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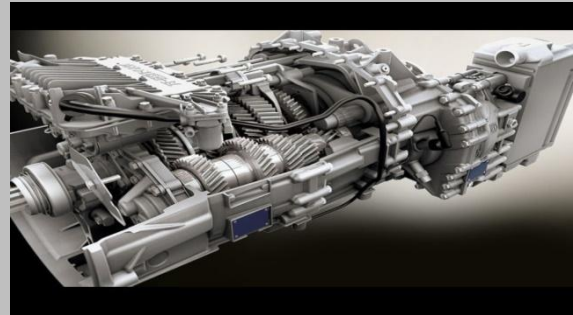
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ЕВАТОРИЯ И УЕЗД (1861–1917 гг.)

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РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье основное содержание исследования составляет социально-экономическая характеристика Евпатории и Евпаторийского уезда с учетом природно-географических особенностей края в пореформенный период, когда коренным преобразованиям подверглись все сферы жизни Российской империи. В этой связи анализ социально-экономических преобразований на уровне отдельно взятого региона представляет собой актуальную и вполне сложную теоретическую проблему.

Ключевые слова: Евпатория, уезд, Крым, Российская империя, преобразования.

В пореформенный период коренным преобразованиям подверглись все сферы жизни Российской империи. В этой связи анализ социально-экономических преобразований на уровне отдельно взятого региона, например, Евпатории и уезда, представляет собой актуальную и вполне сложную теоретическую проблему.

Евпаторийский уезд, располагавшийся в северо-западной части Крыма, практически в ровной однообразной степи. Несмотря на то, что уезд занимал довольно значительную площадь (около 5690 км²), на его территории не было ни одной реки, вода добывалась исключительно из колодцев. Почва уезда в большей степени глинисто-солонцеватая, отличающаяся малой плодородностью, поэтому она более пригодная для развития животноводства, нежели хлебопашества. Климат был сухой и жаркий. Морское побережье уезда обладало изобилием солончаков и соленых озер, способствовавших развитию соляного промысла. Наличие в прибрежной части уезда залива и нескольких бухт благотворным образом сказывалось на развитии торгового мореходства [5, с. 2; 4, с. 22, 49, 41; 7, с. 2, 10; 8, с. 423, 424].

После событий Восточной войны население Евпатории сократилось почти вдвое, в уезде преобладала аналогичная ситуация [2, с. 122]. В 1867 г. в уезде насчитывалось более 17 тыс. населения, которое к 1887 г. возросло почти вдвое, и составило около 30 тыс. человек. К 1913 г. в уезде числилось 50 тыс., тогда как в Евпатории – 27 тыс. жителей [3, с. 5]. Состав населения города и уезда был следующим: русские, греки, крымские татары, цыгане, евреи, караимы, армяне, немцы, болгары. Русские по большей части выполняли функции учителей, чиновников, домовладельцев и рабочих. Крымские татары, евреи и караимы занимались преимущественно торговлей. Если в руках крымских татар была сосредоточена главным образом торговля овощами и фруктами, то в прерогативе караимов находилась соляная и хлебная торговля. Известно, что евреи кроме торговли занимались ремеслами (портняжничество, ремонт часов), а также посредничеством между продавцами и покупателями при совершении торговых сделок [6, с. 648].

К середине XIX в. в Евпаторийском уезде уже была определена специализация по сельскохозяйственным отраслям, основу которых составляло земледелие, животноводство и местные промыслы.

Евпаторийский уезд относился к пшеничному району, в его посевной площади наблюдалась положительная тенденция роста посевных площадей, если в 1880-х гг. под пашни отводилось 78 тыс. дес., то в 1910 г. их площадь составила более 350 тыс. дес., что являлось почти 1/5 всей земли уезда. Главной отраслью животноводства уезда было овцеводство, продукция которого являлась востребованной на рынке. Овечья шерсть, смушка, кожа составляли важную долю торговли на внешнем рынке, тогда как мясо, сало, молоко и различные молочные продукты служили обеспечением внутреннего рынка [1, с. 23]. Соляной промысел уезда обеспечивал внутренний рынок Российской империи. К 1887 г. Евпаторийские соляные месторождения давали 36,2% соли всей Таврической губернии.

Главнейшим рынком сбыта продукции Евпаторийского уезда был Евпаторийский порт, который, несмотря на неудобства Каламитского залива, вел активную внешнюю торговлю. Порт посещался как коммерческими, так и каботажными судами. Близость подвоза экспортируемой зерновой продукции из крымской степи и Днепра давало безусловное преимущество Евпаторийскому порту в хлебной торговле. В уезде насчитывалось более 10-ти пристаней каботажной торговли.

