

## SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

## PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Gorbovszkaya Svetlana G.* Saint-Petersburg State University. **INDIVIDUALISATION OF THE SYMBOL. "THE ROSE" BY G. DE LORRIS AND "THE ROSE" BY J. GENET.** Rose is one of the most frequently used symbols in the French literature of various centuries. In the course of history the meanings of this florosymbol change. In this article we compare the rose from "The Roman Rose" (13<sup>th</sup> c) by G. de Lorris and J. de Meung with the rose of J. Genet's "The miracle of rose" (20<sup>th</sup> c).

**Key words:** individualisation of the symbol; "rose" of G. de Lorris; "rose" of J. Genet.

P. 12. *Klimova Tamara Yu.* East-Siberian State Academy of Education. **META-NARRATIVE STRATEGIES IN V. MAKANIN'S PROSE.** Metanarratives as narrative unities, which are held together by a specific causality of the composition, allow establishing semantic relations between texts at any level of integrity – from "axiological generalized outlook" (M.N. Darwin) to communicative mental sets of genre, scope and authorship (V.S. Kiselyov). Literary critics differentiated individual tendencies of image-theme convergences in V. Makanin's prose of various years: "reverse reflections of plots" and "repeatability of situations" (N. Ivanova), attraction to a particular type of hero – "gatherer of wordly material" and "acting entity" (I. Rodnyanskaya), "median" (L. Anninskiy) and "book-worm" (A. Genis). Alongside with that, the logic of bringing V. Makanin's texts into groups requires systemic descriptions of the author's narrative strategies. Gravitation towards stable names, which generated the paratexts of "Svetik-novel" and "Klyucharyov-novel"; towards the prevailing motives of demand, guilt and judgment; towards self-determination in chronotopes of being late, return, book-worming; towards the psychology of non-judging – all these facilitate the identification of the writer's prose metalevels. Also, the structural unity of discretionary compositions, the genre metanarrative of a novel, a short novel or a story claims the capability of the metanarrative principle. One of the essential matters of metaconvergence is the discourse of a creative mind. Self-description of the creative process, its mechanisms and psychological impulses in Makanin's writings becomes incarnated in formulas of failure and reflection on one's unpublished short novel, an undrawn portrait, a forgotten story, a lost text or a rejection to write any more. From the point of view of narratology proper, the speech situation of the text about text is also a stable metanarrative. Self-axiology, irony, escaping quotations and intellectualism are valuable for determination of the style metalevel. The short novel "Voices" ("Golosa") or the novel "Underground, or Hero of Our Times", are independent metanarratives, which concentrate thematic, stylistic, axiological and ideal-artistic thesaurus of Makanin's prose. Proverbial metadiscourse, which unites a significant text corpus with a greater-than-average intellectual resource and reflects the author's outlook on the reality, performs an integrating function. Formal subjectivation of Makanin's narrative with graphic emphasis – brackets, italics and capital letters is yet awaiting a dedicated literary study. The specific feature of the united set is passed onto many writings based on the principle of pretext isolation, in dialogue with which the author weaves his plot. In particular, Makanin's interlocutors include F. Nietzsche, M. Heidegger, A. Schopenhauer, Z. Freud and virtually all of the classic literary elite. Positioning of Makanin's works among conceptual metanarrative strategies may become one of the prospective directions in Makanin's studies and literary studies in general, which will bring the researcher toward identification of universal regularities in inherent integration of the author's texts, as well as artistic systems and culture texts.

**Key words:** Vladimir Makanin; meta-narrative; ensembles of text; emblem; para-text; inter-text.

P. 17. *Luchnikov Mikhail Yu.* Kemerovo State University. **RUSSIAN CLASSICAL LITERARY CRITICISM FROM THE STANDPOINT OF HISTORICAL POETICS.** The phrase "classical Russian literary criticism" still exists as a vague notion, the volume and substance of which vary considerably. This circumstance is due to the fact that modern science does not have an authoritative model of the "criticism on the whole" as an invariant of the verbal-logical life. There is no unified notion about the main historical types of literary reflection. The analysis of the meanings of the phrase "literary criticism" in speech and in scientific definitions can serve as the benchmark for problem statement of historical types of literary criticism. The meanings can be divided into three variants: criticism as any verbal reaction to works of the verbal art, criticism as a historical type of literary reflection and criticism as a function. It is supposed that the three definitions of literary criticism were spontaneously formed and supported by the science, the invariant meaning being the last one, reflect the most important moments of the historical evolution of literary reflection. In the first case it is the moment of emerging of literary reflection itself, which at the same time is the moment of origin of literary creation, poetry, in the broad sense of this word. The second definition reflects the situation of categorial demolition of culture; it means cardinal changes in the European literary reflection at the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> cc. The degree of topicality of this literary criticism definition for each national culture shows the degree of resoluteness of changes progressing in its art consciousness. The third definition of the literary criticism sends us to the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> cc signifying the further field fragmentation of art consciousness, separation of literature study into the independent sphere of scientific knowledge. The marked stages of the literary reflection evolution coincide with the ideas about regularities of literary creation which were founded by A.N. Veselovskiy, then developed in the researches of O.M. Fradenberg and E.-R. Kurcius. They independently marked out two principally different periods in the epoch of personal creation. Today, the ideas were complemented by S.S. Averintsev (the description of the reflective-traditionalistic poetics) and by S.N. Broytman (the description of the epoch of art modality and, from our point of view, the principal difference of the classical and neoclassical periods within this epoch). The mentioned considerations let us formulate a hypothesis that Russian classical literary criticism is a national variant of literary reflection of the art modality epoch, commencing due to the cardinal change of creative consciousness at the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> cc, at the classical stage of its developing.

**Key words:** criticism; literary reflection; historical poetics

P. 23. *Odonchimeg Tumee.* Khovd State University (Mongolia). **EMOTIONAL SEMANTICS OF OCCASIONALISMS IN A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC EXPERIMENT.** This article deals with the problem of occasional verbalization of emotional semantics of nonverbal signals by Mongolian-speaking persons in direct and inverse psycholinguistic experiment. The author of the article investigates the initial language nomination strategies of emotional constituents of musical phrases in a psycholinguistic experiment. On this

material an attempt is made to reveal the emotional semantics of sound-letters in Mongol. It proves the necessity of other series of experiments with pseudowords to exclude the influence of semantic meaning on the phonetic one in the course of a psycholinguistic experiment. Emotions like joy, happiness, fear, anger and sadness are recognized easier than other types. The emotions were categorized as negative, positive or neutral. People know more negative emotion words than positive or neutral ones. The proportion was 50% negative, 20% positive and 10% neutral words in the experiment. It is explained that positive emotions are processed schematically. People do not pay a lot of attention to assessment of positive emotions. In general, positive emotions signal that things are normal, so we process them more superficially. Negative emotions signal that something is wrong, and so they elicit a slowdown in processing. They require more attention and detail in thinking and, consequently, more words. We want to know if there are psychological differences between coincidence of recognizing negative and positive emotions in direct and reverse experiments. We found out that there are few emotion words, which probably makes good evolutionary sense, and that the proportion of negative words was larger than the positive ones and pseudowords for negative emotions were recognized more than the positive ones. Some participants, regardless of language, tended to use the same sets of words with limited diversity in their responses. Some of them had fewer identical words but far more diversity. The results of the proportions of verbalization of negative, positive and neutral emotional semantics show the possibility to study the problem in the future.

**Key words:** speech production and speech perception; occasionalisms; verbalization of emotional semantics of nonverbal signals; psycholinguistic experiment.

P. 27. *Sushkova Valentina N.* Tyumen State University. **RUSSIA-ENGLAND: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CULTURAL CONTACT IN 1930S.** The mass recognition of the Soviet Russia in 1930s led to its cultural rapprochement with various countries, including the United Kingdom. B. Shaw, G. Wells, M. Forster, R. Oldington express sympathies for the new Russia state in their works. Speaking about mutual influence of Russian and English literature and culture, it is also necessary to consider the processes in Russia and the intellectuals' relation to them. The official recognition of the Soviet power in England occurred in 1924. Before that the creative intellectuals of Great Britain were well familiar with F.M. Dostoevsky's, L.N. Tolstoy's and I.S. Turgenev's works. M.Gorky's, M.Sholokhov's, N.Ostrovsky's, L.Leonov's and other literary artists' works were translated into English. A film by M.Gorky's novel "Mother" was shown with success in English cinemas. Many positive comments were published about the cinema production technique of Russian films. The Russian theatre also attracted public attention. Afinogenov's and other dramatists' plays were translated from Russian into English. In the mid-thirtieth the British section of the "International association of revolutionary writers" was created; the magazine "Left Review" was first published. The book reviews and articles on the Soviet literature occupied a great place in periodicals "Left Review", "Labour Monthly", "Storm", in daily newspaper of the English Communist Party "Daily Worker". In the English literature of this period V.I. Lenin's artistic image appeared (Hugh MacDiarmid, Ralf Fox, Jack Lindsey, etc.). The Civil War in Spain united the creative intellectuals of many countries in international brigades. The English public compared the young English writers (R.Fox), who battled in Spain as volunteers, with Turgenev's Rudin. At the International congresses Russian and English writers actively supported modern culture. They were solidary in struggle against the growing threat of fascism.

**Key words:** intellectuals interaction; cultural rapprochement; antifascist character; English Rudins.

P. 31. *Chindin Igor V.* Tsiolkovsky Russian State Technological University (Moscow). **ORIGINALITY OF MYTHPOETRY DISCOURSE IN "THE ROSE OF THE WORLD" BY DANIEL ANDREEV.** In the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> c in Russia D.L.Andreev realized his experience of familiarizing with a mythical way of understanding the world in an art form. Andreev wrote "The Rose of the World", "The Iron Mystery" and a cycle of verses "Russian gods" in the genre of myth-poetry. Myth loci are found in "The Rose of the World" that become obvious at imposing of its material on the main principles of the mythical paradigm. Andreev created the newest mythical chronotop in Russian culture. Its time is not chronological. The Rose of the World exists in liturgical time. It is the main mythical sacred event, which attracts all cultural-mythological intuitions of the newest poet of the myth. The Rose of the World exists in spiritually mystical time and space of the poet of the myth. It is restoration of sources of humankind, the sacral here reveals in mystical and logic experience. Andreev leaves chronological time and creatively joins the sacred time of the ritually reproduced eternal plots. It carries out mytho-cultural creativity. Andreev postulated existence of a certain objective spiritual reality to which many hundreds people are already attached. At the world scale, it is capable to have mystical influence on people. People start feeling unified in this spiritual reality and by means of it. The author does not prove its existence logically and does not address to the arguments of reason. It only influences the reader's imagination mentally. Andreev is not the researcher, but the storyteller of his own version of history. The sense of a narration is in giving people a new Olympus of participation. Andreev lists mystical souls of cultures – zatomises in metaphysics. The essence approaches the configuration of these spatial phenomena parataxis. The substantial moment of inclusion of all levels, numbers and worlds into Andreev's metaphysics in the long mytho-epic list is the parity of each number or level with Andreev's newest mythical chronotops – with the Rose of the World. The removal of the "ideal – material" antinomy is of fundamental value for mythical thinking. Andreev devotes a small chapter in "The Rose of the World" to the solution of the problem of primacy of the ideal or the material. The judgement about their unity does not have a logically deduced character, but an emotionally incentive one for D. Andreev: the poet of the myth suggests apprehending the thesis of the given unity on trust. The object as a "transcendental object" for persons of the myth acts in unity with the subject's knowledge of it. The subject in consciousness and the subject out of consciousness are identical. The knowledge of the world gets complete character. The object for persons of the myth is active because it contains the divine force. In the mystical experience this force manifests itself through God whom it depends on to the person. "The Voice" reveals Andreev's intrinsic parties of each phenomenon of the reality and gives the author of the newest mythology a complete true judgement about it. "The Voice" clears up the activity of a cognizable subject, and the subject itself starts to reveal before poets of the myth in all its completeness. Thus, we find substantial elements of mythical thinking in "The Rose of the World".

