decrease in trust to these institutions among the youth is observed.

The factor that weakens the political system of Russia is the “shadow” sphere of youth politics. There is a strengthening thrust of administrative paternalism on the youth from the state structures, heads of high schools, enterprises, military structures; the politics of conscious deterioration of political culture, the formation of mass political amorphism. The youth in Russian politics does not represent an independent subject; usually youth actions are carried out under the patronage of the “party in power”, of regional authorities. Formally recognizing a wide set of the rights and freedoms, the Russian Federation does not provide an opportunity of their practical realisation. Thus, the discrepancy of political system is obvious in what concerns creating the conditions for political participation of the youth. The proportion of the youth in representative and executive powers is very insignificant. The youth has no democratic leverage on power structures. The majority of youth organizations are not independent. All this proves the necessity to make the problem of political participation of the youth a priority direction of youth policy of the state.

**Key words:** youth; political participation; network.

P. 55. *Yakoubovskaya T.V.* Tomsk State University. **SOCIO-HUMANITARIAN NATURE OF THE CONCEPTS OF PROBLEMATIZATION.** The article is devoted to the analysis of the modern concepts of problematization in the works of G. Deleuze, Michel Foucault, G.P. Schedrovitsky. The notion of problematization gradually shapes almost independently and simultaneously in the works of Michel Foucault and G.P. Schedrovitsky during three decades (1960–1980s), which, according to the authors, is of significant methodological and conceptual importance in their philosophical systems. Data of G. Deleuze on reconstruction of F. Nietzsche's philosophical position is the study of a unique experience of problematization in the history of both philosophy and western culture generally. Problematization became a special object of philosophical analysis in the second half of the twentieth century due to the criticism of the scientific paradigm of knowledge, especially, questions on the socio-cultural, interdisciplinary and activity characteristics of the modern knowledge, on mass distribution of the projective types of thinking and activity (design, programming and etc.). Problematization is considered by the authors as a mechanism of social changes and the emergence of the «new» in the culture and society. The common ground of the concepts is the problem of the historicity of thought, which defines the modern understanding of the conditions and mechanisms of the emergence of the experience of the subject of development and, accordingly, the socio-humanitarian nature of the concepts of problematization. The problem of the historicity of thought defines the notion of experience in the concepts of problematization as a fundamentally historical entity. For Deleuze, Nietzsche's experience of problematization is aimed at understanding the cultural transition to the images of a person capable of thinking, establishing and approving the variety and novelty, but such a transition is possible in culture only on the basis of overcoming the constraints of dogmatic ways of thinking. By Foucault, the «new» in the culture appears in the processes of problematization of ideas, norms, style, etc. within a certain range of practices and becomes a source of transforming the experience of subjects. G.P. Schedrovitsky considers problematization as transferring «problems» from scientific logic-epistemological plans to the contexts of strategies, programmes and plans of socio-cultural action of subjects of development, which is the source of creation and fixing of the new in culture and social life. It allows us to consider problematization as a condition for the genesis of the experience of subjectivity of development and to confirm the hypothesis of the socio-humanitarian nature of problematization. Thus, the notion «socio-humanitarian» in the context of anthropological subjects is connected with the study of the modern nature of the subject of development and conditions of the genesis of the experience of subjectivity of development. Reconstruction of the socio-humanitarian grounds of the concepts of problematization is a valuable material for the formation of targets of the philosophical analysis of socio-humanitarian mechanisms and trends of modern innovation processes.

**Key words:** social changes; anthropological approach, problematization; experience; subject of development.

## CULTUROLOGY

P. 59. *Voroshilova Yekaterina S.* Tomsk State University. **INTERACTIVITY AS AN EXPRESSIVE MEANS OF AESTHETIC PRACTICES IN CYBERSPACE.** Under the influence of the technical determinism of futuristic concepts of information society, the innovative features of digital technologies are comprehended in the long-term realisations of value principles of culture of the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The aspiration to embody a genuine democracy ideal forms an idea of cultural revolution on the basis of the functional features of cyber reality. The interactive features of the new media and the creative potential of the subject seem to be capable of overcoming the destructive elements of the consumer society and leading to cultural regeneration. Revolutionary activity is directed at the revival of spiritual activity of the individual by means of introduction the aesthetic practices of the principle of interaction. The forms of aesthetic practices shaped by the cultural revolution ideas realisation, mass distribution of creative representation in virtual reality and their value in the course of perception of new media (the Internet) in life of the subject are considered. The possibility of interaction with the virtual environment, not with a subject or the subject, enters the space of the subject's will. Actually, in virtual reality art creativity adopts the structure of project activity, where interaction is ritualised and is a specific expressive means. There can be author's, social, art (art-projects), game projects and even political actions projects. The project becomes the form of life of aesthetic practices. In the list of the description of peculiar features of virtual aesthetic practices it is necessary to state their ideological orientation at aesthetic development of virtual space as the subject's being, comprehension of the aesthetic potential and qualities of information, aesthetic interpretation of communication, attempts to present game as a way of subject's life. Art creativity based on the interaction principle, becomes of mass, spontaneous character and, in the intrinsic quality, it is an activity of designing an aesthetic reality.