Территория Евпаторийского уезда в природно-географическом отношении занимала довольно выгодное положение, обуславливавшее специфику социально-экономического развития региона. В исследуемый период наблюдался интенсивный рост населения города и уезда. С увеличением административного значения Евпатории, возросла численность русского населения. В начале XX в. около 50% жителей города являлись представителями православной конфессии. Хлебопашество, овцеводство и соляной промысел были основными отраслями хозяйства уезда. Внешняя торговля велась, главным образом, через Евпаторийский порт, на европейские рынки вывозились пшеница, шерсти и кожи. С небольших пристаней уезда для каботажной торговли шла бойкая торговля солью, вывозимой на внутренний рынок Российской империи. Следовательно, рынок Евпаторийского уезда был не только частью общероссийского, но и мирового рынка.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AGRONOMIC KNOWLEDGES IN CRIMEA (1861-1917)

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ABSTRACT

Scientific knowledges of researchers of natural scientific societies in Crimea in 1861-1917 played a large role in the decision of row of problems in relation to development of local industries of agriculture, mining industry, became invaluable in matters of improvement of the productivity of agricultural cultures, increase of general level of agriculture of citizens. The increasing role of plant growing and horticulture in Crimea objectively searched options of their intensification. Entomological researches concerned the prevention of distribution of wreckers, preservation of crops. Their contribution to an agriculture was invaluable. There are all bases to claim that in the Crimea was begun agroecological researches and supervision.

Keywords: agronomic knowledges, Crimea, Natural History Museum, S. Mokrzhetskiy.

Scientific knowledges of researchers of natural scientific societies in Crimea in 1861-1917 played a large role in the decision of row of problems in relation to development of local industries of agriculture, mining industry, became invaluable in matters of improvement of the productivity of agricultural cultures, increase of general level of agriculture of citizens. The increasing role of plant growing and horticulture in Crimea objectively searched options of their intensification.

Activity of the Natural History Museum and especially entomological laboratory, which headed by S. Mokrzhetskiy, was largely instrumental in this business. Prevention of distribution of wreckers of agriculture ensued from the proper rescripts of Ministry of state properties and became the ponderable instrument of increase of productive potential of agricultural production. In the XIX century, these questions partly decided scientists of Nikitskiy garden.

The first entomologist of the Tavrisheskaya province became S. Mokrzhetskiy, he brought in an invaluable contribution to domestic and world natural science. During the Crimean period of life and scientific activity the scientist published about 350 works about the problems of agronomics, bacteriology, mycology, plant pathology. S. Mokrzhetskiy found out about thirty wreckers in a province [1, p. 8].

In 1896 on his insistency, zemstvo to the state of province organ entered the post of garden instructor for supervision after gardening.

In 1899 on the solicitor of the scientist, at the release of "News of vine making" to help to viticulturists was opened "pathological bureau", where subscribers could apply for determination of unknown for them illnesses, wreckers of vine and by recommendations in relation to facilities of fight against them.

Bureaus managed biologist and mycology A. Yachevskiy and S. Mokrzhetkiy. The results of researches sent to the bureau and printed in a magazine in form articles or answers the questions about finding out of wreckers, facilities of fight against them [2, p. 7-8].

The idea of creation in Crimea research pomology station, where could be study questions want to ask citizens, did not abandon scientists and region amateurs.

At the beginning of 1890-th doctor of medicine M. Betling, member of the local self-government A. Steven, leader of "Salgirka" I. Shtvan decided to organize at Vorontsov garden center of support of Crimean industrial fruit growing. Due to efforts of A. Steven in 1895 there opened Practical school of garden workers. At the beginning of XX century scientists and researchers-amateurs of Crimea discussed, what kind of agronomical help to the population must be and a few projects worked out as a result.

The agriculturist of the Tavricheskaya province, chairman of the Simferopol department of Emperor's Russian society of gardening of N. Neruchev saw a large value in an agronomical help exactly of experience fields, exemplary economies and model fields [3, p. 1].

In 1901 S. Mokrzhetkiy after acquainting journeys on the grain growing of Crimea came to the conclusion about the necessity of systematic realization of meteorological supervisions. In fact, the stations gave much useful, invaluable information, but separate, that did not allow to make the integral picture of what be going on in a region. For this purpose he went out with a solicitor in a province zemstvo justice on organization of meteorological network in the Tavricheskaya province at the Natural History Museum [4, p. 2-3; 5, p. 2].

In 1906 at the Simferopol department of Emperor's Russian society of fruit-growers was set up the special committee on development questions of organization of the research pomology station. Committee allotted task by it's development on S. Mokrzhetkiy. Already next year his project "About the necessity of organization of the experimental station for Crimea" was supported by zemstvo collections of Tavricheskaya province and directed in Department of agriculture. The department, in turn, also set up a committee and charged R. Regel to work out the own project of the station [6, p. 1-2].

In August 1907 at the zemstvo justice of Tavricheskaya province the conference of commission took place through question of device of the research station in the state estate of "Salgirka", on that the representatives of Department (R. Regel, V. Tairov, F. Yachevskiy, V. Ender) and local figures (N. Neruchev, V. Ivanov, V. Konradi, S. Mokrzhetkiy et al) were present. On the council projects of R. Regel, N. Neruchev, S. Mokrzhetkiy, were considered and some other. The conclusion of council was expounded in the detailed message to Department of agriculture from 17 December 1910. The project S. Mokrzhetkiy was confessed by most successful [6, p. 3].