**Key words:** myth chronotop; liturgical time; Rose of the World; parataxis; principal participation.

P. 38. *Shabalina Albina N.* Belovo Institute of Kemerovo State University. **FRAGMENT OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD THROUGH THE FAMILIES OF COGNATE WORDS DESCRIBING THE SPHERE OF TRADE.** Having combined the achievements of traditional linguistics and using categories and terms of cognitive linguistics, modern word-formation offers a new complex understanding of cognate words. Frame-propositional organization of the semantic structure of the family of cognate words explicitly represents roles of denotates in a real situation and produces the scheme of prototype culture knowledge of a person about the activity expressed by cognate words. The family of cognate words represented through situations depicts total notions about

the world historically developed in community consciousness, which is reflected in language and describes everyday notions on the analyzed part of reality, consequently, being a fragment of the language picture of the world.

**Key words:** family of cognate words; semantic structure; frame; proposition; situation; participant; language picture of the world.

## PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 45. *Arigunova Yekaterina V.* Tomsk State University. **BOREDOM AND TIME.** The presented work attracts our attention to boredom that we considered in two directions: positive and negative. Boredom can be situational and fundamental. From the philosophical view the problem of boredom is becoming actual while such new values of the current era as novelty, singularity, pluralism and cosmopolitanism appear. Boredom is said to be a product of the post-industrial society. The article examines relations between the fundamental state of boredom and time. From that point there are two aspects: historicity of boredom and existentialism of boredom out of time. On the general cultural level boredom had its development. For example, there was no such concept in Ancient Greece, during the Middle Ages boredom was a moral concept and in the modern time it became a body disease and melancholy. In contemporaneity a great number of people run into boredom. Various forms of indemnification or care of this negative state are transformed through culture, which creates many recipes, both positive and negative. At the same time boredom as existentialism is a constant attribute of human being. Perception in the fundamental state is special; time does not pass within boredom. There exist no actions, aims, roles, and plots. Boredom has redundant duration that is unfilled and empty. Boredom is related to the concept "other", where "other" can precede anyone or anything: (an)other man, God or even television. The connection of I and Other in boredom is realized in different ways, as attempts of realization and avoidance through a look outside. So, due to boredom a person gives up the outside fillers of his/her mind and stays alone. As existentialism, boredom is possibility for reflection. Relations between boredom and time are quiet undefined. If boredom as a fundamental state is redundant duration how is it possible that it may not exist at some historical moment? Probably, the existentialism described had different pseudonyms in different languages such as suffering, melancholy, indifference, grief, lethargy, languor, spleen and so on. Fundamental boredom always stays inside of people but it has become acute in the values of our epoch. Among philosophers it is possible to find many sayings about boredom, but as an independent problem boredom attracted attention of few philosophers: A. Schopenhauer, M. Heidegger, A. Camus, L. Svendsen et al. The theme has been studied before, but insufficiently. The interest to this theme increases notably, as more and more journalists, people of art, especially modern writers, psychologists, etc. address the phenomenon of boredom.

**Key words:** boredom; time; duration.

P. 48. *Byurayeva Yulia G.* Department of Regional Economic Researches of the Buryat Scientific Center SB RAS (Ulan-Ude). **THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF EDUCATION IN THE PROFESSIONALISATION PROCESS OF MODERN MANAGERS (BY EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BURYATIA).** There were changes in management sphere as a result of transformation of the social and economic structure of the Russian society. Managers have formed a separate social stratum. Now they actively develop and their job becomes a profession. In this connection formation of the system of professional education for managers is of great importance. On the basis of the data received during sociological researches by revealing and analysing the main tendencies of formation and functioning of the social-professional group of managers in the urbanized conditions of the Republic of Buryatia it is possible to find out how much they value education. Higher education is an essential factor for management representatives. The educational level of regional managers is high enough – 89.3% of managers have higher education. 3.3% of them have a scientific degree (mainly it is the Candidate of Economics). It corresponds to the all-Russian situation. 90% of managers have higher education in the Russian Federation on the whole. Technical education prevails. It is a good base for managerial activity as practice shows. Specialised education of regional managers is not an obligatory attribute for a successful career. Until recently managers have been deprived possibilities to receive professional managerial education because of the backwardness of the Russian system of business education. At the same time no necessity in specialised education has been caused by unclear market conditions when success of a business is defined by the possession of a developed informal network of acquaintances instead of professionalism. So functions of managers in business organizations are carried out by people who do not possess sufficient knowledge in the field of management in Buryatia. Nevertheless in spite of the fact that only a small part of representatives of management has special managerial education it is possible to notice that managers start to consider this type of education as a basic precondition of high professional mobility and competitiveness at the labour market. Such a tendency will considerably promote homogenization of the social-professional group of managers of the republic, as it is during the educational process that the comprehension of uniform group interests and belonging to the special professional group develops. The educational base becomes the platform for professional associations and communities.

**Key words:** educational level of managers; professionalisation; business education.

P. 53. *Karymova Svetlana M.* Altai State Technical University (Barnaul). **PHILOSOPHY OF E. CASSIRER IN RESEARCH OF THE THING WORLD OF TRADITIONAL CULTURE.** Historians and critics have been engaged with the question on the sense of the thing and its position in traditional culture for the last 30 years, using methods of the structural-semiotic approach. Thus, the accent in researches has been made on the position of the thing in culture, on the anthropological aspect and on grammar of the thing world. However, the ontological problem of the thing in traditional culture, its understanding as one of the world outlook categories of culture is still in question. As the validity of traditional culture is shown by means of symbols embodied in things, space, household and ritual actions, it seems expedient to use the philosophy of symbolical forms of E. Cassirer as methodology. E. Cassirer's concepts of the symbolical concept, the functional concept and the symbolical form allow revealing the essence of the thing, its ontological status by means of the semantic aspects realised in a symbol. The real world is a certain symbolical form, which is a result of spiritual creativity of people. Traditional culture tends to mythologise the new sensual data which leads to confusion of the image and the thing in its material aspect. Such properties as colour, form and other represent themselves here as parts of a uniform symbolical image. The thing exists within its frame. The formation of the thing in culture occurs according to the following structure: 1) perception of sensual data (at this stage the person accepts information from sense organs and combines these parts into a single whole - the thing); 2) formation of a symbolical image of the thing in a certain culture (the received information is compared to the available world outlook foundations and a symbol of the thing is created which will be used further in life); 3) creation of a functional image of the thing in culture (the thing is given a number of functions according to the cultural features). The thing cannot exist in culture unless it acquires a certain symbolical

form, as then it does not possess the status and properties for the person. Traditional culture uses rituals and placing objects somewhere definite to introduce the thing into the cultural continuum. Thus, the thing finds spatial coordinates in household space and cult, because the sketchiness of cosmological representations, characteristic for traditional culture, is expressed in grammar of the real world surrounding the person. The thing acts as a certain keeper of senses of culture, which are transferred from generation to generation by means of the tradition of creation of certain types of things, the canon of use, which in due course becomes a more ritual component than a really necessary one.

**Key words:** thing; neo-kantianism; traditional culture.

P. 57. *Malyshkin Yevgeniy V.* Saint-Petersburg State University. **THE NOTION DOCTA BY NICOLAUS CUSANUS AND CARTESIAN PROJECT OF NEW SCIENCE.** The author of the article compares the notions *docta* by Nicolaus Cusanus and *scientia* by Descartes. A series of essential coincidences were established and it was pointed out that both the scientific projects are founded on the same difference: deference between *infinitum* and *interminatum*. But if for Cusanus *docta* does not suppose any progress, for Descartes the essence of the project of new science is development and enrichment of knowledge. For Descartes, if the foundation of science is set up well, then various scholars can develop it. Our hypothesis is that the indicated distinction succeeds different relations between *infinitum* and *interminatum*. There are no means to verify this hypothesis directly, but we can consider a set of procedures, which create this difference. It is established that for Descartes to demonstrate the existence of God is not simply a tribute to the tradition, but key elements of all of his metaphysical construction. It is stated that the Cartesian demonstration of infinite perfection is not perfect. Then an attempt is taken to examine how the position of the cognizing subject will change if we withdraw God from the Cartesian doctrine. The status of *res cogitans* is essentially undetermined: either it is a finite entity, as Descartes himself explicitly mentions, or it is the infinite one, since it has an infinite attribute, the will, the same as God, and the God's good will is the order of the universe, which is perceived by rational knowledge. It is noted that if to demonstrate the stability of our virtual structure, one can show what *cogito* is in relation to its attributes (finite ones, like memory, and infinite ones, like will), and what duration is, as duration is the the foundation for the Cartesian claim to the distributed character of new science.

**Key words:** infinity; duration; foundations of modern science.

P. 62. *Shamolin Roman V.* Novosibirsk State University. **PLATO AS A POSTMODERNIST.** There are certain features of the world-view that are mentioned in characterizing our epoch. These features are connected with adaptation of modern knowledge to guidelines that are set by a universal regime of "free market" or, in other words, of the capitalist regime. We will talk about features, which we will designate as the will to good (welfare) and the will to generality (the will to find one's place in the universal system of recognition). The given adjustments activate one more feature of the world-view – uncertainty, which has long been discussed by analysts of the European and American schools: from G. Deleuze and J. Baudrillard to F. Fukuyama and R. Sennett. However, all the mentioned above is not only the feature of modern times; the will to good, to generality and uncertainty that accompanies them are quite archaic and were explained a long time ago. One of the first ideologists of the world-view that is nowadays called postmodern is Plato. The title of our article reflects this succession. Orienting his philosophical system towards the idea of the "good" Plato organically forms the attitude of consciousness to the "nothing", because characteristics of the "good" are superlatively a-formal and uncertain. Accepting this attitude consciousness opens its subjectivity as something immanent to this "nothing". Thereafter the status of authenticity is denied to any detached identity. Consciousness is given function only in those identity codes, which are recognized by the ideology of the "good" as conductors of an ideal project. Instead of the questionable value of individualism, consciousness guided this way receives the verification of its belonging to the Universe, that is the universal recognition. And this frees consciousness from the burden of deep anxiety, which is an immanent part of any detached human existence. An analogy by which we can correlate Platonic paradigms and modern humanistic guidelines deserves attention. We understand humanism as a generic concept having a propensity for transcendental removal of any detached form of consciousness and human existence for adaptive implementation of this form into the communicative generic context not as a detached one, but as one mediating values of this context. Plato's "Republic" will be the first consistent model of humanistic ideology. Denying the self-sufficient subjective core of the person characterizes both Platonism and humanism. Different conclusions can be drawn from this denying: from idealistic pragmatism of Plato to socioeconomic pragmatism in the contemporary humanistic space. Both types of pragmatism are conjoint by their mediocracy: existence is constituted by communication and is designated as non-genuine out of it. Communication is an intentional stream, and its basic characteristic is to transcend communicating consciousness. Total connection with the world of ideas stated by Plato is a project of absolute communication. An idea is insuperable and infinite; we can say the same about communication. Practising it, the person must agree to his/her own indefinability; to the impossibility to realize and execute the project of his/her existence. The person at last opens up to infinity in this agreement; the problem of personal destiny should not worry him any more.

**Key words:** good; reproduction; humanism; uncertainty.

## CULTUROLOGY

P. 66. *Ivanova Svetlana V.* Academic Music College of Moscow P.I. Tchaikovsky Conservatory (Moscow). **WOMEN-COMPOSERS OF THE 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.** This article describes women's composer creativity in European musical culture of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Unknown foreign women composers, authors of chamber and symphonic music are in the focus of attention in this article. The first attempt is made to embrace women's creativity of that period to make up for the deficiency in literature written in Russian. At the same time historical and social aspects of this problem are important for the author. The goal of the author is to observe some names of unknown women composers of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and their biographical details, to reconstruct the picture of social status of women-authors and to describe some types of their creative activity. It is clear from the text of this article that authors of that historical period belonged to the type of composers which is called an enlighten amateur and had different social statuses (from ladies of royalty to less noble representatives of bourgeoisie). On the example of biography of Barbara Strozzi the most widely spread type of music activity of women composers in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (composer-performer) is shown in this article. Besides, the personality of the musician Francesca Caccini is also considered in this article, because her name is connected with the appearance of a new image of a woman-composer – the role of a court composer. In this article it is also pointed out that women authors of the 17<sup>th</sup> century manifested themselves in various musical genres. They composed arias, cantatas, instrumental sonnets, masses, motets, spiritual concerts, operas, ballets, musical dramas, madrigals, cho-

ruses, serious and drinking songs. Women composers of that period were skillful in different musical genres and it proves the growth of composers' mastery, the professionalism of women authors, the assimilation of various spheres of musical art and their more confident way to the profession of a composer. According to the extant documents and historical evidences the author points out that female music took an important place both in secular and church art of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, which is connected with changes in the attitude of the society towards women-creators and with acceptance of possibility of musical realization for women of different social strata. In the conclusion the author makes an accent on the fact that women composers took an active part in cultural European life of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and their role in the development of music art was rather essential. Besides their activity as composers favoured the development of female music in the European cultural tradition and the appearance of new names of women composers in the following centuries.