**Key words:** virtual reality; interaction; aesthetic practice.

P. 63. *Sokhan Irina.V.* Tomsk State University. **TOTALITARIAN DISCOURSE OF THE CULTURE OF EATING IN 1920–1930 SOVIET RUSSIA.** The culture of eating includes the set of products and dishes characteristic of the socio-cultural reality, which satisfy the acceptable strategies of pleasure and the basic cultural codes; and the consumption practices that reproduce a definite type of physicality and its identity. As one of the basic structures of everyday life the culture of eating also transformed inevitably in the situation of the major totalitarian socio-economic changes. In 1920–1930s Soviet Russia had a global reform of structures of everyday life, the main tendency of which can be designated as changing the social space from private to public, from individual to collective, from personal body to collective body. Therefore the sphere of the culture of eating became the aim of strict government regulation and public control. Early 1920s up to 1935 (food products rationing) and 1939 (the first edition of the «Book on Tasty and Healthy Food») was the time of major changes when new, communist eating habitude was introduced. The «Book on Tasty and Healthy Food» became the basis of the culinary mythology of Soviet people, it represents the basic strategy of the culture of eating and fixes the system of the binary codes of food, which is determined by the social and ideological situation: food of labourers – food of capitalists, clean – dirty, simple (useful) food – delicious (unhealthy) food; satiety – hunger; the food industry of capitalism that eliminates the low quality of food and the food industry of socialism that preserves best quality of food. Thus, major transformations of the culture of eating, which we denote as totalitarian, are elimination of private cuisine and socialization of the cuisine; rationalisation and medicalisation of food; replacement of the principle of pleasure by the principle of utility; functionalisation of food and human body; the situation of permanent food deficit, which existed along with the myth about gastronomic abundance as the achievement priority of the Soviet government that cares about labouring people. The analysis of the totalitarian project of the culture of eating allows us to see some of its characteristics, which still exist in contemporary culture. For example, the common features of totalitarian gastronomic culture and modern gastronomic culture are the following: a strong decrease of the traditional semiotic status of the cuisine; impoverishment of the cultural semantics of eating; advertising of a specific gastronomic discourse, which, in fact, performs the function of social control.

**Key words:** culture of eating; totalitarianism; everyday life; gastronomic myth; psychoanalysis.

## HISTORY

P. 69. *Anokhin Alexandr S.* Tomsk State University. **GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION OF AMERICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM DURING THE “HEALTH SECURITY ACT” DEBATES (1993).** Today the United States of America is one of the few developed countries in the world that does not offer its citizens a universal medical coverage. In the beginning of 1990s this sphere was in crisis: the prices were skyrocketing while 38,5 million people still lacked health insurance. In December 1992 the newly elected president B. Clinton, tried to find the middle ground between the republicans, who resented governmental intrusion into the medical sphere, and the democrats who believed in federal mechanisms for dealing with health care crisis. His proposal was based on the popular concept of «managed competition», which attempted to give citizens more leverage on prices by creating insurance purchasing alliances that would negotiate better deals with the suppliers of medical services. It was also backed by the «global budget» – an overall limit on health care spending set by the government. The collapse of the so-called «iron-triangle» of federal bureaucracy, Congress and organized interests gave Clinton administration an opportunity for building a coalition in support of this reform. The White House managed to win the support of several long-time opponents of the health care overhaul, such as the American Medical Association and the US Chamber of Commerce. Meanwhile, Congress was divided on the issue. The republicans criticized the idea of «global budget» as ineffective and the whole upcoming reform as a governmental take-over of the US health care system. On the other hand, many democrats advocated for a large benefit package and stricter federal control. Congressional Budget Office was sceptical about the results of the «managed competition» in terms of price controls. Clinton reform project, Health Security Act, was presented to Congress in September 1993. The financial projections that attempted to stop spiralling costs and to reduce the budget deficit did not seem reliable to the congressmen and general public. The republicans saw the bill as a new tax, while a lot of democrats were reluctant to make the proposed cuts in Medicare. GOP and some interest groups (most vocal of which were small-business lobbies) were united in opposition to employer mandates – an attempt to make employers pay the biggest part of the insurance premium. In the light of the upcoming Congress midterm elections and deteriorating public support for the reform, the Republican Party made a decision to stop all bipartisan collaboration and to «kill» the health care overhaul. During the committees and subcommittees mark-ups several different versions of Clinton’s bill emerged, none of which had chances for success in either Chamber.

**Key words:** US health care system; governmental regulation; managed competition; interest groups.

P. 73. *Karnachuk Natalya V.* Tomsk State University. **STREET BALLAD AS A SOURCE ON MENTALITY HISTORY OF LATE-TUDOR ENGLAND.** The article is focused on the 16<sup>th</sup> century English street ballad as a historical source. It shows a specific character of the genre and its potentials of research in the field of everyday and social life of Late Tudor England. The article gives a brief review of the most notable existing works on the street ballad and suggests new directions of exploring the genre.

**Key words:** street ballad; Late Tudor England.

P. 81. *Kondratieva Tamara N.* Tumen State University. **ARCHIVE SOURCES ON B.F. PORSHNEV’S ACADEMIC ACTIVITY (THE END OF 1920s – THE MIDDLE of 1930s).** The article tells about some unknown facts of Boris Porshnev’s activity in the Institute of History of the Russian Association of the Research Institutes of Social Sciences and the Moscow branch of the State Academy of History of Material Culture.

**Key words:** B.F. Porshnev.

P. 83. *Merkulov Sergey A.* Tomsk State University. **V.V. SAPOZHNIKOV’S 1897 EXPEDITION TO THE ALTAI, ITS RESULTS.** The article explores the process of organizing and conducting the expeditions in the higher educational institution during the pre-revolutionary period. The second expedition of Tomsk University Professor V.V. Sapozhnikov to the Altai in 1897 is considered as an example. This expedition was the second independent scientific journey under the Professor after he had arrived in Siberia, and it largely determined the direction of his subsequent scientific work. Having come to Tomsk as a botanist, plant physiologist, V.V. Sapozhnikov expanded the scientific sphere to physical geography. In 1895 V.V. Sapozhnikov aimed at studying the Altai during his trip there; and since 1897 his expeditions to the Altai became systematic. The article deals with the system of organization and conduct of the scientific researches and, moreover, with the sources of their financing at the first university in the Asian part of Russia. The value of the expedition material in the scientific and educational activity of Professor V.V. Sapozhnikov is demonstrated in this paper too. That

V.V. Sapozhnikov's expedition to the Altai in 1897 proved to be successful not only from the scientific point of view, but its results were used for delivering public lectures in Tomsk and other Siberian cities. At last, V.V. Sapozhnikov was awarded a silver medal for his report on the Altai glaciation made in the Russian Geographic Society.