On 9 June 1912 creation of research pomology station in the state manor "Salgirka" near Simferopol was approved. Studying of local wild related forms of fruit-trees for the purpose of receiving steady was its main task of rootstocks.

In the mycological office the questions of phytopathology, connected with the local garden culture developed, studied fungus diseases, bacteria, struck plants. In the entomological office investigated the biological special features of garden and garden wreckers and their parasites, developed the combat means with them, checked and developed the procedures of observations of the insects furthermore, conducted training probationers – the future specialists in the applied entomology. In the office conducted research on the useful parasites of wreckers.

On the meteorological station phenological researches and supervision over humidity of the soil on different sites of a garden and on crops of herbs conducted.

The chemical laboratory became the center where conducted agrochemical and chemical-bacteriological researches: processes in plants and trees, a metabolism; mineral structure, water consumption, frost resistance; chemical, physical and microbiological qualities of the soil; influences on fruits of nutrients of the soil, humidity and temperature, light; influences of cultural methods of processing, application of fertilizers, an irrigation on physiological qualities of fruit-trees of research of fungicides, insecticides; diseases and damages of plants; chemical protection of plants against frosts; extra root food as remedy [6, p. 14, 17, 20, 28-30].

During World War I priorities towards theoretical and practical works changed a little. On Salgirskaya station put function on preparation of dried fruits and prepared canned food, to studying of herbs, removal of seeds (landing material as large-scale seed enterprises were in a zone of military operations). In entomological office technologies of storage of strategic reserves of flour and grain were developed, wreckers, parasites and so forth studied.

Participation of natural-science societies and fans of the nature in the solution of agronomical problems during 1861-1917 was many-sided. Entomological researches concerned the prevention of distribution of wreckers, preservation of crops. Their contribution to an agriculture was invaluable. There are all bases to claim that in the Crimea was begun agroecological researches and supervision. Members of these institutes made about ten various offers concerning improvement of the standard of farming and providing the agronomical help to the population.

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THE ROLE OF Y.M. LAVRENKO IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE OF UKRAINE (1918–1927)

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ABSTRACT

The role of Y.M. Lavrenko in Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine (ASCU) in 1918–1927 is underexplored.

In 1920's Y.M. Lavrenko became a recognized expert on the flora and vegetation of Ukraine, so he was invited to ASCU. The young botanist, together with renowned scientists M.I. Kotov, D.G. Vilenskiy, M.V. Klokov, were the members of the geo-botany subsection of ASCU botanical section headed by Professor O.A. Yanata. Over the researched period, the scientist as a member of the section summarized the results of Ukrainian flora research, organized a series of expedition surveys, compiled geo-botanical map of Ukraine etc.

Y.M. Lavrenko as a head of geo-botanical section participated in complex work of ASCU soil science section on soil surveys in Ukraine in triverst scale, on the basis of which it was created a number of soil maps of some regions of Ukraine. The general endorsement of three-year work was the understanding that only with creative combination of knowledge of Dokuchaev's morphological and genetic soil science through field studies combined with geo-botany it is possible to get reliable results when creating a full objective classification of Ukraine's soils. Y.M. Lavrenko together with the head of the soil science section G.G. Mahov published tractate «Soil Science and Geo-botany», in which it was for the first time defined the vertical zonation of Donetsk range soil covering and allocated «forest-steppe» in the vertex cover of its range part. This conclusion was of great practical importance for further development of Ukrainian soil science.

In 1923–1924 Y. Lavrenko together with O. Fedorovskiy, N. Remezov, M. Kotov and A. Proshkyna participated in work of the Central station for inspecting forage plants, geological structure, soil, flora, weeds, pests, and the fauna of the station.

Y.M. Lavrenko together with experts of botanical sections D.G. Vilenskiy, M.I. Kotov, G.G. Mahov and O.V. Fomin finalized for publication the first volume of the guide «Flora of the USSR», which contains the orienting for the following scientist's geographic and botanical experiments article «Characteristics of Phyto-geographical Regions of the USSR».

The scientist published his tractates and reviews in ASCU periodicals – «Journal of Agricultural Science» (1923; 1927), «Agricultural Experimenting» (1927), and in the first issue of «Materials in Ukraine's Soil Study» (1926).

In 1927 ASCU was reorganized into the Scientific Advisory Council, and in its system on the basis of the botanical section it was created the Ukrainian Institute of the Applied Botany, where Y.M. Lavrenko became the head of the Herbarium and the Department of Geo-botany, thus continuing his work in scientific-research institutions supporting the ideas of the Committee.

In the mentioned period, being a young professional, the scientist made a significant contribution into the ASCU activities. On the basis of Y.M. Lavrenko's geo-botanical studies on the section of soil science, it was created a series of maps of some regions of Ukraine and the USSR. Y.M. Lavrenko together with G.G. Mahov discovered the principle of close combination of natural vegetation with soil modifications. Being a member of the section of Botany the scientists developed a phyto-geographical zoning, which became the guide for next generations of botanical researchers, relating plants to certain regions of the country. He also finalized for publication the first volume of the guide «Flora of the USSR». The scientists repeatedly published his findings in ASCU periodicals.