**Key words:** women-composers of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, composer – enlightened amateur, composer-performer, court composer.

P. 70. *Polozov Sergey P.* Saratov State L.V. Sobinov Conservatory. **MUSICAL THINKING AS A FACTOR OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MUSICAL CULTURE: INFORMATION FOUNDATION.** One of the important research directions in modern cultural science is the essence of musical thinking. Problems of musical thinking are actively discussed in cultural science and musicology. One of the aspects of musical thinking consideration is the information method, which is very topical in the situation of modern information society and information culture creation. However, the research potential of this method is realized insufficiently. Information aspects of musical thinking are considered in the article from the point of view of operating musical information elements. Musical thinking reflects and cognizes the reality in specific musical representations. Its basic sources are audial, visual and tactual sensations. They fill consciousness with the reflected properties of musical being and give primary musical information elements with which the musical thinking operates. Confluence of sensations forms integrity as a perceptual image. This image merges the emotional and the rational. Consequently, musical thinking operates not only material, but also perception formations as information units. Features of a perceptual image are caused by the structure of individual consciousness formed by social, cultural experience and individual qualities of the person. But, despite the distinctions, perceptual images have general characteristic stable structures covering all means of musical expressiveness, genre and stylistic attributes, composition and dramaturgic principles. These typical structures also represent themselves as musical information units that musical thinking operates. Having acquired the status of property of public consciousness, these musical archetypes become factors of formation and development of musical culture. In musical thinking mechanisms of preguessing and comparison operate because of the ability to manipulate with typical structures as musical information units. Anticipatory representations arising as a result of preguessing guarantee creative activity of musical thinking. The content of musical thinking will consist of the information, which is a product of both sensual experience and imagination. Thus, the volume, the content and structure of musical thinking are flexible and depend on the part of the content of information space of musical culture the person possesses. Modern culturological understanding of musical thinking consists in its consideration as unities of reflection and creation. By means of creative activity of thinking the person creates not only material artefacts of musical culture – musical texts, but also one's own inner world. Creative activity of musical thinking is an essential condition of formation and development of musical culture.

**Key words:** musical thinking; musical culture; the musical information.

P. 76. *Polyakov Alexander F.* Buryat State University. **PROBLEM OF THE CONCEPTUAL TRIAD “FORM-CONTENT-SENSE”.** The article is devoted to questions of genesis and evolution of the conceptual triad “form-content-sense”. The author considers the given categories in cultural philosophical aspect. Now there is a tendency of displacement of accents from philosophical problems of sense onto culturological ones in connection with some reappraisal of values peculiar to each new stage of public relations that is inherent in modern information society with its issues of globalisation. The culturological paradigm was, as a matter of fact, a timely reaction to mass culture side effects; it was an attempt to reconsider its ideals, search comprehensible ways of spiritual and moral revival. The problem of categories of form, content and sense is broadly researched within different scientific approaches: philosophical, culturological, phenomenological, art criticism, linguistic, hermeneutical and many others. The given categories have received especially extensive application in the field of aesthetics when explaining the nature of art creativity. These categories are shown most fully and visually in art, due to its nature, specificity of the subject, the essence of the artistic image as a special way of reflection of the reality. However, the works of thinkers of the past and the present do not contain the explicit trinity of the categories considered, and the form and content dualism according to the world outlook and aesthetic norms of each epoch dominates, which to a certain degree detracts the true value of sense. Recently the categories of form and content alone cannot reflect the originality of the art world according to its sense and purpose. Attempts to explain the difficult nature of an artistic image, to go beyond the standard duality induce researchers to apply the terms “sign and value”, “text and sense”, to merge the concepts “content”, “idea”, “sense”, etc. Lately the theoretical thought has developed not only concerning traditional duality of form and content, but also in the direction of search of a new determinant in the art sphere that has revealed a certain problem of formation of the conceptual triad “form-content-sense”. Nevertheless, the given triad is quite an objective formation and can be projected at any level of the surrounding reality under condition of rehabilitation of the category of sense.

**Key words:** category; form; contents; sense; conceptual triad.

P. 81. *Smokotin Vladimir M.* Tomsk State University. **THE EUROPEAN CULTURAL CONVENTION OF 1954 AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF LANGUAGES AND CULTURES TEACHING AND LEARNING INTO A PRIORITY FIELD OF EUROPEAN COOPERATION.** The paper is devoted to the evolution of language education in the postwar Europe from passing over a large volume of passive knowledge of foreign languages to a limited number of school students towards a universal language and culture teaching and learning, promoting the strengthening of economic, political and cultural ties, the growth of international exchanges and support, maintenance and sustained development of the common European linguistic and cultural heritage. The European Cultural Convention of 1954 called for coordination of European countries' activities in the sphere of culture and education with the aim of preservation and further development of the common European cultural heritage. Special attention in the convention was accorded to the study of European languages, history and civilization of Europe's countries. The adoption by the Council of Europe of the European Cultural Convention turned the study of modern languages and cultures into a priority field of European cooperation and led to a number of initiatives, which in the course of their realization in the form of language projects, transferred the ideas about the role of languages in society and their place in educational programs at all stages of teaching and learning. The paper shows, on the basis of an analysis of the Council of Europe's language projects and the European Union's activities in the field of language policies, that close cooperation of the national education systems in enhancing the effectiveness of language and cultural education prepared the ground for constructing in Europe of a multilingual and multicultural society. In the course of the realization of the “Main Project in modern languages” in the period from 1964 to 1974, the cooperation of the European national systems of education entered a new stage of harmonization of edu-

cational systems on the basis of coordination of curricula and teaching methods. Also, the efforts continued in overcoming the rift between the theory and practice that led to limiting the linguistic research in universities to literature and philology, while the integration of Europe put forward new demands to improve the quality of language teaching and to the introduction of objective ways and means of assessing the results of teaching and learning. The awareness of the need for a transfer from a formal learning of language structures to a language policy in the field of education directed at the preservation and maintenance of the rich and diverse linguistic and cultural heritage in Europe came as a result of a successful completion of a number of language projects and important political and economic changes during the 1980s and 1990s in the course of the information revolution. With the establishment of the European Union in 1992 and coming into force of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009, the conceptual shift of European education to multilingualism on the basis of purposeful language and cultural policy received a legislative support.

**Key words:** language and culture teaching and learning; linguistic and cultural diversity.

P. 87. *Yudina Vera I.* Orel State University. **ARTISTIC SPECIFICITY OF V. KALINNIKOV'S MUSICAL LETTERS.** Sixteen musical letters of Vasilii Kalinnikov (1866–1900) are a very specific phenomenon not only in the composer's creative heritage, but also in the history of musical culture. However, some other Russian composers – M.P. Musorgsky, A.T. Grechaninov, S.V. Rakhmaninov – also have single cases of turning to a similar form of musical expression. The analysis of Kalinnikov's musical epistolary and its artistic uniqueness is based on the synthetic approach that comprises the epistolary and musical sphere of the composer's heritage. The major subject of the research is the distinguishing features of the letter in general and the musical letter in particular. The elements of content and form are singled out according to the classical works in rhetoric (N. Grech), modern researches of the epistolary genre (M. Bakhtin, S. Averintsev, O. Roginskaya, T. Fokina) and are later traced in Kalinnikov's musical letters. Traditionally, the epistolary form is of common type and comprises three major parts (the beginning – the greeting; the main body and the ending) and a number of set expressions (addressing at the beginning and at the end, signature, date etc.). Conceptual features of the letter are determined by its functional realization, personal and situational factors. In the content of any written message the major role belongs to the personal and communicative components, as any message has both informative (choosing the material) and communicative (connecting the material with the addressee's personality) functions. Epistolary in its essence is characterized as an autobiographical genre. In Kalinnikov's musical letters the personal aspect has a particular element of confession due to their stylistic specificity. Their addressness, personal features, professional sphere and the type of relationships between the interlocutors clear out the communicative type of the composer's musical epistolary. The connection of personal and conversational components correlates the aspects of content of Kalinnikov's musical epistolary and their formal elements. It can be seen from the example of “vocal framing” of such components of the etiquette style as addressing and personal signature. Apart from the components of genre and style, the determination of artistic specificity of Kalinnikov's musical epistolary is analyzed in the context of characteristic features of the author's personal style and major tendencies of epistolary at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Key words:** Vasilii Kalinnikov; musical letter; epistolary; autobiography; dialogue.

## HISTORY

P. 94. *Afanasyev Alexander L.* Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics. **TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN EASTERN SIBERIA (1890–1911).** Modern Russia needs to change destructive alcoholic policy. The most ruinous damage is made to the population of the cold unbounded Siberia and the Far East. The objective of the article is to study the historical counteraction experience to withstand alcoholic threat. The task of the article is to summarize and present the data about spontaneous public organizations – temperance societies operating in 1910–1911 in East-Siberian general-governorship province. (Modern territory of the Republic of Buryatia, Sakha (Yakutia), Khakassia, Zabaikalsky and Krasnoyarsky territories and Irkutsk region). Brief review about the societies from 1890 to 1916 is also presented. The sources of information used are the reports of the secretaries of spiritual consistories (the Russian State Historical archive), regulations and reports of the societies, periodicals and reference book of 1911 by I.P. Mordvinov, an outstanding temperance movement personality. The set of sources is sorted under a special questionnaire-card. The obtained results are as following. By December 1910 – January 1911 there were 30 temperance societies in the region numbering 2000–2200 members. 29 societies (96.7%) belonged to the church, i.e. operated at orthodox cathedrals; some of them had regulations approved by archbishops. One society (3.3%) was operating under regulations approved by civil authorities. The societies geography: 1) the biggest number of the societies – 27 (90%) – was located in the rural area and only 3 (10%) were in the towns; 2) in each province/region the societies were established in the most densely populated and economically developed areas, where the population were most capable to self-administration; 3) most of the societies 24 (80%) were operating in Zabaikalsky region. Apparently, the latter was due to the support of the young and energetic bishop Zabaikalsky Methodiy. The pioneers and leaders of the societies were orthodox priests, while the members were mostly peasants (in Zabaikalie they were also cossacks). Most of the societies registered the members or took sobriety seal for a defined period in the cathedral. Five societies conducted religious and moral anti-alcohol lectures, two organized discussions and sermons, two organizations participated in the campaign by the III State Duma to support the draft law on the anti-alcohol activity, one society organized sobriety lessons and another one distributed special literature. Askyskoye society of Minusinsky uyezd had a Sunday grammar school for adults, paid interest-free loans and rendered charitable aid. The number of abstainers relative to all the population was not great, but the societies had an important role of cultural landmarks, facilitating people seeking physical and spiritual health and comfortable living. They presented valuable experience of local self-administration. Temperance movement facilitated healthy lifestyle and harmonization in the communities. This activity involved Russians, Evenks, Buryats, Khakasses and Yakuts.