**Key words:** science in pre-revolutionary university expedition; Altai; V.V. Sapozhnikov.

P. 87. *Rumyantsev Vladimir P.* Tomsk State University. **JORDAN IN THE MIDDLE EASTERN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN IN 1957–1958.** The role of Jordan in the plans of the Middle Eastern diplomacy of the U.S.A. and Great Britain after the Suez crisis is researched in the article. Despite of the reduction of British presence in the Middle East and the termination of Anglo-Jordan Treaty of 1948, Jordan still saved its important place in the policy of Great Britain in the Middle East. The United Kingdom tried to change the sceptical approach of the U.S. toward future of Jordan.

**Key words:** Middle East; Jordan; US and GB foreign policy.

P. 94. *Yun S.M.* Tomsk State University. **THE POLICY OF EU «NON-GREAT POWER» MEMBER STATES IN CENTRAL ASIA.** Besides Germany, Great Britain and France, other EU member states paid more attention to Central Asia over the last decade. Italy is active in Central Asia in comparison with other states of «old Europe». Originally its policy was driven by the interests of Italian business and the need to correlate with the common occidental policy in Central Asia. It led Rome to give priority to relationship with Kazakhstan since early 1990s and Uzbekistan since mid-1990s. Since late 1990s Kazakhstan became Italy's key economic partner due to the expansion of oil imports and Italian investments in local oil and gas industry. At the same time bilateral trade between Italy and Turkmenistan increased. Italy's trade ties with Uzbekistan suffered a decline over the last years, while its economic relationship with Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan remains negligible. Preventing illegal drug traffic is another serious interest of Rome in Central Asia that explains Italy's recent rapprochement with Tajikistan. Polish foreign policy towards Central Asia is of special interest among European states that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007. After the break-up of the Soviet Union Warsaw declared itself to be a «regional stability exporter» to the post-Soviet area against Russia's influence that pushed Poland to promote relations first with Kazakhstan, later with Uzbekistan. In doing so Kazakhstan was given priority over Uzbekistan as a big Polish diaspora lives in the country. The factors of 9/11, Poland's membership in the NATO and the prospective entry into the EU made its regional policy more active since the beginning of the first decade of 2000s. An impetus was provided to deepen political relationship with Uzbekistan. Kazakhstan consolidated its position of Poland's biggest economic partner because of energy imports and Warsaw's interest related to oil transit through the Polish territory. In 2002–2004 political and legal foundations were laid for Poland's ties with Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The interests and goals of other EU member states are narrow, issue-oriented. First, Central Asian states are regarded as exporters of such raw materials as oil, non-ferrous metals, raw cotton. Second, a number of EU states are interested in using their territory and infrastructure for transit transportation of raw materials from Central Asia to the European and world market. Kazakhstan's economy boosted by petrodollars attracts European producers and investors. In addition, the EU member states' contribution to the activities of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan and preventing drug traffic are the main elements of the EU member states security interests in Central Asia. Finally, Greek, Bulgarian and Lithuanian ethnic communities living in the states of Central Asian are of some importance. There is a small group of EU states consisting of Luxembourg, Ireland and Malta whose interest in Central Asia is still invisible.

**Key words:** foreign policy; international relations; Central Asia; Europe; European integration.

## LAW

P. 98. *Arkhipov Sergey A.* Omsk Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. **MECHANISM OF INTERACTION OF LEGAL PROCEDURES: TEORETICAL ASPECT.** The present article exposes the concept «mechanism of interaction of legal procedures» and the structure of this mechanism. The court is the basis of the just public order. With consolidation of a democratic state the role of the court becomes more significant. This process is closely connected with the citizens' rights realization to a just trial. In case citizens cannot use their rights for various reasons, the court should be an active participant of the process. This assertion is based on the fact that in Russia, historically, a mixed type of the process developed, inquisitorial and contest processes. At present citizens who take legal action to protect their rights often face the lack of a mechanism, which would allow applying civil and criminal legal procedures. This mechanism should set clear rules and procedures, thus facilitating the process. Such a model in civil and criminal processes will allow to save considerable time and efforts for proving different facts of the case and to grant free access to justice. The mechanism of interaction of legal procedures can exist at the stage of jurisdiction. The peculiarity of this mechanism is that it uses methods of different procedural legislations their harmonic combination provides efficient functioning of this mechanism. Research and implementation of this mechanism is connected with securing the relevant legal norms in procedural legislation.

**Key words:** mechanism of interaction; legal norms; structure of legal norm.

P. 100. *Bouchakova Marina A.* Omsk Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. **THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PROBLEMS OF REALISATION OF THE REGIONAL ECOLOGICAL PROGRAMMES.** The problems of theory and practice of regional ecological programmes and their importance for the environmental protection in the area of a subject of the Russian Federation are discussed in the article.

**Key words:** ecological programmes; region; planning.

P. 103. *Kirichenko Alexandr A.* Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University. **THE CONCEPT OF TERRORISM.** The next features are inherent for terrorism:

- separate actions directed against the civilian population with the aim to put pressure upon political authority;
- conspiracy and anonymity;
- informing the population on acts of terrorism and their results in mass media;
- the primitive ideology is expressed in terrorism rather narrowly and is realized by means of public psychology, religious postulates and dogmas.

Thus, the major attributes of terrorism are: public danger of act, its illegitimacy in the opinion of a society, anonymity of actions when preparing acts and broad publicity of their commitment and their results, presence of compulsion of authorities to actions or no actions to frighten the population.

**Key words:** concept of terrorism; definitions of concept «terrorism»; problem of terrorism; features of terrorism; act of terrorism.