Keywords: Y.M. Lavrenko, Agricultural Science Committee of Ukraine, geo-botany, flora of Ukraine.

ASSESSING ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS OF CHEMICALS: THE EFFICIENT METHOD WITH HIGHER PLANTS

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ABSTRACT

In order to control chemical pollution, it is necessary to know the range of potential environmental hazards of chemicals that pollute the environment. There are traditional methods for assessing the toxicity of chemicals that are based on using rats and mice as biological test-objects. These methods are useful, however there is a need for developing alternative non-animal methods. An important class of alternative non-animal methods is the bioassay methods based on phytotest with higher plants including plant seedlings. A series of the publications of the authors of this abstract was using a number of plant species to conduct this type of phytotest. Some of the higher plant species that were used in the phytotest in our previous publications: *Vigna radiata*, *Lens culinaris*, *Fagopyrum esculentum*, *Sinapis alba*, *Oryza sativa*, *Triticum aestivum*, *Cucumis sativus*, and some others. Some necessary modifications of the methods for phytotest were made by the authors in the publications mentioned below.

To control chemical pollution, it is necessary to know potential environmental hazards of chemicals that pollute the environment. There are traditional methods for assessing the toxicity of chemicals that are based on using rats and mice as biological test-objects. These methods are useful, however there is a need for developing alternative non-animal methods. An important class of alternative non-animal methods is the bioassay that uses methods based on phytotest with plant seedlings. These methods, together with other methods for assessment of toxicity, contributed to accumulation of data on interactions of man-made chemicals with organisms.

In a series of the publications of the authors of this articles, a number of plant species were used to conduct this type of phytotest. Some of the plant species that were used belong to terrestrial agricultural plants.

The results demonstrated usefulness of these phytotests to discover and quantify toxicity (phytotoxicity) of the chemical pollutants. It is important that this group of test-systems are alternative non-animal methods, which is of a special value when ethical and bio-ethical considerations are taken into equation. One of advantages of these methods is the fact that no animals are killed or tortured in the experiments and bioassays with plant seedlings.

Recently the authors developed new methods of bioassay using some other species of plants.

Keywords: environmental hazards, pollutants, bioassay, phytotoxicity, plant seedlings, toxicity assessment.

СТРАХ ПОТЕРЬ И ПРЕМИЯ ЗА РИСК НА РАЗВИВАЮЩИХСЯ РЫНКАХ

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Влияние иррациональных факторов на ценообразование на фондовом рынке выражается в формировании предпочтений инвесторами на основе функции ценностей теории перспектив. Согласованием современных моделей ценообразования с постулатами теории перспектив занимались ряд ученых. Барберис Н. А. исследовал объемы торговли на рынке, в зависимости от параметров функции ценности. Беркелар А. анализировал инвестиционные горизонты для инвесторов с различным уровнем страха потери. Бенартци С. и Талер Р. доказали, что инвесторы с функцией ценности пересматривают свой портфель ежегодно. Это приводит недостаточное инвестирование в акции, несмотря на высокую премию за риск. Леви Х. имплементировал принципы теории перспектив в теорию портфелей. Ученый доказал, что при условии нормального распределения доходностей подход доходности-риска устойчивый для инвесторов с предпочтениями на основе теории перспектив.

Автор указывает на главные вызовы, которые ставит теория перспектив перед моделями ценообразования доходности-риска. Лица максимизируют функцию ценности, которая определяется как изменение богатства (удобства и потери) по репрезентативной сумме, тогда как по теории ожидаемой полезности, выбор основывается на основе общей суммы вложений. Модель доходности-риска предполагает инвестора с функцией неприятие риска, тогда как по теории перспектив функция ценностей в плоскости потерь предусматривает склонность к риску. Функция ценности в условиях потерь более стремительная, чем

в условиях выгоды, что свидетельствует о страхе потерь инвесторов. Автор в своей работе показывает, что страх потерь обуславливает высокую премию за риск на развивающихся рынках.

В работе предложено объяснение премии за риск на развитых рынках и рынках развивающихся стран. Исследование базировалось на принципах модели оценки капитальных активов под влиянием теории перспектив. Выгоды и потери теории перспектив были представлены как доходности на фондовом рынке. В статье предложена модель оптимизации функции ценности, которая дает возможность вычислять равновесную цену за риск для рынка.

Теоретическая модель была применена по данным развивающихся рынков и развитых рынков для того, чтобы оценить уровень премии за риск и параметры функции ценностей на фондовых рынках разных стран, рассмотрев соотношение доходности-риска в этих странах, в том числе и в Украине. В модели исследована связь между уровнем страха потерь и премией за риск. Автором была применена модель по данным премии за риск на развивающихся рынках и развитых рынках. Среди развитых рынков было сконцентрировано внимание на анализе стран-членов Большой семерки. Развивающиеся страны были представлены 13 экономиками. Результаты исследования подтвердили предположение, что коэффициент страха потерь в развивающихся странах, в том числе и в Украине, выше, чем в развитых странах, что вызывает высокий уровень премии за риск. Среднее значение страха потерь для развивающихся стран составляло 1,48, в то же время для развитых стран – 1,07.