**Key words:** temperance societies; temperance movement; history; church; peasantry; schools; native people; Siberia.

P. 99. *Karasova Tatyana V.* Institute of Eastern Studies RAS (Moscow). **POLICY TOWARDS ARAB ETHNIC MINORITY IN THE STATE OF ISRAEL.** Israeli Arabs account for 20 percent of the population in Israel. The Arabs of Israel were given citizenship, but this did not mean that they enjoyed truly equal rights. For eighteen years they lived under conditions of martial law and, as a result, their freedom of movement was severely curtailed. The position of Israeli Arabs is disadvantaged in the labour market, educational system and democratic values. The Arabs of Israel do not serve in the armed forces. Since in Israel military service has become an admission-ticket to society, the non-service of the Arabs effectively bars them from access to positions of influence. Nevertheless the Arabs of Israel have seen significant improvement in their standard of living; it is estimated that their average salary is equivalent to 75 per cent

of the average salary in the Jewish sector. The relationship of Arab citizens to the State of Israel is often fraught with tension and can be regarded in the context of relations between minority populations and state authorities elsewhere in the world. Arab citizens consider themselves to be indigenous people. The increasing population of Arabs within Israel, and the majority status they hold in two major geographic regions are perceived by Israelis as a "demographic bomb". Many Israeli leaders often noted that if the percentage of Arab citizens rose above its current level, Israel would not be able to maintain a Jewish demographic majority. Peace and equality are the two concepts, which have always headed the list of preferences of the Arabs of Israel. It was reckoned that the two were bound together, since a significant proportion of the causes of inequality were rooted in the security situation. The Six Day War marked a dramatic turning point in the lives of Israel's Arab citizens. For the first time since Israel's establishment, Arab citizens had contact with Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This, along with the lifting of military rule, led to increased political activism among the Arab citizens. The first intifada has helped to establish a new identity for Israeli Arabs, as Palestinian citizens of Israel. But both two intifadas show that problems faced by Israeli Arabs could not be separated from the wider Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The outcome was that today the majority of Israeli Arabs identify themselves as Palestinians by nationality and Israeli by citizenship. Within the Arab communities there have been new developments in recent years. The Islamist movement has gained strength. Some young leaders seek cultural autonomy for Arabs of Israel, while the demand to present Israel as the state of all citizens is heard with increasing frequency among various circles of the Israeli Arabs. Not only Israeli Arabs, but also Jewish Human rights groups and increasing numbers of Israelis and Jews are calling for the State of Israel to be a democratic state for all of its citizens regardless of religion and race. They believed that building healthy Jewish-Arab relations is essential to strengthening Israel's democratic society.

**Key words:** Israeli Arabs; inequality; plasticization; discrimination; radicalization.

P. 104. *Karnachuk Natalya V.* Tomsk State University. **ENGLISH AND SPANISH PICAESQUE NOVEL AS A REFLECTION OF THE COUNTRIES' MODERNIZATION SPECIFICITY IN 16TH – EARLY 17TH CENTURIES.** The article is devoted to the comparative analysis of English and Spanish picaresque novels of late 16<sup>th</sup> – middle 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is aimed at emphasizing some specific features in perception of knavery and deceit themes by English society (mainly middle class townspeople). The author briefly reflects upon the popularity of "rogue literature" in Western Europe in 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> c and shows the process of its diffusion from Pyrenean countries all along the European region, marks national specificity of the genre. Then the author demonstrates some changes, made by English translators of Spanish picaresque novels and supposes these changes not to be occasional, but regular signs of a different national consciousness. The author tries to prove this suggestion using the detailed analysis of authentically English picaresque novels. These tend to demonstrate a deliberate orientation towards Spanish examples. Nevertheless, all text levels: lexical preferences, plotlines, social marking of the main character, intonations of laughter in comical situations, clearly expressed the author's moral position – they demonstrate significant differences in perception of knavery and deception, as compared to Spanish novels. The author focuses attention on two most famous examples of English picaresque novels of 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> c. They are Thomas Nashe's *The Unfortunate Traveller* or *The Life of Jack Wilton*, and a later work *The English Rogue described in the life of Meriton Latroon, a Witty extravagant being a complete history of the most eminent cheats of both sexes*, by Richard Head (1665). Nashe's protagonist, Jack Wilton, differs from a typical picaro both by his social position and by an ideology proclaimed. Where Spanish picaros are people deprived of any clear social status changing masks of soldiers, rogues, students or servants, Jack never forgets his status of a noble and a king's page. Unlike Spanish knaves, he never speaks of the world ruled by deception; he prefers to position his tricks as merry jokes aimed rather at strengthening common ideas of honest and vicious deeds. He never lacks a feeling of fellowship and understanding of fine and noble acts. By the end of his epic, Jack reforms, leaves the wanton life and returns to his country. It is important to mention that a Spanish picaro sometimes comes to a well-off life but gains it not by reformation but by deception and falsehood. Meriton Latroon, Head's protagonist, is more like his Spanish colleagues; he is a man who was leaving a rogue's life from his youth. He is a professional knave and fraud who is proud of his own "high art". But both he and Head clearly distance rogue's values and values of good society and do not try to proclaim their identity. R. Head, like T. Nash, significantly avoids depicting "the world that has gone insane", the human society as chaotic and living according to the laws of knavery. English picaresque novels are also specific by their tendency to move protagonists away from England or by some other means to give their stories an exotic taste. Thus, they enlarge the distance between a locus with preserved, traditional ideals and moral values (England) and locus where dishonesty and vice reign. Summing up, English "rogue literature" lacks the marks of a deep crisis of social consciousness, manifested in the loss of basic moral values and in emphasis of disorder, chaos and amorality of life.

**Key words:** English picaresque novel; modernization.

P. 109. *Khandorin Vladimir G.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **THE ROLE OF LIBERAL AND SOCIALIST PRESS UNDER THE DICTATORSHIP OF A.V. KOLCHAK.** The periodical press of Siberia 1918–1919 is one of the sources, which reflect the attitude of different political parties and groups to the regime and policy of A.V. Kolchak. At the same time the attitude of the government of A.V. Kolchak to the press organs of different orientation and their place reflected the position of the White (Guard) dictatorship concerning the parties and groups. In contrast to the Soviet power, the government of A.V. Kolchak permitted independence of the press, but only in the confined frames. These frames were determined legally and politically. Bolshevik newspapers were forbidden, as well as the organs of the left-wing socialistic parties, which confronted the regime (the majority of socialist-revolutionaries and the Mensheviks), and explicitly monarchic publications. Political spectrum of legal periodicals was represented by two main trends: liberals led by the Constitutional Democrats, who were the principal political support, and moderate socialists (eneses, a part of cooperators, most right-winged groups of socialist-revolutionaries and the Mensheviks), who were in opposition concerning several issues, but loyal to the regime, which, as they thought, was better in comparison with the Bolsheviks. A number of newspapers kept intermediate position reflecting the viewpoint of the moderate oblastniks. The criticism of the government was permitted only in certain frames. Some newspapers were closed because of the harsh and systematic attacks. In the atmosphere of stratocracy the criticism of the supreme ruler, the army command and the army was forbidden. The prohibition of the propaganda of the national remote areas self-determination was typical for the imperial ideology of the White. But discussions were permitted on a wide range of political and social issues. It is easily explained by taking into account the international public opinion and the government's interest in support of the friendly democratic nations of the Allies. Active support of the dictatorship regime, glorification of A.V. Kolchak and tendency to consolidation of the White movement were typical for liberal press. Socialist press often criticized the dictatorial style and methods of the government, isolation from wide social circles and narrowness of social support and wanted to convene the Constituent Assembly as soon as possible. In time of war liberals and socialists united in popularization of the Army of A.V. Kolchak. They also united when struggling against corruption. Liberal newspapers actively supported the government on the national issue. They also supported its position on the main points of social-

economic program. On the contrary, socialist press criticized the government for moderation and lack of distinctness of laws and actions on the agrarian issue, asked for more active government's interfering into the economy. At that time its liberal opponents defended classical market principles. Liberal press played an active role in the development and propaganda of the White Movement ideology. Its position changed to the harsh criticism of the regime and demand of its democratization in the environment of A.V. Kolchak army collapse after the surrender of Omsk in November 1919, when it was too late. Comparison of the materials of Siberian periodical press of the times of A.V. Kolchak with other documents allows to disprove the stereotype underestimation of Kolchak as a politician, to trace the pragmatic approach to special problems and public positions of different social layers and political groups, whose interests were reflected in press, their evolution and mutual relations with the regime of military dictatorship, the position and role of the press under the power of Kolchak, to compare them with the position of press under the Soviet power. Under all the restraints the press liberty was wider under the power of Kolchak than in Soviet Russia where the building of the totalitarian system began.

**Key words:** liberalism in Siberia; Revolution and Civil War.

P. 113. *Shevelev Dmitriy N.* Tomsk State University. **THE ACTIVITIES OF INFORMATIVE AND CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OF ADMIRAL A.V. KOLCHAK ON UNITING AND COORDINATING ANTIBOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA (SPRING – AUTUMN 1919): INVENTING THE RUSSIAN PRESS BUREAU AND OSVEDVERH.** The experience of the revolution and the Civil War in Russia has clearly demonstrated the significance of ideology and propaganda as a mobilizing factor, a tool of legitimation of power in the crucial moments of social life. Since May 1919 in Siberia there is a marked intensification of anti-Bolshevik propaganda, accompanied by a reorganization of the informative staff. This was due to several factors. First, Omsk politicians realize how poorly the governments, political and social circles of Western countries are informed about the events in Russia. Second, during this period the shape of the political program of the Omsk government became clearer. Third, by mid-May the Whites face a deteriorating situation at the front. Fourth, by mid-spring of 1919 the camp of anti-Bolshevik forces has the final political disengagement: moderate socialists are moving from the precarious coalition with the White movement to a policy of conditional support for the Bolshevik and Soviet authorities. Fifth, the failure of the front uncovered miscalculations and shortcomings in ideological work of the Russian government of Admiral Aleksandr Kolchak government and its propaganda apparatus. Sixth, the radical restructuring of the informative departments of The Headquarters and General Staff took place in connection with the general reorganization of the central military apparatus. By the summer of 1919 the central place in the Kolchak propaganda machine was taken by the Press Department of the Administration Council of Ministers, Informative Department of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief staff or abbreviated "Osvedverh", as well as the Russian press bureau. The establishment of such large structures as the RPB and "Osvedverh" streamlined organization of state propaganda among the troops and the population and gave it considerable proportions. During summer and autumn of 1919 the ideological apparatus of the Omsk Government worked actively to "revive and strengthen the spirit of patriotism and national identity", "destruction of the influence of Bolshevik propaganda". At the same time, the activities of informative departments were poorly coordinated.

**Key words:** Civil war; White movement; Siberia; Russian government of Admiral A.V. Kolchak; Osvedverh; Russian press bureau; propaganda.

## LAW

P. 118. *Akhmedshin Ramil L.* Tomsk State University. **INFLUENCE ON NEEDS OF THE CONDEMNED: GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND ALGORITHM.** Considering the diverse nature of separate blocks, groups of needs, the article focuses on the general questions of influence on the structure of needs of the person serving sentence in the form of imprisonment. The measures of punishment with the purpose of positive transformations of the condemned are inefficient if in the course of realization they are focused on forming deficient needs of existence. The person cannot have these needs when dissatisfied with the need of existence. The nature of needs of the person in safety represents a homeostatic system; therefore, the condemned serving punishment should be placed in the conditions where the needs under consideration can be realized. Within the punishment process it is necessary to provide formation and satisfaction of needs in safety in two forms. It is need in safety both when and after serving the sentence. Need in belonging is not exclusively homeostatic in nature. Accordingly, influence on realizing the given need is not fraught for life and health of the condemned. It is necessary to consider that owing to the discreteness of homeo-heterostatic relations the extreme forms of influence on the need considered are admissible only during a short time period. Needs of the person are mainly of homeostatic or heterostatic nature. Within the process of the punishment focused on changing the personality of the condemned, the influence on homeostatic needs is inexpedient, as both their deficiency and proficiency do not actualise more complicated needs, which are a condition for the desirable, socially comprehensible transformation of the person condemned. Homeostatic needs should be satisfied to such an extent that needs of higher levels appear. Heterostatic needs by their nature assume a possibility of transformation of the personality. However, they are to be developed to the level of influencing the condemned person. Created and actualised heterostatic needs are object to target influence directed at transformation of the person. Influence forms can be both stimulation of the created needs, and their oppression.