P. 107. *Kropocheva Yuliya G.* Tomsk State University. **NECESSARY HEIRS.** The part of the Civil Code (CC) of the Russian Federation deserves high assessment but nevertheless it occurs that its certain regulations do not meet the requirements of equity. For instance, it concerns the legislative regulation establishing a set of people liable to the compulsory portion of the inheritance as well as the conditions of bringing them to succession. According to the law, disabled heirs are considered as necessary ones because due to their age or health they are not capable of taking care of themselves, hence, they lose their right to receive financial support from the testator or the support itself due to his death. Meanwhile the fact of changing the last will of the testator who desired to exclude from the testament persons who are not even capable of working at the moment of the testator's death (but were supported by him for more than a year without his being legally obliged to) in the interests of these persons and in prejudice of the heirs according to the testament is the breach of the freedom of testament principle. The lawmaker's decision not to put in the testament persons liable to alimony, siblings not capable of working being of distant kindred appears to be just. The CC settles the alimentary matters in its succession law section by means of necessary heirs regulation but in the matters of disabled heirs support the degree of kindred as well as their belonging to testator's relatives as such does not count much as for the testator's disabled dependents to recognize their right of the compulsory portion of the inheritance. It seems that relatives farther than the second civil degree as well as persons having no family relationship to the testator except persons who educated and supported him must be excluded from the necessary heirs regardless of their having lived together or not. So but for the relatives of the first civil degree (members of the testator's family) we must consider a disabled ex-marital partner (but under certain circumstances that can be a marital partner and an ex-marital partner regardless of their capability of working) and incapable of working persons liable to receive support while testator's lifetime in some cases. But incapability of working or minority is not considered as a sign of the need for support. But the breach of the testator's will in the interests of persons who have no real need for support doesn't correspond to the function performed by the compulsory portion of the inheritance. Consequently it appears that the changing of the deceased person's will must be done in the interests of persons having the right in conformity with the law to reclaim the support from the testator while alive and being in need of the inheritance property.

**Key words:** bodies entitled by law to have maintenance; disabled dependents; need for support.

P. 111. *Olenin Nicolay N.* Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University. **PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE AND LAW IN RUSSIA.** Many works are written on the value of justice. Justice represents simultaneously a universal principle and an ultimate goal of legal regulation. «Justice» searches have generated the law as a cultural and social phenomenon. As a classical author has fairly noticed, «Nothing revolts us more than injustice: all other evil we should bear is nothing in comparison with it». Undoubtedly, in the first place, justice requirement concerns the criminal law spheres. Public relations in this sphere of legal regulation make the most significant impact, both on human life and on the development of the society.

**Key words:** justice; law; rule of law; principle.

P. 113. *Fedulova Diana V.* Tomsk State University. **THE CIVIL-LAW ESSENCE OF TRUST MANAGEMENT.** In this article various viewpoints are considered on the nature of relationship on trust property management. The position of civilians, who consider relationships on trust property management as particular proprietary legal relationships, which are different from property rights, is crucially comprehended. As opposed to a holder of proprietary rights, a trust manager acts neither in his own interest, nor with the view of satisfaction of his own needs by property using. Meanwhile property, changing its composition, continues being assigned to trust management. Actions of the manager on the property given to him are within the contract of trust management, thereat the manager, coming into relationship with a third party, has to inform the third party about his own status. Being an authorized person in absolute legal relationship with a third party on the property he has, the trust manager is provided with an opportunity of absolute protection of his own property rights, demanding every elimination of these rights violation. In this case the capacity of a trust manager is similar to the capacity of a leaseholder, a mortgagee and other persons, possessing property under law or contract (article 305, Civil Code of the Russian Federation). Absence of such a feature as perpetuity indicates against the description of rights of the trust manager as property rights. Existence of perpetuity rights is restricted by the currency of contract (no more than 5 years). And the founder of management has an opportunity to renounce the treaty provided he makes the contracted reward payment to the trust manager. Besides, rights of the trust manager are not called property rights by the law. The mentioned arguments indicate the obligation nature of relations on trust property management. In this article it is indicated that legal relationship of trust management contract falls into the category of civil obligations of service rendering, because the subject of this contract is actual and legal operations on property management, which do not aim at creating any things or processing them. A conclusion is drawn that the owner does not delegate authorization of trust manager on property management; it is done by the contract of trust property management, where certain borders of good behaviour towards the property, owned by the founder of management, are established. At the same time these boundaries restrict his property rights. It's noticed that legal relationship on trust property management does not have personal trust feature, the name of the institution, indeed, was formed historically (as opposed to trust property). In this article a conclusion is drawn that the structure study of trust management along with the model, based on the commission contract, as an «indirect representation» has only classification meaning.

**Key words:** trust management; legal relationship of obligation; fiduciary.

## ECONOMICS

P. 117. *Aksenov Yevgeniy P.* Kuzbass State Technical University (Kemerovo). **RUSSIA IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS: PROBLEMS, SEARCH FOR THE SOLUTIONS.** The dynamics of the main macro-economic indices, the tendencies of the economic growth of Russia for 1998–2008 are researched in the article. The author has described problems of the overcoming of the global economic crisis. The prognosis of the economic development of Russia has been made for 2009–2020.

**Key words:** economic crisis; problems of economic growth.

P. 122. *Baldanov Victor D.* Tomsk State University. **BROKERAGE ON THE MARKET OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES: FOREIGN AND RUSSIAN PRACTICE.** The vitality of this article is linked with the complex modernization of the Russian education field. It is also caused by the admission of the Memorandum on continuous education in 2000. According to the Memorandum the national systems of education transform to the systems of continuous education. The conception of continuous education includes two main terms: the «lifelong learning» and the «life wide learning». It implied that an individual during his life would have to learn new

competences from the beginning. But there is a problem for a person to choose one of the plenty of educational services. Another aspect the article is dealing with is the accelerating rate of knowledge development and the growth of global competition of national education systems. The agents of national education markets have to keep pace with the new market tendencies and hold their competitive positions on the world market of educational services. In the connection with the above-mentioned characteristics we make a conclusion about the necessity of middlemen on the educational markets as facilitators of development of education systems in the very near future. The subject of this survey is the market of educational services in conditions of globalisation and development of continuous education. The object is the totality of social relationships about the empirical organisation of continuous education system on the educational market. We make a hypothesis that educational consultancy and educational brokerage are new necessary activity fields on the markets of educational services, which have to be developed. The purpose of our survey is to detect the peculiarities of the practice of brokerage in education in foreign countries and domestically. The two main tasks of the survey are:

- a) to compare the existing approaches to educational brokerage;
- b) to estimate the opportunities of middlemen institution development on Russian educational market.