Среднее значение коэффициента страха потерь для развитых рынков в период 1969-2010 года было выше, чем в 2000-2010 годы. То есть, коэффициент страха потерь изменяется во времени, что приводит к колебанию равновесной премии за риск.

Таким образом, в работе обоснована целесообразность применения неоклассической модели ценообразования доходности-риска в условиях иррациональных ожиданий инвесторов. На основе максимизации функции ценности были сформулированы модель равновесного ценообразования. Выявлено, что основные переменные, которые определяют равновесное иррациональное ценообразования на рынке – это коэффициент неприятия риска и страх потери.

Ключевые слова: модели ценообразования доходности-риска, теория перспектив, страх потери, премия за риск.

НОВЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В МЕТОДИКЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИСТОРИИ

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Для глубокого понимания и решения проблемы подготовки учителей истории в России и правильного решения многих современных проблем большое значение приобретает изучение, теоретический анализ и творческое использование опыта, приобретенного за весь период развития и совершенствования исторического образования.

При изучении дисциплины „Методика преподавания истории” происходит ориентация учебно-воспитательного процесса на развитие личности студента, отказ от монополии одной идеологии или исторической концепции и толкования истории, восприятие плюрализма мнений в исторической науке, как реалии сегодняшнего дня. Будущие учителя истории должны уметь критически осмысливать прошлое и прогнозировать будущее, формировать историческое сознание, осмысливать новые подходы в методике обучения истории.

Курсы учебных дисциплин, в частности «Методика преподавания истории», которые относят к формированию практических навыков будущих учителей истории, надо строить, учитывая не только логику преподавания школьного предмета, как отдельной отрасли научного знания, но и обязательно, настраивая студентов на реальную педагогическую и инновационную деятельность.

Следовательно, система методической подготовки должна опираться на структуру и содержание предыдущих дисциплин. В связи с этим, курсы профессиональных методик требуют определенного обновления. Сущность проектной технологии заключается в наличии образовательной проблемы, сложность и актуальность которой соответствует учебным запросам и жизненным потребностям воспитанников, раскрывает исследовательский характер поиска путей решения проблемы.

Структурные компоненты и этапы реализации проектной технологии имеют свою систему, с помощью которой осуществляется цель самой технологии. Это способствует развитию познавательных навыков,

формированию умения самостоятельно конструировать свои знания, ориентироваться в информационном пространстве и тому подобное.

Сегодня проектная технология стала одной из самых любимых технологий обучения истории учащихся в школе, потому что воспитанники приобретают опыт и знания в процессе планирования и реализации практических задач, которые в течении обучения постепенно усложняются, тем самым, заинтересовывают и воодушевляют учеников на дальнейший поиск ответов, что существенно обогащает учебный процесс современной школы, позволяет изменить традиционный подход к обучению учащихся и сделать процесс изучения истории намного интереснее и разнообразнее.

Апробация данной технологии в современных условиях показывает, что с ее использованием эффективность процесса обучения и воспитания увеличивается. Она позволяет реализовать ряд важнейших теоретических положений, открывает новые возможности в программировании учебно-воспитательного процесса.

С помощью технологии проектов осуществляются межпредметные связи и приобретаются знания через взаимодействие учащихся между собой и учителем, что является очень важным для формирования интеллектуальных способностей учащихся, особенно в условиях профильного обучения (если проект выполняется из профильных дисциплин).

Меняется подход в процессе обучения истории, с помощью проектной технологии: педагог, в свою очередь, из носителя знаний превращается в организатора познавательной, поисковой, творческой деятельности учащихся, переориентирует работу на различные виды самостоятельной деятельности, обогащает свой потенциал, постоянно находится в творческом поиске.

Проектная работа является очень перспективной, поскольку в ней каждый из участников не теряет своего статуса активно действующей личности, пытается занять в группе позицию, что соответствует его возможностям: знаниям, умениям, способностям, мышлению и тому подобное. Это сказывается на общем формировании индивидуального стиля ребенка. Работая над проектом, ученики общаются, сотрудничают и помогают друг другу в процессе обучения, развивают социальные, умственные и коммуникативные навыки.

Развитие творческой личности ученика в контексте личностно ориентированного обучения требует кардинальных изменений в сознании ученика и порождает необходимость перестройки традиционной деятельности учителя, изменение его роли в процессе взаимоотношений, возникающих на уроке. Все больше внедряются инновационные технологии в процесс обучения истории. Развиваются новые технологии гуманистического направления, которые попадают в Россию из других европейских стран и занимают важное место в системе образования, и позволяют свободно ориентироваться в информационном пространстве, самостоятельно подбирать необходимую для своей деятельности информацию. Именно такие положения и направления содержатся в проектной технологии обучения, которая получила популярность в школьном образовании.