**Key words:** the condemned; punishment; fault.

P. 122. *Voronin Oleg V.* Tomsk State University. **PRISON MONITORING ARRANGEMENT AFTER THE REFORMS OF ALEKSANDER II.** The Criminal and Penal Legislation improvement as well as Prison and Justice Reforming Process provided further development of sentencing monitoring. The Public Monitoring Activity was arranged by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the Russian Empire. It had a comprehensive character and included four main forms. These were non-governmental, departmental, prosecutorial, and trial activities. Each form had its own sphere of executing, instruments, content and institutional embodiment. At the same time the Prosecutor's Supervising served as the main tool, which provided the state policy in sentencing monitoring. The Non-governmental Control was executed by the Prison Care Society and its regional and local divisions. Its competence was framed by moral supervising of the prisoners' conduct. The Departmental Supervision was operated by prison inspectors; it focused on sentencing management and sentence executing itself. The sphere of the Control Activity of the Justice of the Peace was bounded by the legal reasons estimating of the jail and preliminary imprisonment. The Prosecutors' Supervision Activity included legal reasons estimating of the jail and preliminary imprisonment, too; and, in addition to this, it was to monitor the discipline practice inside prisons and sentencing



management, to provide the sentence executing and participate in sentence case trial hearings. At the same time the Prosecutor's Supervision served as the main tool, which ensured the state policy in sentencing monitoring. Further development of the mentioned monitoring forms provided the upgrading of the Prosecutors' Supervision, which enlarged the sphere of supervisory. Its enlarged sphere included legal estimating of the jail and preliminary imprisonment, sentencing monitoring and sentence execution providing. Realizing these activities the prosecutor was to monitor the discipline practice inside prisons, to provide for the prisoners' rights (right to appeal, right to meetings, etc), to provide the sentencing, and to participate in sentence case trial hearings. As the result of the development the Prosecutors' Supervision was empowered by a complex of latitudes with a comprehensive legal character including consent to discipline measures appointment, right to discharge of the jail and preliminary imprisonment, right to prison chief indication, etc. The mentioned prosecutors' opportunities were the content of the Prosecution Prison Supervision.

**Key words:** sentencing; penitentiary monitoring; prosecutors' supervising.

P. 126. *Lomovskikh Natalya N.* International Institute of Economics and Law, Siberian Branch (Novokuznetsk). **LEGAL SUPPORT OF LABOUR QUALITY IN A COMPANY.** The article reviews some issues of legal regulations of labour quality control conducted by the employer to check employees' actions, operations and final results. The technological process requirements registered in local regulatory statements form the foundation of labour quality terms in a company. Sociological research in West-Siberian region enterprises led to the conclusion that in all those organizations there functioned a social relations system supplying technological process and high quality output. The system of legal regulations is characterized by regulatory isolation, a certain subject structure, a legal mechanism of realization. It verifies the presence of a particular institution in the labour law system, which can be called "labour quality". Labour quality term should be connected with rigorous rules observance of labour operations realization by the employee and the quality of the final labour result. There is a system of sections and persons (departments of technical control, factorial labs, services of quality, etc.) realizing timely and exact control of employees' activity in the production process. In small business organizations the head of the company realizes the functions of control. When writing this article, local normative acts containing legal regulations, which provide the quality of employees' labour, and their application were considered in a hundred organizations of West-Siberian region (Public Corporation "Novokuznetsk Factory of Reserve Metalware", Co. Ltd. "AZOT- Chernigovets", Close Corporation "Novosibirskprodmas", etc.). The major manufacturers work out the standards of organizing the System of Management Quality. In companies without the system of management quality, the standards of the order of labour quality inspection are stated in other local normative legal acts. The employer stimulates qualitative realization of labour function by workers by means of the corresponding forms of compensation, which are defined in the labour contract and in local normative legal acts. The competence of employees who make the list of workers for the head of the company to reward is defined in regulations on salary and bonus system. Labour legislation does not contain the concept of labour quality. Corresponding to the Labour Code of the Russian Federation the salary depends on employees' qualification, complexity of labour, quantity, quality and conditions of work (Art.21 part 1, Art.129, Art. 132). The quality of labour in the legal aspect is a procedure of realization of employees' activity control in the production process and its results.

**Key words:** labour quality; technological process; employer; employee.

P. 129. *Mezinov Dmitriy A.* Tomsk State University. **INTERRELATION OF THE CONCEPTS "AIM" AND "TASK" IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.** Terms "aim" and "task" are used in different fields of research in criminal procedure as both aims and tasks that determine its general orientation. But scientists, specializing in the sphere of criminal procedure, traditionally have no common opinion on the interrelation of these terms. Some of them state that in the absence of background for the uniform differentiation of the concepts "aim" and "task", all the attempts to formulate the 2 systems of suitable categories of aims and tasks in the theory of criminal procedure and, what is more, in legislature can be considered unjustified. Other scientists think that it is necessary to differentiate the concepts "aim" and "task" in criminal procedure clearly. For the purpose of appreciating the validity of each point of view the author of the given article analyses the philosophical understanding of the category of "aim", the understanding of terms "aim" and "task" and their interrelation in psychology, the understanding of these terms and their interrelation in the Russian language dictionary; the provisions of criminal procedural legislation of both Russia and former Soviet republics. The philosophical understanding of the category of aim has been revealed in the course of analysing the definition of the term "aim" produced in philosophical dictionaries of both Soviet and modern Russian periods; it turned out that the term "task" is not considered as a separate philosophical category in them, there is no special and separate definition of this term there. It has been examined that in psychological dictionaries of both Soviet and modern Russian periods, in the works devoted to the psychological theory of activity, and in the Russian language dictionary terms "aim" and "task" denote practically the same phenomena, which stimulate and direct human activity. In the criminal procedural legislation of both Russia and former Soviet republics terms "aim" and "task" are either not used at all or only the term "task" is used in the above mentioned sense which does not provide us with arguments to ground the opinion about the necessity to differentiate the notions "aim" and "task" in criminal procedure. We can come to a conclusion that according to the analysis given in the present article there are no reasons for the uniform differentiation of the notions "aim" and "task" in criminal procedure. These terms should be understood as synonyms. To avoid the confusion in the usage of these words in theory and practice of criminal procedure it is more preferable to use the term "task" as it is more settled in usage and accessible for understanding. It should definitely be borne in mind that criminal procedure like any complicated type of activity is subjected not only to one task but also to a complex of interrelated and diverse tasks.

**Key words:** Criminal procedure; aim; task.

P. 132. *Ostapovich Igor Yu.* Gorno-Altaysk State University. **THE NATURE AND PURPOSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONTROL IN LAWMAKING.** In the given article the urgency and the practical importance of the question on the legal nature of decisions of bodies of constitutional control (supervision) that has long been discussed in the legal world internationally is considered. The dispute on whether the bodies of constitutional control (supervision) create norms of law or they only reveal them, proclaim or enforce them, in other words, whether their lawmaking is legitimate or not. The given problem has interconnected doctrinal, legislative and practical aspects. The investigated problem acted as the object of studying by a number of domestic and foreign authors. In the Russian legal doctrine there is no common opinion on the problem. There exist various, including opposite, points of view concerning the legal nature of acts of constitutional jurisdiction and we cannot assert that any of them dominate in the doctrine completely now. It is possible to ascertain active development of discussion among scientists and lawyers-experts on lawmaking roles of the Constitutional Court as an element of a wider debatable problem: whether judiciary practice is the source of law. At the same time there is a reason in the statement that it is not absolutely correct to consider decisions of the Constitutional Court as judicial precedents proper, i.e. as decisions on a concrete case, which serves as a sample to inferior courts. The point is in the obligatory

force of decisions of the Constitutional Court, i.e. all the state and other bodies, and not just direct addressees, must execute these decisions. The Constitutional Court decisions of standard-case character should be understood as obligatory not only for the parties of the considered case, but also for all the bodies of public power and other subjects of law. The validity of decisions extends not only on the act, which was the subject of control, but also on all others similar in content. These decisions cannot be classified to any existing sources of law, they simultaneously incorporate diverse features thus getting new quality and becoming an independent source of law.

**Key words:** Constitutional Court decisions; legal precedent character; independent source of law.

P. 135. *Prozumentov Lev M., Shesler Alexander V.* Tomsk State University. **CRIMINAL BUSINESS AS A FEATURE OF THE ORGANIZED CRIME.** Criminal business, being a major feature of the organized crime, assumes perpetration of crimes connected with the criminal sector of shadow economy, providing for the financial existence of criminal groups and their accomplices. Criminal groups can commit other crimes of primary activity character (murder of a leader of the rival criminal group), or of casual character (acts of hooliganism at leisure), as the overall objective of criminal groups' activity is profit making. Criminal business develops from a system of crimes committed with the purpose of profit making in the spheres of manufacture, distribution, exchange of the material and spiritual assets (goods), work performance and services rendering with the purpose of reproduction of criminal economic relations. The criteria for classification of the crimes forming criminal business are the character of their legal estimation, the branch of economy where they are committed, the target orientation of criminal acts. According to the first criterion all the crimes forming criminal business are divided into three groups: 1. crimes, which represent criminally-legal violations of the procedure of legal business activity; 2. crimes, which represent business activity connected with subjects withdrawn from or limited in civil circulation, or specific business activity essentially infringing interests of the society and the state in its content; 3. criminal business activity, which under no circumstances is legal business. Thus, criminal business as an organised crime feature is the system of crimes committed for the purpose of profit making in diverse spheres. Classification of crimes that form criminal business, depending on the branch of economy where they are committed, is important.

**Key words:** business; crime; profit; criminality.

## ECONOMICS

P. 138. *Guzenko Natalya V.* Rostov State Economics University. **DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATOR SERVICES MARKET FOR RAIL TRANSPORT: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.** Course acceptance on demonopolization of the market of freight traffic at the railway has led to possible occurrence of various private companies-carriers and formation of the competitive market environment, allowing raising the level of availability of the infrastructure of the railways for various companies. The negative tendency of growth of transportation by private companies became a motivation for creation of the affiliated companies, which would render high-quality services in cargoes transportation by rail. Deficiency of the rolling stock of the inventory fleet has served as a stimulus for development of the companies-operators and increase of demand for their services. Considerable reduction of number of cars, increase in the age of the rolling stock, its bad technical condition – all this has led to decrease in the share of the market of transportation of the Ministry of Railways. The private companies-operators invested means in expansion of their own stocks, thereby providing themselves a survival in the market and gradually increasing the share in the total amount of freight traffic. To increase the competitiveness of the company the degree of quality of the rendered services should correspond to expectations of consumers on the basic characteristics, such as transportation time, speed of delivery, tariff size, safety of cargo and others. No real operating mechanism of interaction of the company "Russian Railway" with operators of the rolling stock on effective regulation of working fleet demands working out of a model of interaction between the railways, consignors and operators with participation of the coordinating structure representing interests of the participants of the market. Thus, the primary goals of such coordination body should be forecasting, formation and estimation of scenarios of development of the market of transport services; granting of consulting services.

**Key words:** freight transport operators; service quality; competitiveness; efficiency.

P. 141. *Deryabin Vladimir S.* Tomsk State University. **INTENSITY OF LABOUR.** Intensity of labour is one of important characteristics of work, its intensity. Intensity of labour has no reliable, scientifically proved estimation, and this indicator is not used in practice of manufacture and in the sphere of services. The foreign theory and practice in definition of intensity of labour bases on the speed of walking of the worker within 7–7,5 km per hour or the norm setter's estimations of skill, diligence, working conditions and a constancy with numerical values that is imperfect, for it depends on the expert's qualification and his/her personal orientation. A. Abrutstsi, U. Gomberg, L. Lauri, H. Mejnard, G. Stegmerten, etc. discussed intensity of labour in their works. The Soviet-Russian scientists (G. Tcherkasov, V. Sereda, F. Hamidullin, O. Platov, R. Chesinene, B. Genkin, etc.) understand energy losses of the person as intensity of labour at a unit of time. The purpose of the work consists in developing the concept "intensity of labour" to its true understanding as "a certain quantity of labour spent during given time" (K. Marx). Also the purpose of the work was to create a technique for definition of intensity of labour and accompanying indicators with approbation at certain enterprises of bearing sub-branch of mechanical engineering of Tomsk, Moscow and Saratov. Scientific novelty of article consists in the theoretical and mathematical proof of the "quantity of labour" as a category of economics, expressed as  $K_T = M \sqrt{u}$  where  $K_T$  is quantity of labour;  $M$  is the weight of a product, goods, service;  $u$  is the price of unit of a product, goods, service. To define intensity of labour, it is necessary to divide the value of quantity of labour by working hours, i.e.  $H_T = \frac{K_T}{P_B}$ . Thus, intensity of labour is a category of economics, not of psychophysiology. However, the meaning of

the "quantity of labour" is much broader. The quantity of labour helps define the productive force of work as  $\Pi_{CT} = \frac{M}{K_T}$  and labour

productivity is defined as  $\Pi_T = \Pi_{CT} \times H_T$  or  $\Pi_T \left[ \frac{M}{P_B} \right] = \Pi_{CT} \left[ \frac{M}{K_T} \right] \times H_T \left[ \frac{K_T}{P_B} \right]$ .