The results of the survey are:

- 1) The systematisation of the existing approaches in understanding the term «brokerage in education».
- 2) The complex analysis of modern tendencies of the development of brokerage in education.
- 3) The detection of the peculiarities of development of brokerage on Russian educational market.

The current strategically programs in education deal with the establishment of infrastructure elements in educational field, which includes activity of non-governmental and non-commercial organizations. Such organisations have a real potential in contribution to the balanced evolution of Russian educational market.

**Key words:** market of educational services; educational brokerage; foreign and domestic practice.

P. 126. *Brusyanina Maria S.* Tomsk State University. **EDUCATIONAL SPHERE AS THE YOUTH INSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION ON THE LABOUR MARKET.** Challenge of the youth labour market means that young people, when it comes to choosing an area of qualification, profession or a job, consider the opportunity of prosperity, adopting an attitude of material consumption rather than making a reasonable choice. As a result, the structure of the labour market is irrational because unemployment among young people continues to rise and deteriorate regardless of the available vacancies. One of the institutional limitations is the educational sphere, which firstly does not make implications for the youth to transfer into the labour market with a necessary level of qualification and operational experience. It holds back the possibilities of young specialists' potential realisation at the first step of labour activity. Secondly, the educational sphere proposes educational products, which are claimed by the society on the educational market during a short-range period without correlation with real needs of labour market and without concordance with long-range perspectives. Nowadays, information and knowledge have specific roles and significance, penetrating all the aspects of the country's socio-economic system. Post-industrialists emphasise that «science and knowledge become a productive strength», that is processes of production and consumption of information obtain characteristic properties of production. In turn, education becomes the base for constant production and consumption of information. That is why the implication of education system into the process of employment assistance as one of young specialists socialisation steps allows realizing one of the aims of education as a system of labour market ensuring with qualified and claimed specialists. It will promote rational decision-making by labour market subjects and also decrease the unemployment level for the youth.

**Key words:** labour market; youth unemployment; educational; employment assistance.

P. 129. *Zakharova Tatiana V.* Tomsk State University. **CORRELATION OF ECONOMICALLY DYNAMIC GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: DICHOTOMY OR BALANCE?** The article researches the environmental peculiarities of economic growth and development. Their correlation and difference are shown: if the growth is accompanied with environmental deterioration then development is more balanced and sparing. A conclusion is made that transformation of the growth in development is possible by innovation technologies humanization.

**Key words:** economic growth; sustainable development; environmental change; innovation ecotechnology.

P. 136. *Zubakova Natalia N.* Volgograd Branch of Russian State University of Tourism and Service. **MECHANISM OF TOURIST RESOURCES INVENTORY DEVELOPMENT: ORGANISATIONAL SPECIFICITY.** International experience shows that successful development of the tourist complex of the country and the expansion of tourist services export demand realisation of an active policy in the field of tourist resources systematisation. The organisation of this process is a difficult theoretical and practical problem, which has not been solved yet in Russian conditions. As the organisational mechanism of tourist resources inventory development does not have a universal character, there is a necessity of revealing its features with reference to Russia. The main requirements for the implementation of these relationships between the participants of organisational mechanism are:

1. Exclusion of duplication of certain actions by individual actors in the development of tourist resources inventory.
2. Free exchange of information that will enhance the speed of tourist resources inventory development and provide an independent crosscheck of the actions of all participants.
3. Involvement of the widest possible range of people in the process of inventory development, helping to identify the potential of individual tourist resources and to create a unique offer of tourist resources.
4. An interdisciplinary approach to the development of tourist resources inventories using the experience and knowledge in such areas as geography, economics, cultural studies, marketing and PR, history, land management, etc.

The organisational mechanism of tourist resources inventory development should be considered as a management tool providing regulations of relations between the basic participants of the economic process. One of the major roles in this process belongs to the state customer, whose basic function consists in specification and coordination of the work results with enforcement authorities of the Russian Federation subjects and other interested persons. The organisational mechanism of tourist resources inventory development integrates all persons interested in the development of the tourist industry, and also provides their effective interaction at various stages of the process of inventory development. Mechanism realisation is expedient for carrying it out within the target programmes, and also during realisation of territorial strategic development.

**Key words:** tourist resources; inventory of tourist resources; organisational mechanism.

P. 140. *Rakovskaya Vera S.* Tomsk State University. **THE MODERN RUSSIAN MODEL OF SOCIAL AND LABOUR RELATIONS SYSTEM.** Social and labour relations (SLR) are considered in the research as a system existing at two levels. The first level is virtual SLR functioning at the objective and subjective levels. The second level is regulatory SLR showing projection of virtual SLR at the institutional, legislative, rule-making levels. The relationship between these levels can be expressed as following: economists formulate economic principles used to develop regulatory SLR aimed at solving the problems of SLR system at the virtual level. The author supposes that both levels of SLR system have to display the same model of SLR system and have to be based on the same value system. Otherwise we will see conflicts between virtual SLR and regulatory SLR. As a result of the research it was detected that the model of SLR system at the virtual level has a collective character and is determined by the active government policy at the labour market as well as by the quantitative goals and paternalistic relations. Russian labour legislation has declared the model of SLR system with active government policy at the labour market, the system of social partnership between equal SLR subjects and the balancing of interests of different social groups. Thereby there are some contradictions in the type of government policy at the labour market, the managing ability of SLR system, the social equivalence of SLR subjects. These contradictions show that the "bottlenecks" of the modern Russian SLR system are the employees with their values and the imperfections in Russian legislation implementation. The author supposes that Russian values of SLR subjects have to be preserved and developed in the future development of SLR system. At the same time there is a necessity to grow the culture of rationalistic type through social learning. In order to reach the new balance it is necessary to combine formal rules and informal limitations by revision of both sides.