Целью создания исторического проекта (определенного как глубокое исследование темы) должен стать не просто поиск правильных ответов на вопросы, поставленные учителем, но и осознание проблемы, выяснения причин ее возникновения и, наконец, поиск путей решения. Проектная технология рассчитана на все типы общеобразовательных учебных заведений, поскольку обеспечивает высокий уровень усвоения, предусмотренных учебной программой, результатов по истории.

Ключевые слова: новые подходы, методика обучения истории.

PHARMACIST'S MISSION GRATIFICATION AND PROFESSION IMPROVEMENT STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

Pharmacist Job gratification is a complex phenomenon. There is a relationship between pharmacist job gratification and motivation. A positive correlation between job gratification, productivity and motivation, resulting in motivation encourages employee, depending on their level of job gratification, work in certain way. Job gratification is described at this point as pleasant or positive emotional state the evaluation of their work or work experience. The results of pharmacist job gratification from the perception that performs its task, or allows the execution of its own important values job, provided that to extent that these values are comparable to their needs. Job gratification, affective and emotional response to the various aspects of work.

Pharmacist job gratification or dissatisfaction plays an important role in many aspects of community pharmacy practice. Article shows that poor job gratification is directly related to the implementation, especially for professionals like pharmacists. These performance issues may include filling prescriptions incorrectly, does not detect drug interactions, and poor support for patients. Thus, dissatisfaction can also affect what patient's view of the pharmacist and patients can then be inclined to limit their interaction with a pharmacist. It is important to understand that the performance of pharmacist may cause harm to the patient or even death. Career gratification is a very important factor to human motivation and performance.

Many studies related to the work were conducted among pharmacists in different countries . In Georgia, very little research has been conducted on the job gratification of pharmacists .Job gratification and career gratification and both are happily with their working lives, but contribute to this happiness differently. Career gratification can be defined as the level of general happiness, empirically chosen professions. Job gratification is related to the current situation and depends on many factors, including market conditions, place of work and other dynamic effects. A person can feel very certain, by choosing the right profession but unsatisfactory current work experience. And vice versa the current situation at work can have many positive features, but not be entirely satisfying as a career choice. Job gratification is a subjective variable, which defies easy quantification.

Pharmacists experience job gratification is when they fulfill the needs or considerations, is seen as important in their work. Developed countries and many developing countries the field of pharmacy are regulated, as well as family medicine. The pharmacist as family doctor needs of higher education, post-graduate and continuing education in pharmacy, a pharmacist license and periodic accreditation. In pharmacy, allowed to work only with higher pharmaceutical education specialists who have graduated from state-recognized and accredited colleges. The opening of a pharmacy permit is issued only to a person, who has a higher pharmaceutical education, who passed the diploma courses in pharmacy and earned the right to open the pharmacy.

Keywords: Pharmacist, Gratification, Profession improvement

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ РАЗВИТИЯ КОММУНАЛЬНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫХ ГРОМАД: СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Вопросы развития коммунальной собственности территориальных громад должны основываться на основе законов экономического и общественного развития, в частности выявлять тенденции социального развития и экономической жизни территориальной громады, которая определяется самореализацией сообщества имеющегося социального потенциала. Такая социально направленная политика на уровне территориальных громад и государственных институтов должна формировать экономическую основу для развития и установления социального согласия и стабильности.

Социально-экономическое развитие территориальных громад на современном этапе зависит не столько от объемов имеющихся ресурсов, сколько от способности представителей органов местного самоуправления использовать адаптированные к условиям национальной экономики методы управления и регулирования сферы социальных услуг. Это обуславливает необходимость формирования социально-экономической политики и выбор стратегического развития коммунальной сферы территориальных громад в контексте решения проблем функционирования территорий как социально-экономических систем. Объектом данного исследования является коммунальная собственность территориальных громад. Цель работы заключается в теоретическом обосновании и разработке практических рекомендаций по эффективному развитию коммунальной собственности территориальных громад. Методология данного исследования основана на принципах, предусматривающих логику управления социально-экономическим развитием территориальных громад, поскольку рыночный механизм и экономическая политика находятся в тесной диалектической взаимозависимости. Рациональный синтез эффективного рыночного механизма и социальной политики позволяет решать основные социальные и экономические проблемы территориальных громад, в частности в части эффективного развития коммунальной собственности. Значимость полученных результатов заключается в разработке прикладных аспектов стратегии развития и реформирования коммунальной собственности территориальных громад, выявлении предпосылок эффективного использования коммунальной собственности, в том числе социальной и финансово-экономической эффективности управления такой собственностью в контексте обеспечения результативности использования имущества коммунальной собственности.

Ключевые слова: коммунальная собственность, территориальная громада, социально-экономический потенциал, уровень жизни, социальные гарантии, социальные ценности, социальное управление, социальный эффект.