**Key words:** labour; productivity; intensity; quantity of labour; working hours.

P. 145. *Kuchinova Erkeley S.* Gorno-Altaysk State University. **TOURIST CLUSTER AS A FACTOR OF COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES CREATION IN THE MARKET OF TRAVEL SERVICES (BY EXAMPLE OF THE ALTAY REPUBLIC).** In the first part of the article the essence of the cluster is revealed through its functional significance to the region; the reasoning for its existence was given and the description of social and economic relations between the inner elements were stated. The cluster role for the region is revealed in the following. The cluster, as a factor influencing on the sources or potential resources together with the existing competitive sources, creates a system of competitive advantages in the region. Competitive advantages favour realization of region's competitiveness. In literature on economics the definition, made by M. Porter, is considered as the generally acknowledged one. "A cluster is a group of geographically cooperating, interconnected companies and organizations connected with them, acting in a definite sphere and characterized by common activity and mutual complementation to each other". Clusters interconnection is caused by simultaneous coexistence of mutually contradictory sides – production and consumption forces – by their fight and merger. These forces cause each other and do not exist without each other. This is why the contradiction between production and consumption forces is the main condition of cluster formation. At the same time, this point gives proof of stable economic connections in the cluster and its constant development. In the second part of the article the research of tourist cluster of the Altay Republic is made, basing on the method introduced by N.N. Pidgryskaya. The study begins with defining the presence or absence of a tourist cluster, then its identification, estimation of its condition and the degree of its development as "developed" or "poorly developed" is conducted. As the result of the research, the tourist cluster of the region was defined as "poorly developed", having plenty of problems, causing negative influence on its development: strongly marked seasonality of tourist services demand, low infrastructure development pace in comparison with the cluster needs, multiple exceeding of the demand over the supply in means of placement during the warm seasons, low pace of tourist specialists' education. According to the problems, ways of improving of the tourist cluster of the Republic were suggested: development of business, event and health tourism in the region; creation of firm connections of the educational system and other parts of the tourist cluster; carrying out active marketing of the territory and corresponding monitoring; active investments in the infrastructure, including motivation of private investments (by constructing turnpike roads and bridges); incentives attraction of the investments into complex services by tax remissions, backing, tax credits and providing tourists area on profitable conditions; creation of the system of state-private partnership. The suggested ways will help in realization of the tourist cluster functions as a factor of competitive advantage of the region in the market of travel services.

**Key words:** competitive advantage of region; cluster; tourist cluster; "developed" or "poorly developed" tourist cluster; travel services.

P. 149. *Lisin Victor V.* Pushkin's municipal district of Moscow region. **INVESTMENT SUPPORT OF SMALL BUSINESS: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.** With governmental policy of forming new economy of innovative type strategic problems of development of small business must be solved at the state level. The joint efforts should aim at real support of innovative enterprises. The innovative way of small business development must become a most essential issue of the RF state policy, primarily, in the aspect of investment support. It suggests urgent and efficient creation of the infrastructure including specialised innovation funds and venture capital funds for small businesses that employ high-tech innovation products.

**Key words:** small business; investment; investment support; credit resources; innovative economy; institutional transformations; modernisation.

P. 153. *Nemykina Olga S.* Tomsk State University. **METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE JUSTIFICATION OF A SOURCE SELECTION OF CORPORATIONS FINANCING.** The question of a source selection of financing of organization activity is key for each subject of market economy as determines stability and success of its further functioning. In the given work the financing question is considered from the point of view of corporation, as a participant of market relations. The term "corporation" in domestic science is treated in two major important aspects: as the alternative name of a joint stock company and as a designation of consolidation of juridical persons. The author prefers the first variant. The corporation represents scientific interest as differs variety of versions of sources of financing (for example, participation financing is possible only within the limits of this category), and also liberty of choice and possibility of formulation of the unified approaches. In the field of the source selection of corporation activity financing and their structure optimization it is possible to name theoretic and methodological developments extensive enough both at the level of the western science, and at the level of Russia. The basic part of developments belongs to the western scientists, and the Russian concepts in the majority grow out of correction and adaptations foreign with accent on development of algorithm or concrete recommendations. The author offers the interpretation of algorithm of a source selection of financing which looks as follows:

1. Revealing of requirement for financial resources and their specificity. In each specific case financial managers should realize accurately what quantity of financial resources it is necessary for the company and for what purposes;
2. Source selection of financing on the basis of the analysis of criterion of its availability, specificity and its limit. It is necessary for financial manager to find out what sources of means are accessible for the companies at present taking into account all factors, and also to carry out the analysis by comparison of necessary quantity of financial resources and the purposes of their use to the limits of accessible sources and their specificity;
3. Source selection of financing on the basis of use of various criteria. The criterion choice is in each specific case determined by the organization independently on the basis of its subjective preferences. It is possible to use various indicators as criteria, such as: weighted average cost of capital, financial stability of the company, bankruptcy risks and other financial indicators.

Application of the given algorithm will allow corporation to facilitate essentially the financing source selection, and also to generate sets of sample decisions concerning company financing that finally will be reflected in stability and success of its functioning.

**Key words:** corporation; financing source selection; methodological approaches; criteria; algorithm.

P. 156. *Polozkov Mikhail G.* Siberian Academy for Public Administration (Novosibirsk). **INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS IN A FEDERAL STATE.** The acute problem of the budget system of the Russian Federation is the horizontal and vertical disbalance. The world experience and Russian practice prove the necessity of further institutional transformation on the way of building federal, democratic, social and economically effective state. The economic justification of the necessity of a decentralized state system can be given as a result of the comparative analysis of costs and benefits of various forms of a state system. Thus, to prove the necessity of existence of independently operating regional and local authorities, it is necessary to show that granting of certain public goods and services at their level is more favourable, than at the level of the central government. Federalism is a form of division of power in the state when maximum attraction of citizens to management is provided. Budgetary federalism,

in turn, represents a search of balance of interests of power at all levels, economic subjects and the population in the course of budget formation and execution. According to the theory of budgetary federalism execution of problems of collective importance has basic value for local authorities. In particular, the presence of a certain spectrum of problems, which can be most effectively executed at the local level of government, is a decision argument for substantiation of the necessity of existence of this level of power. In the opinion of inhabitants of the municipality local authorities are associated first of all with the given public blessings. From this point of view incomes of the municipal budget do not matter. In the theory of budgetary federalism they directly result from the volume of the problems the local authorities face. The system of intergovernmental relations is to provide redistribution of revenue of the state between different subjects considering tasks to be done and powers and expenditures connected with them. The sum of compensation payments is ranged taking into account the rate of income at the territory and coefficients of taxes and compensation assignments. The system of intergovernmental relations depends on the federal state order. One can state that each type of federalism corresponds to a definite type of financial constitution. In the system of equalizing one can single out four elements:

1. Total amount of redistributed financial resources.
2. Estimation of financial needs.
3. Evaluation of tax potential.
4. Defining the equalizing range.

So, to build a democratic, federal state with social-oriented market economy is the most important institutional condition to form a balanced and effective system of intergovernmental relations.

**Key words:** fiscal federalism; intergovernmental relations.

P. 159. *Sharf Irina V., Grinkevich Larisa S.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University, Tomsk State University. **REPRODUCTION OF HYDROCARBON IN RUSSIA: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.** Analysis of the financing of prospecting works in accordance with a long-term program of study of the subsoil and reproduction of the mineral resource base of Russia based on the balance of consumption and reproduction of mineral resources until 2020, reveals the following conclusions:

- the impact of the global financial crisis on the realization of the program;
- government priorities in the area of reproduction and production of hydrocarbons are the continental shelf, Eastern Siberia and the Sakha Republic (Yakutia);
- the main source in the reproduction of hydrocarbons is means of subsoil users whose purpose is to increase the reserves of producing fields.

Oil-producing enterprises in Russia are experiencing a significant shortage of investment resources, including the reproduction of hydrocarbon reserves. The authors systematize the causes of low-level investment in the reproduction of stocks of raw materials in traditional and new oil and gas provinces from the point of view of the subsoil users. For traditional oil and gas fields they are:

- increase of the share of hard-stocks;
- increase of the share of small and medium-sized fields;
- exhaustion of oil and gas reserves at depths of up to 3 km.

As a consequence we have a decrease in profitability and an increase in cost of extracted products. Deposits of new oil and gas provinces do not have sufficient geological information; and there are areas with almost complete lack of production and transportation infrastructure that reduces the demand for these license areas from the subsoil users. It is suggested to establish the Fund of reproductive and technological innovations in the mineral resource complex. The authors define reproductive innovation as a new modern technology to ensure the rational and efficient use of natural resources, the realization of which involves active interaction between the state and subsoil users. The source of financial support of the Fund will be an additional tax, which would depend on the stage of field exploration and the size of subsoil user. The requirements and directions for use of the Fund means are the search for and exploration of mineral resources on an undistributed subsoil fund by a state geological company, business support in the cyclical downturn of the economy, creation of new reproductive technologies and innovations in order to preserve the mineral resource base and sustain demand for hydrocarbons in conditions of innovative economy.

**Key words:** reproduction of hydrocarbon resources; the fund of innovation; incentives for subsoil users.

P. 164. *Yartseva Irina Yu.* Tomsk City Administration. **NON-TAX PROFITS AS A MAIN SOURCE OF MUNICIPALITIES' DEVELOPMENT BUDGET.** One of the ways out of the current economic recession is understanding the need for deliberate influence on the development of municipalities; searching methods to implement the mechanisms of strategic planning including the current situation; and setting aims and tasks that realize them. The author suggests using non-tax profits as a guaranteed source of a municipality's development budget. Changes to current budgetary laws are offered to spend non-tax profits on financing capital expenses. Thus, according to the current budgetary law municipalities will have a source of co-financing of territory development costs.

**Key words:** non-tax profits; development budget; strategic planning; strategic management; current expenses; co-financing.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 168 *Vaulina Tatyana A.* Tomsk State University. **CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES TO THE DEFINITION OF "INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOUR".** The employee innovative behaviour (developing, adopting, and implementing new ideas for products and work methods) is an important asset that enables an organization to succeed in the dynamic business environment (Yuan F., Woodman R., West V., Farr J., Jong J.). One way for organizations to become more innovative is to capitalize on their employees' ability to innovate. Employees can help to improve business performance through their ability to generate ideas and use them for the construction of new and better products, services and work processes. Many practitioners and academics now endorse the view that individual innovation helps to attain organizational success. Innovative behaviour can be seen as a multi-dimensional, overarching construct that captures all behaviours through which employees can contribute to the innovation process (Yuan F., Woodman R.). The contemporary researchers define innovative behaviour as behaviour directed towards the initiation and application (within a work role, group or organization) of new and useful ideas, processes, products or procedures (Farr J., Ford C.). Drawing from two theoretical perspectives in the innovative literature, the efficiency-oriented perspective and the social-political perspective show how employees' innovative behav-

their expectations for such behaviour's potential influence on job performance (expected positive performance outcomes) and their image inside the organization (expected image risks and expected image gains). In the efficiency-oriented perspective, it is assumed that organizations make rational decisions in adopting innovation to maximize their efficiency gains. From socio-political perspective an innovation process can be understood as "fashion" whereby innovations have sometimes been adopted for their symbolic meaning, such as signaling innovativeness (Yuan F., Woodman R., Janssen O.). Individual innovation is central to several well-known management principles, including the total quality management. So, from this perspective innovative behaviour is defined as a culture or mental model, the shift of innovative mental model of the organization from the traditional to innovative one allows enabling emergent innovative behaviour (Tsai, Pan Chung-Yu, Chiang Hong-Quei). The theoretical analysis of the foreign and Russian literature on innovative behaviour showed that foreign researchers are more oriented at studying the social contexts of innovative behaviour such as efficiency orientation, total quality management system, relationship with supervisors and his/her position, etc. As for Russian researchers, they are interested in the development of the idea of uniqueness of individuals and their creative potential development that is an essential part of employee innovative behaviour (Kamenkova E., Zinchenko V., Klochko V., etc.).