**Key words:** social and labour relations system; labour market, labour legislation.

P. 144. *Roshchina Galina S.* Tomsk State University. **CONCEPTUAL APPROACH AND TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: UNIVERSALITY AND INDIVIDUALITY CONNECTION.** The article describes an approach to working out a strategy of development of a territory on the basis of modelling representation of a strategic target. The necessity and possibility of spatial representation of the model of strategic target is proved. The face approach to the model was used. Major factors of the model are singled out, including the psychological and business ones. The given model of the strategic target allows using its various configurations depending on the specificity of a situation. The given approach allows to formulate a universal strategic target and to provide its individuality. The offered model of the strategic target allows to visually show the possibility of reaching coordination of management and self-management in the course of strategic target reaching as a system consisting of private aims of different levels.

**Keywords:** strategic target; model; the allocated approach.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 149. *Andronnikova Olga O.* Novosibirsk Humanitarian Institute. **MAIN FEATURES OF ADOLESCENTS WITH SELF-INJURIOUS VICTIM BEHAVIOUR.** This article discusses self-injurious victim behaviour. Five types of adolescents with self-destructive behaviour were selected and described. We found the dependence of suicidal motivation on personality accentuation and will disorder.

**Key words:** self-injurious victim behaviour; adolescence; self-inflicted violence; will disorder; personality accentuation.

P. 155. *Bondarenko Irina V.* Transbaikalian State Humanitarian Pedagogical University (Chita). **PERSONALITY DETERMINATION OF APPEARANCE DESIGN.** In domestic psychology theoretical and methodological bases are outlined to consider social and psychological reasons for appearance design (L.S. Vygotsky, S.L. Rubinstein, A.R. Luria, G.G. Shped, etc.). In accordance with the socio-perceptual approach, A.A. Bodalev, G.V. Dyakonov, N.V. Krogus studied the features of the external appearance in the formation of the first impressions about the person. V.A. Labunskaya suggests that the exterior design is a form of objectification of the inner world of the individual, the way of his «I» forming. Foreign psychologists study the phenomenon of appearance design in the context of mutual human perception and control of impression (Bickman, Lawrence, Watson, Lefkowitz, Blake, Gibbins, etc.). In the theory of psychological systems (TPS), there is an opportunity to consider the problem of personal reasons of designing one's appearance. From this point of view, designing their appearance, people present their peculiarities of the value-semantic content of their world to the outside world. The contradiction between their perception of the world and their way of life is understood in the TPS as the main force for personal self-development. The person's appearance design cannot but reflect the specific aspects of this contradiction. In the appearance design the person's lifestyle and one's system of human relations to the world and oneself must be shown. This situation brings the problem of appearance design to the plan of ITC. A man extends his life space through ITC. Accordingly, appearance design is the process of encoding certain symbolic parameters. For example, experiencing the feeling of loneliness, fear, and the person transforms one's own appearance design and thus transmits one's own semantic content. In the context given above, the empirical part of our research is determined by studying personal conditions of appearance design of 196 students who prefer different styles while designing their appearance (the results and their discussion are given in the article). According to the research the following conclusions have been made:

1. The theory of psychological systems transmits the problem of appearance design to the plan of ITC.
2. The appearance design of the students who prefer different styles of appearance is determined by personal characteristics, some peculiarities of locus control of a person, the system of human relations to the world and himself as well as the semantic structures of consciousness.
3. There is a relationship between students' preference of classical style and their desire to show protest against something or concern for their health.
4. Students, who prefer sports style, design their appearance in accordance with their beliefs, which are difficult to correct, and also with their fears, anxiety and obsessive behaviour. They become reserved and substitute their real world to the imaginary one.

**Key words:** personality determination; the design of appearance.

P. 158. *Dolgikh Nadezhda N.* Tomsk State University. **COMPETENCE AS A RESULT OF ART EDUCATION.** In the article problems of productivity estimation of art education are considered. Concepts of capability and competence are certain. The hierarchy of capability is presented: key, intersubject, subject. The preparation level of a graduate of an art education institution is determined by the



competence of professional handling the subject and the intersubject of competence. The structural composition of subject competence is defined, including the knowledge aspect and the personal development shown in following aspects: motivational, behavioural, semantic, emotional-will regulation of process and the result of competence demonstration. It is shown that criteria are the attributes that form the basis of assessment. Indicators are considered as objective parameters of expressiveness of the assessed criterion. They show up in the process of supervision over the performance of the task or by the analysis of the result of an activity, for example, the completed tasks on composition. Parameters of subject competence, criteria of definition of the degree of expressiveness of the allocated parameters are formulated

**Key words:** productivity of art education; competence; key; intersubject; subject competence; parameters of subject competence; criteria.

P. 163. *Petrova Valeriya N.* Tomsk State University. **ONTOLOGICAL BASES OF THE FUTURE MODEL STUDYING.** When a person understands his life events and his attitude to the material world, views, ideas, he bases on the human values. Time is one of them. The future is a time representation form and one of its basic characteristics, along with the past and the present. Now the human civilisation is in a radical changes period, it spread to all the sides of social being. The keen time feeling, its upturning understanding is typical for this sort of situation. This created a new research direction – temporary anthropology. Its goal is to reveal the temporary bases of phenomena. There are the temporal values orientations changing during the transition to the post-industrial civilisation. The past was the biggest value in traditional society, the present was the biggest value in industrial society and the future is the biggest value in post-industrial society. So the future was first studied as an independent phenomenon in 20s–21 centuries. Ontology places the person to the objective world, to the nature world (in the general meaning). The ontological point of view means a person has a special relation to the reality, organises this relation. So the ontology point of view includes personal-axiological (communication) aspect, and it is its base. This ontology resists the base's static and continuity, it is dynamic in principle and personal being in it is open, perspective. We think, that future model creating, goal creating, different tasks creating let the person create the world, find the point of his existence, and realise in life.