THE STATUS AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN AGRICULTURE: REALITIES OF MODERNITY

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is a locomotive of national economic development of the country. In contemporary crisis terms adverse conditions are created for the development of this industry. Now the activity of agriculture is in quite difficult economic conditions. Key problems of development of agrarian sector enterprises is an independent search of financial resources for financing of production and economic activity, improving competitiveness and implementation of effective management tools that would allow fast adaptation of the entity to emergent conditions of functioning.

As a result of the implementation of fundamental reforms in agriculture it was created in the organizational-legal structure of the market orientation on the basis of private property. Transformation processes have changed the priority of forms of ownership (from state and collective to private). In the structure of business entities during the period 2002 to 2014 the dominant position of farmers, secondary position – private enterprises. Noticeable is the tendency that every year there is a reduction in the number of state-owned enterprises.

The economic result of activity of enterprises was critical enough. The unstable situation can be explained by that in the conditions of present time substantially perceptible is an imperfect level of government control and support of activity of enterprises of this sphere; lack of own capital for financing of production and economic activities; the difficulty of raising debt capital; low level of investment resources; the constant search for management mechanisms to adapt to the requirements of emergent economy.

Since 2009 begins a gradual increase in the amount of the state support at the expense of value added tax. But during the last years noticeable are rapid rates of reduction of the grants which farmers got.

The analysis of the current state of development of Ukraine agriculture demonstrates the numerous problems that accumulate in the agricultural sector. Taking into account the challenges of market environment, it is advisable to introduce the innovative levers and management tools that will enhance competitiveness, increase value, investment attractiveness of the agricultural sector. At state level it is needed to perfect methodology of crediting of agricultural producers by reducing interest rates; to improve tax legislation and state financial support; implement effective methods of motivation of workers, etc. Successful realization of tasks in these areas will create an adverse platform to increase the resource potential, investment attractiveness, economic status, strengthening of position at the market, that in totality will assist the increase of economic and food strength of country security.

Keywords: state support, investments, salary, capital, credit.

CARICATURE AND POLITICAL POSTER IN PERIODICALS OF THE SOUTHERN UKRAINE (1941-1944)

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ABSTRACT

Various categories of caricatures and posters are analysed based on creolised material in periodicals published in the South of Ukraine during 1941-1944. A brief description of art works within the framework of the occupation period given here. There is a visible political background of propaganda visual products in newspapers and magazines on the governorate arena of Transnistria. An attempt made to compare German, Romanian and local author publications, their genre peculiarities, stylistic features and differences.

Researcher singled out five categories of cartoons based on analysis of six newspapers and one magazine that went through the Romanian administration. Political cartoon, social and domestic caricature, caricatures and portraits, jokes, «Strip».

Newspapers published in Kherson, Mykolaiv, and Odessa in 1941-1944 are the main source of research. It is worth mentioning that not all periodicals selected for the analysis, but only that bulk issued, published in Ukrainian and Russian, and, according to the author, contain a unique satirical creolised text. Most periodicals used in the study are stored in archives of the Public Research Archive Library of Kyiv.

Analyzed 937 editions of periodicals have made it possible to group creolised material into thematic groups. Among the analyzed material a large number of cartoons duplicated image is repeated in various publications. Short attribution allows emphasize the fact that some publications published at the same addresses. Thus, let alone the fact that the illustrations were mostly cloned from the German media, and certain caricatures were coming from the Reich for mass distribution, sometimes the artwork was simply “borrowed” from “the neighbours”. That is why almost all the newspapers used in this research contained the same caricatures with the occasionally modified text under them.

In view of ideological confrontation, a political poster and a caricature used by occupation administration in order to create anti-Soviet attitude of Transnistria residents. Further study of satirical materials enables to reconstruct poorly niche-investigated areas of daily life of residents of occupied territories, to disclose information and communicative components of psychological detente, heuristic, cognitive, esthetic and educational function of a caricature and a poster during the war.

Keywords: caricature, poster, visual propaganda, Transnistria governorate, occupied territory, periodicals, media scene.

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT’S REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT THE FEATURES OF THE SOCIAL AND REGULATORY ACTIVITY OF THE PERSON

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the features of social representations of senior high school students who are enrolled in educational institutions of the south-east of Ukraine, regarding the activity of the person in the social and normative dimension. Based on the theoretical analysis of the problem and the results of empirical research in groups of boys and girls that have been obtained by means of quantitative and qualitative data analysis, analytical generalizations were made. It was found that the social representation of older students about the social and regulatory activity of the person characterized by a certain ambiguity. On the one hand, they have sustained (for them are moral and residual rules), and on the other – over mobile (law) that, in general, indicates about their lack of a holistic view of social and normative.

It was found that the older student with internal locus of control are greater prosaically behavior-oriented than their counterparts with external locus of control. These girls, unlike boys, are more familiarized moral and residual terms.

It was stated that in the structure of representations of a significant number of high school students about the social and regulatory activity of the person there is sufficient volume attitudes and values that govern its behavior.