**Key words:** innovations; innovative behaviour; innovative activity.

P. 172. *Gurova Mariya B., Dyakova Yelena Yu., Shilko Tatyana A.* Tomsk State University. **ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ATTENTION OF WEIGHT LIFTERS AND WRESTLERS WITH VARIOUS QUALIFICATIONS.** In the article the results of the research of electrophysiological characteristics of attention of weight lifters and wrestlers with various qualifications are shown. It is shown that sportsmen, whose activity is connected with recognition of external stimulus and construction of impellent certificates according to them (in particular, sports karate), develop as any system of formation of motor reaction to stimulus. An involuntary system of recognition of qualities of stimulus appears. Weight lifters, whose sports activity is connected in a greater degree with stereotypic impellent strategies, develop only the system of involuntary attention and formation of impellent evidence, any system of recognition of the quality of stimulus is thus a little oppressed. Simultaneously karate sportsmen have an increased readiness for perception whereas weight lifters ignore the stimulus. The received results testify that SSSP analysis allows estimating the dynamics and character of perfection of attention of sportsmen and can serve as an objective criterion of the degree of readiness.

**Key words:** attention; sports training; caused potential.

P. 176. *Zagrevskaya Alexandra I., Zagrevskiy Oleg I., Shilko Victor G.* Tomsk State University. **TECHNOLOGICAL CONCEPTION OF STUDENTS' GENERAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION.** The technological approach to physical education of students is examined. A brief characterization of concepts "education", "physical education" and "technology" is given.

**Key words:** education; technology; physical education; students.

P. 180. *Ignatova Valentina V., Shishkova Marina G.* Siberian State Technological University (Krasnoyarsk). **ORIENTATION OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS TO CREATIVE SELF-REALISATION AS A PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGY.** From our point of view orientation to creative self-realisation reflects the specificity of preparation of the pupil of a professional school to professional work. It is directed at formation of a creative expert capable to solve difficult professional-industrial and scientific problems independently. The first attempts of the scientific analysis of the category "educational strategy" have been undertaken by the academician of the Russian Open Society professor I.A.Zimniaya, who offered the term "strategy approach". Education strategy is a consecutive working out of conceptual bases in sociopolitical, economic, organizational-methodological, social-psychological, psychological-pedagogical and other aspects. Let us deduce the working definition and develop our own pedagogical strategy concerning orientation of the pupil to creative self-realisation. A pedagogical strategy is a complex pedagogical support directed at orientation of the pupil of a professional school to creative self-realisation. It covers questions of the theory and practice of preparation of the pupil to creative activity, its planning and conducting, investigates laws of the creative process, develops forms, methods, receptions and means of pedagogical maintenance, defines the purposes and orientation problems of creative self-realisation. The main idea of the pedagogical strategy consists in orientation of the pupil of a professional school to creative self-realisation and professional formation of the person. Realisation of this idea is the purpose of vocational training. The teacher's task is then to create the necessary pedagogical support of orientation to creative self-realisation of the pupil of a professional school, namely, conditions, methods and means providing their effective influence on the investigated process. In our understanding pedagogical support represents itself as means, measures and mechanisms, which make a certain pedagogical process possible, valid and feasible. In the given article we focus the basic attention at studying the forms and orientation methods of creative self-realisation of the pupil of a professional school and we do not analyse ways and means of education. We discuss the methods and kinds of educational activity and define our positions concerning the means of orientation to creative self-realisation.

**Key words:** creative self-realisation; creativity; creative activity; creative independence; creative self-efficiency.

P. 184. *Kakukhin Alexander D., Koval Ivan V.* Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk). **SOCIOLOGICAL-ADMINISTRATIVE DETERMINANTS OF PERFECTION OF EDUCATIONAL-INFORMATIVE ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS.** Formation of the potential of sports maintenance for realization of the social order "Creation of competitive enterprises and formation of bases of competitiveness of the country" acts as one of the leading components of high school educational process.

**Key words:** formation, potential; social institution; orientation; susceptibility; competitiveness; social order.

P. 187. *Kolpakov Sergey N.* School № 49 (Tomsk). **ON THE FORMATION OF EDUCATIONAL CONTENT OF JOINT ACTION IN PEDAGOGY.** According to the concept of pedagogy of cooperative activity developed by G.N. Prozumentova, different content of education is caused by different quality of interaction between the teacher and the student. From these positions it is possible to allocate three types of cooperative activity as the parameters of different content of education. Comparison of the concept of educational act developed by V.V. Davydov (pedagogy of DE), and "skilled act" (traditional pedagogy) shows they are different types of interaction between the adult and the child. In one case the teacher *normalizes* the interaction with children by using cultural standards. In another case, the teacher would organize this activity by using different educational problems (problem situations). This simple alteration of the teacher's position causes qualitative change of the content of education, which shows in the changing of the subject position connected with independence in realization of action; in mastering cultural ways of activity; in formation of a special quality of knowledge - theoretical knowledge. In pedagogy of DE there are two more concepts that claim to the special quality of education. In the con-

cept of “significant action” developed by B.D. Elkonin the action is considered as a unit of subject development. In this context, the cooperation starts to enter into the structure of action as a necessary element, and the content of education includes transition from independence to initiative, mastering communicative competences besides cultural ways of activity, taking the subject knowledge as a special view on the world around. In the concept of cooperative action V.V. Rubtsov proposes to consider educational environment, not the educational problem, as the main characteristic of the position of the teacher. In this case the child has an opportunity to influence on the content of his/her own actions and their character through the interaction with other children. In spite of the specified distinctions in the three concepts, the teacher is only in the position of *the organizer*. The educational problem and the educational environment are effective means of transition from the position of the norm setter to the position of its organizer. Contrariwise these means do not allow being *the partner* in interaction with students. It is the basic condition of qualitative alterations of the content of education from the positions of pedagogy of cooperative activity. It is possible to assume that besides *educational* (traditional practice) and *cognitive learning* (pedagogy of DE) processes, there is one more type of interaction of the adult and the child in which the teacher would not only organize cooperation, but also would become its participant. Such educational interaction is projected at the expense of creation of educational situations. Revision of the content of education at such interaction is characterized by the special nature of participation in cooperative activity and mastering different ways and forms of cooperative activity, special type of subject knowledge understanding.

**Key words:** education content; joint activity; joint action.

P. 191. *Mikhailova Yekaterina V.* Kursk State Technical University. **TECHNOLOGICAL BASIS OF FORMING COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE.** Nowadays such phenomenon as communicative competence is especially popular. It is explained by the fact that modern world requires education providing training of high qualified specialists, who have mastered the necessary level of communicative competence for solving professional problems. The concept of communicative competence of students means the usage of up to date communicative knowledge, skills of speech behaviour, which help to solve communicative problems in relations among people. The process of forming students’ communicative competence in other languages was considered in the process of foreign language study. The question of forming communicative competence has already obtained its reflection in the works of Slastyonin V.A., Shchyukina G.M. The given scientific article analyses factors, accounting for the effectiveness and promoting the process of forming communicative competence, which includes such notions as cognitive activity and communicative abilities. According to the modern tendency the process of forming communicative competence should be connected with mastering special professional competence. The article introduces a special model of forming foreign language professional competence. Its usage can promote the process of professional training and make it more effective. The usage of a problematical situation as a methodological stage in communicative competence of students helps to form the professionally directed competence, to develop the creative potential of students and their intellectual abilities; to expand their professional outlook on the basis of solving professionally significant problems in the process of foreign language interaction; this all accounts for the essence of the problematically actional approach. Thus, in order to form communicative competence at foreign language classes one promotes the development of personality and his/her communicative ability, the ability to make correct decisions, to take personal responsibility, to think independently.

**Key words:** communicative competence; essence of competence; cognitive activity; independence of thinking; self control; level of competence.

P. 195. *Pervezentseva Evelina A.* Omsk State Pedagogical University. **EFFECTIVENESS, STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF E-LEARNING RESOURCE “THE BASICS OF MANAGEMENT”.** This article describes the practice of creation and methodological peculiarities of using e-learning resource “The Basics of Management” by Moodle in high school.

**Key words:** e-learning recourse; self-dependent education.

## SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 198. *Vazhenina Olga A.* West-Siberian Scientific-Research Institute of Geology and Geophysics (Tyumen). **PALEONTOLOGIC DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSITS OF THE ABALAKSKAYA AND BAZHENOVSKAYA SUITES ON THE TERRITORY OF THE SHIROTNOYE PRIOBIE (WESTERN SIBERIA).** The present paper considers the results of our studies at the Abalakskaya and Bazhenovskaya suites where the Callovian and Late Jurassic associations of ammonites, foraminifers, spores and pollen were found. The deposits of these suites were investigated from a number of borehole sections situated on the territory of the Shirotnoye Priobie. The combination of zonal scales created from different groups of the fauna and the flora was used to divide the studied stratigraphic interval of deposits into stages and substages. Such kind of complex investigation on diverse groups of fossil organisms considerably extends the possibility for a more detailed zoning of sediments of the Abalakskaya and Bazhenovskaya suites dated to the Callovian and Late Jurassic ages. The data were obtained on the areal extent of the investigated species of fossil organisms within the stated territory. The Callovian and Upper Jurassic deposits of the borehole sections on the territory of the Shirotnoye Priobie contained foraminifera, ammonites, spores and pollen. The boundary between those stages was traced by paleontological finds. The deficit of the factual material prevented the Kimmeridgian Stage from being characterized and zoned in detail. The substantiation of the stratigraphic position of the lower and upper boundaries of the Bazhenovskaya Suite in the section is reported on the base of the results of the characteristic biocomplex assemblage analysis, along with logs (more often, the radioactive logging). In solving problems on establishing the Jurassic – Cretaceous boundary, the data on the taxonomy and character of changes in the foraminiferal fauna at this boundary are of great interest, because the evolution of this group of organisms is a basis for constructing stratigraphic schemes of unexposed areas and correlation charts of oil-and-gas prospecting boreholes. In this connection, the data are presented on establishing the Volgian Stage by the fauna and foraminifera, and the Volgian-Berriasian transition was characterized by bioassociations. Thus, the zonation of the deposits of the Abalakskaya and Bazhenovskaya suites has been conducted on the basis of the zonal ammonite and foraminiferal scales together with palynological complexes found in bottom sediments. The complex of microfaunal and palynological approaches combined with the litho- and cyclostratigraphy enhances the resolving power of the stratigraphic basis, which, in its turn, is necessary for paleogeographical reconstructions, geological mapping, mineral search and exploration. The investigation will result in further detailed paleogeographical reconstructions elucidating the history of the formation of sedimentary basins on the territory of the Shirotnoye Priobie.

**Key words:** stratigraphy; zonal scale; foraminifers; ammonites; Western Siberia.

P. 202. *Gusev Andrey P., Andrushko Svetlana V. F.* Skoriny Gomel State University. **GEOECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF ANTROPOGENOUS CHANGES OF LANDSCAPES (BY EXAMPLE OF THE SOUTHEAST OF BELARUS).** In the paper the results of studying anthropogenous changes of landscapes of the southeast of Belarus in the last third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are considered. For estimation of anthropogenous changes in landscapes known geoeological indexes were used. The differentiation of the volume of anthropogenous changes is observed depending on the kind of a landscape. Connections between parameters of vegetation succession and parameters of transformation of landscapes where this succession occurred are revealed.