**Key words:** the future model; temporality; the ontology point of view.

P. 166. *Frokol Anna S.* Tyva State University (Kyzyl). **PSYCHOLOGICAL UNHAPPINESS AS A MANIFESTATION FACTOR OF MIGRATION READINESS AMONG THE POPULATION OF A «DEPRESSED» REGION.** The article is devoted to the problems of correlation of psychological health and the living conditions of people. Psychological health is regarded as a dynamic state of inner well being (harmony) of a person, which constitutes its essence and allows actualising one's individual, age and psychological abilities at any stage of development. One of the major characteristics of psychological health is recognised as the state of psychological well-being. The problem of psychological health is regarded in connection with various characteristics of the place of residence. Special attention is paid to the specific character of the manifestation of psychological well-being /unhappiness in regions «unfavourable» in different respects. These are the so-called «depressed» or «problematic» regions, which are behind other regions of the country in the main social and economic activities including the rate of economic development. It is also pointed out that psychological unhappiness can lead both to different disturbances in psychological health and to the formation of migration readiness. The given research was carried out in the Tyva Republic, which is characterized as a «deeply depressed region». The survey involved 105 people: 55 urban residents (30 of whom are Russians and 25 are Tyvans) and 50 rural residents (20 Tyvans and 30 Russians). The respondents perceive the republic as a quiet place (in the way «My house is my fortress»), where it is possible to hide from the problems of the «big world»: «Outside the republic there's a raging crisis»; «In big cities there's much vanity». The majority of the respondents have demonstrated a high level of psychoemotional strain and a low level of migration readiness combined with a certain passivity in determining their life perspectives and priorities. This is most likely connected with the peculiarities of the population: national, religious and those that are dictated by the psychological space of the «depressed» region.

**Key words:** psychological well being/unhappiness; migration readiness; «depressed» region.

P. 169. *Khlyzova Irina V.* Zlatoust Branch of South Ural State University. **TEAM BUILDING ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT MODEL IMPLEMENTATION FOR FUTURE MANAGERS.** The urgency of research is proved, the arisen contradictions are allocated, and the consecutive analysis of the key terms of the research is carried out: unity; team building; readiness for team building activities in the aspect of erudition. Also the given concept is correlated with the concepts competence, pedagogical assistance to development of team building readiness for future managers. In this article the model of development of readiness of the future managers for team building activities is described: the type of the model, its structure, functions, terms and factors of productive realisation. Thus, the type of the model is a structurally functional one with the following interconnected components, functioning as a unit: the target component of model consisting in realisation of the overall aim; the theoretical-methodological component, the substantial component directed at students' studying the data on social experience in the theory and practice of team building; the organisational component including methods of pedagogical interaction; forms of pedagogical interaction; levelled modules based on competences (cognitive, trial, practical); the valuation-productive component providing students' estimation and assessment of their own experience. The functions of the given model are functions of planning, organisation, stimulation and control. The attributes of the given model are: preparation of students for independent ability to live in the professional sphere, interaction of the participants of the formation on parity mutual relations with each other, self-realisation of intrinsic properties in socially comprehensible displays. For maintenance of the given model productivity, we defined the conditions of model's implementation: scientific and pedagogical preconditions; professional qualification of the teacher; methodical maintenance of the problem. The scientific novelty of the given model consists in its readiness for team building. It is submitted as an aspect of erudition with concrete characteristics: awareness, consciousness, effectiveness, and skill. The results of the model approbation are given and analysed. On the basis of the obtained quantitative and qualitative results conclusions are made about the efficiency of the model since the received data have confirmed a hypothesis. On the detailed consideration of the researched problem basis, the conclusions on work are precisely formulated.

**Key words:** team building; unity; readiness for team building activities; educational assistance for team building skills formation; model; model achievements.

P. 173. *Bernatonis Vilis K., Preis Yuliya I., Bernatonis Pavel V.* Tomsk Polytechnic University, Institute of Monitoring Climatic and Ecological Systems, SB RAS (Tomsk). **SAMPLING GRID DENSITY TEST IDENTIFICATION IN THE PEAT BOGS.** Layered peat samples (0.25 m) were selected at the deposit by a manual peat drill, including the determination of peat ash content, its decay rate and vegetation composition analysis. The above-mentioned factors are evaluation parameters to determine the peat type and its category for further application in agriculture. Vegetation composition of the peat is only used to determine its type (terrestrial, transitional and lowland). To study the different valuable raw peat types (bituminous, bedding, thermo- and noise-isolation materials and others), it is necessary to determine not only the peat type, but also its category. Statistic estimation of peat reserves is applied at the peat deposit exploration. In this case, the peat volume is distributed in proportion of the peat type category to the number of layered peat samples where the following estimation parameters are applied – ash content, decay rate and peat vegetation composition (type). The sampling grid density depends on the geological exploration stages. Each reserve category is depicted as a diagram in accordance with the maximum variation coefficient of one estimation parameter: either ash content or decay rate. To analyse the sampling grid density the sequential rarefaction method was used. In all initial samples at each stage not only the average peat ash content and decay rate, but also their variation coefficients were determined. The determination of the value of error (%) of these parameters to their initial mean was further calculated. It was noted that the peat ash content variations and decay rates practically do not depend on the peat deposit type. The variation coefficients of these parameters change more intensively than their average value during the sampling grid rarefaction. Of the two applied parameters in determining sampling grid density, only peat ash content is quite variable. Generally, the average peat ash content and decay rate, as well as their variation coefficients, change insignificantly during the sampling grid rarefaction. The existing determination method of sampling grid includes only the value, but not the variation mode of the peat ash content and decay rate. Such parameters increase towards the depth of peat deposits. Thus, sampling grid density cannot be determined by variation coefficient values of peat ash content and decay rate. However, it could depend on the number of identified stratigraphic areas of the deposit, where the number of sampling points must be identical regardless of the area itself. Vegetation composition variation was studied at the type level according to the sampling grid rarefaction. The following hypothesis was considered – partial selection to complete selection  $\alpha = 0,05$ . The obtained data showed that at 50% of the examined deposits the peat vegetation composition changes insignificantly even at the type level. Thus, there is weak ash content variation, decay rate and vegetation composition at peat deposits, which, in its turn, creates the conditions for sampling grid rarefaction as compared with the existing method in nowadays exploration.