**Key words:** anthropogenous changes of landscapes; geoeological indexes; parameters of vegetation succession; parameters of transformation of landscapes.

P. 206. *Zhilina Tatyana N.* Tomsk State University. **MINOR ICE AGE AS ONE OF THE CLIMATIC FLUCTUATIONS IN THE GOLOCENE AND ITS CONSEQUENCE IN WESTERN SIBERIA.** The epochs of the freezing periods of the mainland separated by the warm ones have been repeatedly observed in the history of the Earth. As the result of it, there occurred a necessity to establish the natural trend of future climate changes and nature on the whole, which should be obtained by means of the paleoclimatic and paleoland-scape reconstructions. The work considers the questions of the climate changes during the Minor Ice Age (1550–1850). Among the repeated and long cool spells of weather, the Minor Ice Age is only a brief episode. New evidence indicates that unlike the more time-distant climate changes, the course of natural processes may be reconstructed by written evidence in some historical documents. It makes reconstructions more reliable and allows regarding the Minor Ice Age as a model of climatic changes during the glacier periods. The aim of the research is to study the natural conditions of Western Siberia during the Minor Ice Age. The object of the research is to investigate the natural conditions in Western Siberia and the Altai area. The scientific novelty of the research lies in the fact that complex reconstructions of the natural and climatic conditions of Western Siberia during the Minor Ice Age have been done on the basis of the archive materials and the published literary sources. The basis for the work includes literary sources, the Tomsk Regional Local Museum materials, the scientific sources of the Totolsk Branch of the State Archives of the Tyumen Region, the Storage Centre of the Archives Fund of the Altai region. Summarizing these materials from the point of view of modern geographical science makes it possible to reveal the regularity in the natural development of Western Siberia in the extreme conditions of the Minor Ice Age.

The results of the investigation have shown that the major signs of the Minor Ice Age in the region are the following:

- 1) decrease of the average annual, summer and especially winter temperature of the air;
- 2) growth of frozen areas in the northern seas;
- 3) mountain freezing growth;
- 4) lower temperature of long-term frozen rocks and decrease of the depth of their season twanging;
- 5) more winter precipitation in the Southern part of Western Siberia;
- 6) early freezing and later breaking-up of rivers.

The structure of the seasons of the year during the Minor Ice Age was heterogeneous and dependent on the fall in temperature phases.

**Key words:** paleogeography; Minor Ice Age; climate change.

P. 212. *Ivanova Olga I.* Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University. **MODELS FOR FORECASTING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SPRING FLOODS ON RIVERS IN THE FOREST-STEPPE AND MOUNTAIN FOREST REGIONS OF MIDDLE SIBERIA.**

The description of water balance relationships for forecasting the spring flow is based on the infiltration-capacitive model of Ye.G. Popov. In the improved version of the current model the water losses due to the evaporation during the snowmelt period, the water losses to the evaporation and infiltration during the period of the recession of the sheet inflow to the river-bed network are taken into account. Approximations of the forecasting equations for three different types of the distribution of the water holding capacity of the river catchment (hyperbolic, exponential and degrees types) are presented. The traditional approach takes into consideration the variable parameter of the water-holding capacity, which depends on the characteristics of the moistening and freezing of the soil. Besides the traditional approach, in this model the approach suggested by D.A. Burakov is realized and implemented. In this approach the depth of the initial filling of the water-holding capacity is taken into account. This water layer is in the frozen state before the beginning of the snowmelt in the conditions of Siberia. It plays a role in the forming of the spring flows as the upper layer of soils thaws after the snow melts. A complex analysis of the elements of the spring flow is conducted by examples of small watersheds of the river Bolshaya Urya – village Malaya Urya (the catchment area is 1150 km<sup>2</sup>), the river Kacha – village Emelianovo (the catchment area is 561 km<sup>2</sup>) and the river Kacha – Krasnoyarsk city (the catchment area is 1250 km<sup>2</sup>). In the Asian part of Russia the information about the depth of the soil freezing, soil temperature and soil moisture is limited and sometimes unreliable. In this case, the indirect characteristics (predictors) of the water absorption of the river basin play the main role in the forecasting practice. The search of the possible combination made it possible to provide an aggregate index of the conditions of the soil moistening and soil freezing, which takes into account the water yield coefficients of the autumn flow, the monthly average air temperature and the snow depth in the beginning of winter. The equations of the long-term forecast of the spring flow of the relevant rivers are presented. Parameters of these equations were calculated using optimization procedures. The short-term forecasts of the daily water discharge and water level are calculated based on the conceptual model of the forming of the river flow. D.A. Burakov developed this model for the rivers of Siberia. To optimize the model, satellite information is used showing the dynamics of the area of snow cover of the river basins during the snow melting.

**Key words:** models of hydrological forecasting; water balance; spring flow; water discharge (level).

P. 216. *Panchenko Yekaterina M., Dyukarev Anatoliy G.* Institute of Monitoring of Climatic and Ecological Systems (IMCES) SB RAS (Tomsk). **ECOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK AS NATURE CONSERVATION SYSTEM.** Ecological framework is a compensatory territorial system consisting of an interconnected network of sites with various restrictions on use; its main goals are maintenance of ecological stability, continuous cycles of renewal of resource potential and biodiversity conservation. Within the program of land use optimization we offer a variant of organization of an ecological framework on the Ob and the Tom interfluv. This territory is quite cultivated with a complex landscape and an economic structure. It is necessary to regulate ecological and economic relations there. Reserved territories and territories of the limited land use with high conservation level are classified as *key* territories. Natural ecological corridors of the Ob and the Tom interfluv. are contemporary and relic river valleys, forests of the water protection zone, the forest shelterbelt, high-voltage lines, gas and oil pipelines, and other linear objects. Local elements of the framework correspond to the nature reserves in functions and organization type. To organize an ecological framework we considered territories with a partial load mode of using where conditions remain close to the natural landscapes. Such zones are not completely excluded from the economic land use; a

special mode of land use is established. We also take into account zones with intensive nature using for the subsequent analysis of the territory. After the analysis of the ecological framework it is obvious that the Ob and the Tom interfluvium actually possesses all its elements. However, today the framework elements on the investigated territory are isolated and do not make a unified functional system. The fragmentation of natural landscapes, disturbances of ecological communications is evident, the ability to self-restoration decreases. A different approach to planning and land management is vital which must consider the territory's ecological features. First of all, a series of measures are necessary for the restoration of the standard of agriculture based on ecological principles. Special attention should be paid to preservation of natural sites – biodiversity reservoirs. A correctly created ecological framework of the territory is a basic supporting element of its sustainable development.

**Key words:** sustainable territory; ecological framework; Ob-Tom interfluvium; key and local territories.

P. 222. *Savichev Oleg G.* Tomsk State University. **INFLUENCE OF LARGE TRIBUTARIES ON THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF WATERS OF THE MIDDLE OB RIVER.** The comparative analysis of the data on the chemical composition of river waters in the mouth sites of the Tom, the Chulym, the Parabel, the Vasyugan and the Ob rivers in sections located above and below the river mouth is executed. The purpose of the research is estimation of influence of the basic tributaries on the hydrochemical condition of the main river (Ob) in its middle current. During the research the following hydrochemical parameters were used: pH, the sum of the main ions, concentrations of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_2^-$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ,  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ , Si, organic acids, hydrocarbons ("mineral oil"), carbon of organic substances  $\text{C}_{\text{org}}$ , Fe, Pb, Hg, Cu, Zn, Cd, Li, Cr, Al, Mn, Ba, Sr, Th, U, Sc, La. The initial information came from Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk branch of Institute of Oil and Gas Geology and Geophysics of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science and the open society "Tomskgeomonitor" during the summer and autumn period in 1991, 1999 and 2006. As a result, it has been established that influence of the Tom, the Chulym, the Parabel and the Vasyugan rivers on the chemical composition and quality of the Ob river waters is ambiguous owing to changes (at the juncture of the rivers) in conditions of interaction between river waters and deposits, river-bed sediments and atmospheric air. It shows mainly in the increase of the concentration of the main ions after the confluence with the Chulym; of the content of carbon of organic substances after the confluence with the Parabel and the Vasyugan. On the whole, the quality of waters of the Ob and its basic tributaries is estimated as unsatisfactory. It is also necessary to note that during recent decades the discrepancy of quality of waters to specifications is very frequently automatically equated to their pollution, which, at least, is incorrect. For example, iron is practically always present in the surface and underground waters of the region in the quantities exceeding the maximum concentration limit and, as a rule, irrespective of proximity of any sources of pollution. Besides, the parameter of quality of water of  $\sum C/(\text{maximum concentration limit})$  used in the given work and stated in the sanitary rules and norms of the Russian Federation should be equal or less than 1. For group of 15–20 parameters this condition is achievable only when the concentration of each of them accordingly is 15–20 times less than the maximum concentration limit.

**Key words:** the Ob river; tributaries of the Ob; chemical composition; quality of waters; river waters; Western Siberia.

## CHEMISTRY

P. 228. *Yermolina Yelena G., Kuznetsova Rimma T., Gadirov Ruslan M., Mayer Georgiy V.* Tomsk State University. **LUMINESCENCE OF FREE BASES OF COMPLEXONATE-SUBSTITUTED TETRAPHENYLPORPHYRIN.** Due to the unique properties, porphyrins are used in various fields including organic light-emitting diodes creation. At present, organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) are a most perspective technology of modern screen creation. One of perspective class of substances, which can be used as phosphorescence emitter in OLEDs, is complexes of porphyrins with platinum(II) and palladium(II). These substances phosphoresce at room temperature in solutions and in solid matrix with quantum yield of radiation to 0.9. Other porphyrin complexes with "heavy atoms" can possess intense phosphorescence, too. Earlier in our works intense phosphorescence ( $\lambda=765$  nm,  $\phi=0.7$  in  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ) of tetraphenylporphyrin with rare-earth ion Lu(III) in the centre of the macrocycle under 77K was demonstrated. Phosphorescence for the complex of Zn(II) with Lu(III) and complexonate-substituted TPP at room temperature with a small quantum yield was obtained which the unsubstituted complex lacks. So, the problem of heteroatom substitute-complexonate influence on photonics of similar compounds in the view of more effective emitter receiving deserves consideration. In this work the objects are free bases of amino-derivative of tetraphenylporphyrin with aliphatic hydrocarbon ( $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}$ ), free complexon (ethylene diamine tetraacetate (EDTA) or diethylene triamine pentaacetate (DTPA)) or corresponding Lu(III) complexonate as substitute. The substances were studied in comparison with the well-studied unsubstituted tetraphenylporphyrin ( $\text{H}_2\text{TPP}$ ). Ethanol was used as a solvent. Substitute introduction changes absorbance spectra insignificantly. This fact evidences the absence of macrocycle-amides coupling. Fluorescence spectra of all substances both at room temperature and at 77K have two vibration maxima (650 and 716 nm). Fluorescence quantum yield at 298K forms 3–6%, under cooling to liquid nitrogen temperature fluorescence efficacy shows 30–40% increase. Phosphorescence in area 850 nm that is relational to unsubstituted TPP phosphorescence is observed only for complexonate-substituted substances. Long-live radiation contains radiation from  $\text{S}_1$ - (delay fluorescence),  $\text{T}_1$ -state of molecule and  $\text{T}_1$ -state of photoproduct. The structure of photoproduct can be concatenated with photocation formation in frozen solutions. This assumption is confirmed by localization of protonated form phosphorescence maxima in area 785 nm. Total quantum yield of long-live radiation exceeds phosphorescence quantum yield of unsubstituted TPP in more than two orders of magnitude. Under 400 nm excitation short-wave long-live radiation is taken. This fact gives a chance of blue-emitting phosphor creation. Subsidiary research is necessary for short-wave long-live radiation formation mechanism ascertaining and complexonate structure influence on triplet-state settling different channels ratio.

**Key words:** luminescence; tetraphenylporphyrin; complexonate.