**Key words:** peat; properties; variability; test.

P. 177. *Isaev Georgiy D.* Scientific Research Centre SIBGEONAF. **CLASSIFICATION OF CARBONATE ROCKS AND BIOSEDIMENTOLOGY AS THE BASIS OF REGIONAL FACIAL ANALYSIS.** The author tells about the fundamentals of biosedimentology, the scheme of classification of carbonate rocks bio components, the rock formers typification, the schemes of biogenic structures, the rock forming organisms' structures and biofacies, and the classification of bioturbators. A classification of original carbonate rocks, which is based on energy principles, is offered and can be used as a tool for regional facial analysis.

**Key words:** biosedimentology; classification; frame stone; bioturbators; biofacies.

P. 184. *Rodygin Sergey A., Makarenko Nikolay A., Arkhipov Alexandr L.* Tomsk State University. **SOME RESULTS OF PALAEOONTOLOGICAL AND STRATIGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES OF THE DEVONIAN SEDIMENTS IN THE NORTH MINUSINSK DEPRESSION.** Tomsk State University (TSU) professors drew quite interesting results on the palaeontology and stratigraphy of the Devonian sediments in the North Minusinsk depression. Some theoretical and practical scientific problems have been successfully solved. One problem was to define the age of the Byskar series sediments. The internal structure of the Byskar series is very complex; there is a significant number of stratigraphical schemes. At the first stages of studying the Byskar series, its age was accepted as Early-Middle Devonian. Researchers from TSU have found out, that a section of the Byskar series around Shira settlement has trinomial construction – Lower Matarakskaya stratum (tuffs, lava breccias, trachyte andesites with layers of tuffogenous sandstones, etc. The Pridorozhnaya stratum, allocated by N.A. Makarenko, is divided into three packs. It is interbedded multicoloured sedimentary and volcanic rocks – conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones, and beds of trachyte basalts, and tuffs. Marchengashskaya stratum composed of basalts and trachyte basalts finishes the section. All the deposits of the series are bent in folds of different kinds and complicated by tectonic intrusions. The substantiation of the geological age of the allocated strata was done by studying the numerous finds of propteridophyte (psilophyte) flora by Professor A.R. Ananiev. The remains of the flora have been found along all the section. The hiatus in sedimentation during the Eifelian stage in Northern Khakassia and the Byskar series' Early Devonian age has also been proved. We offer an original scheme of correlation of the Matarak-Shunet and the Shira-Marchengash sections, based on comparing the marking tuff horizons. Two years ago A.L. Arkhipov found a new location of Late Devonian *Archaeopteris* flora (seed ferns) at Lake Oshkol. Together with fragments of sprouts and leaves, trunks of 10 cm in diameter have also been found nearby. This plant complex was found at the deposits of the Late Frasnian Kohayskaya suite. S.A. Rodygin found some specimens of Osteostraci of *Ilemoraspis kirkinskayae* Obruchev type in the Lower Devonian sediments on the territory of the training ground in 2004. This find is the second in Khakassia and the first in its northern part. The first time Discovery of a new locality of Osteostraci in Northern Khakassia has yielded a number of exceptionally well-preserved specimens of the genus and, subsequently, new texture information.

**Key words:** Devonian sediments; stratigraphy; Byskar series; fossil plants; Osteostraci.

P. 189. *Smirnova Irina V.* Tomsk State University. **ON GIVING THE STATUS “COMPLEX RESERVE” TO THE STATE NATURAL ZOOLOGICAL RESERVE «IYUSSKIY» (THE REPUBLIC OF KHAKASSIA).** State natural reserves are territories (water areas) that are of particular importance for preservation or restoration of natural complexes or their components and for maintenance of the ecological balance. State natural zoological reserve «Iyusskiy» was founded in 1980. It is located on the east slope of Kuznetskiy Alatau mountain ridge in the middle course of the river White Iyus in the western part of Shira area of the Republic of Khakassia on the area of 30 000 hectares. The reserve «Iyusskiy» performs the functions of maintenance of integrity of natural communities, preservation, reproduction and recruitment of wild animals that are valuable in the economic, scientific and cultural sense and are rare and disappearing. It is a place of winter concentration of hoofed mammals. In the state natural zoological reserve «Iyusskiy», realisation of activities on recruitment of animals listed in the Red book of the Republic of Khakassia, such as the argali, the Siberian ibex,

the musk deer, the marmot, is also possible. On the territory of the state natural zoological reserve "Iyuskiy", a set of measures of different character is stipulated: restrictive; nature protective; reproducing; biotechnical. The territory of the reserve is between two large mining objects – Kommunarovskiy and Balahchinskiy gold ore areas. Kommunarovskiy ore unit is of high ecological danger, for it has an operating mine and a concentrator, which annually make about 300 thousand tons of waste. Two tailing pits are used to recycle it; they are separated from the valley of the river Bolshaya sobaka by fill dams, which require constant maintenance service and technological control. In case of their failure the polluted waters of the rivers Big Syia and White Iyus will flow to the central and northern parts of the reserve. Besides the territory of the reserve covers a significant part of Yefremkinsky karstic site, which has 34 large and small caves that are objects of active cave tourism. Annually thousands of tourists visit these places, which leaves a negative impact on the environment. Taking into account the above-stated, we consider it expediently to prove at the republican level the necessity of giving to the territory of the state natural zoological reserve «Iyuskiy» the status «complex reserve» with protection of the entire natural complex, including the underground and surface waters, and the sites of nature.

**Key words:** reserve; complex; restoration; measure; Iyuskiy.

P. 192. *Shitov Aleksandr V.* Gorno-Altai State University. **ROLE OF GEOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE ALTAI REPUBLIC POPULATION SICKNESS RATES CHANGES.** The analysis of influence of geological and geophysical factors on health of the population of Gorny Altai is carried out in the article. For the analysis the data on spatial distribution of breaks, intrusive massifs, characteristics of the magnetic field and ore deposits are used. The increase of the influence of the given factors on health of the population before Chuya earthquake of 2003 is shown.

**Key words:** geological environment; Chuya earthquake; influence on health.