Boys prefer to values such as «material wealth», «high social status» and «people management», indicating that the focus on their self-assertion and committing itself own "I". Girls consider relevant values «help and compassion for others», «recognition and respect of the people», which indicates that they have a persistent moral convictions.

However, most young men and women at the level of stable representations reflect only moral and residual norm. In the area of the potential changes in social representations are also mainly residual and moral norms, and only in the peripheral areas have the legal expression. The reason for this may be, as the lack of legal education of high school students (not the effectiveness of social and legal influences on the part of social institutions), and the contradictions that lately quite often arise in the legal sphere of the Ukrainian society.

It determined that the boys and girls with external locus of control require special attention and assistance from the reference adults and prosaically institutions, since there is an increased threat to their legal disintegration.

Keywords: girls, locus of control, social and regulatory activity, social representations, values, boys, the core of the personality.

NON-MARKET METHODS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND VALUATION IN UKRAINE

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ABSTRACT

The article investigates the issue of agricultural land valuation in Ukraine in the absence of free land market. The study finds that government established methods of land appraisal have major shortcoming due to the outdated results of agricultural land appraisal. However, the results of estimation of panel data models suggest that there is significant relationship between the soil appraisal score and cereals crop yields. This suggests that the existing method has sound basis for the use of soil fertility data for the agricultural land appraisal.

Political discourse on further economic development in Ukraine puts it largely dependent on the success of the agricultural sector reform. Achieving this priority objective depends primarily on actual implementation of the institute of private ownership on land, creation of the heterogeneous structure of agricultural property, optimization of fiscal revenues, achievement of environmental sustainability, provision of financial support for municipalities, enhancement of social relations. Moreover, developing an effective strategy for reforming the state and municipal property management is only possible through establishing the institute of private land ownership as a basis for working land market and sound agrarian regulations.

At present, the situation in Ukrainian agriculture is characterize by uncertainty and inconsistency. From the formal point of view much of the agricultural lands are already privately owned, but due to the existing moratorium on selling of agricultural holdings exercising the right of free disposal of property is impossible. The abolition of the moratorium on the transfer of ground plot entitlement, depending on the decision taken at the political level, should promote market-oriented mechanism of selling and purchasing, transparent lease mode, and clear ownership of land.

The key piece of data in the cadastre is market values on agricultural land parcels. Economically reasonable land prices should give the owners of main farming assets the opportunity to attract investments for the effective development of agricultural production.

Until the moratorium is lifted and free land market is established currently in use there are several methods of agricultural land appraisal introduced by the government such as the regulatory monetary valuation of agricultural land, the soil quality appraisal score (bonitet), and economic assessment of agricultural land. These instruments are an indispensable part of the existing social-economic mechanism of land relations pursuant to a policy on the management of state owned, municipal and privately owned lands in the absence of working land market.

The uncertain situation in the field of land use and absence of true private ownership on agricultural land is the main obstacle to the development of the agricultural sector in Ukraine. The existing moratorium on selling agricultural land does not allow developing an effective strategy for reforming land market and developing sound land relations.

The key issue of economic mechanisms in the agricultural sector is the establishment of reasonable land prices. Therefore, since there is no working land market the government established the regulatory monetary value of agricultural land for the purpose of land privatization, taxation, etc.

The monetary valuation of land according to legislative and methodological framework is a capitalized rental income defined by established and approved standards. The rental income from a hectare of arable land, of land under perennial plantations, of natural meadows and of pastures is estimated based on the economic evaluation of the productive crops yields.

The methodology of regulatory monetary value of agricultural land requires establishing specific quantitative indicators of soil fertility, economic land valuation and corresponding level of cereal yields. The main shortcoming of these indicators is that appraisal data estimated in 1980-ies maybe outdated and irrelevant in modern economic conditions of farming. Correlation analysis of relationship between the regulatory monetary value of agricultural land and soil appraisal fertility score and economic assessment of land indicate weak to average power connection that does not makes it possible definitely to interpret the results.

The results of empirical modeling confirm assumptions of the possible dependence of the effective yield of crops on fertility of soils as well on quantity of fertilizers used. According to regression analysis on a panel data the significant relationship between existing measure of land fertility and the productivity of agricultural lands support the adequacy of the arable soil appraisal score and economic assessment of agricultural land valuation in the calculation of rental income and the value of agricultural land parcels.

Keywords: agricultural land value, soil appraisal score, panel data.

TAX INCOMES IN THE BUDGETS OF THE UKRAINIAN CITIES OF 1920's

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ABSTRACT

Despite of great scientific interest to studying of the tax policy of the Soviet power during the NEP period some aspects of the problem remain scarcely explored. One of them is value of tax nature incomes for the fulfillment of cities' budget revenues of the Ukrainian SSR in the 1920's.

The new economic policy started the beginning of the restoration of the cash taxes. They were divided into direct, indirect and customs duties. The main state direct taxes which were collected from the urban population of the USSR in 1920's were industrial, income and stamped ones. Along with the state direct taxes there was a number of the indirect taxes – excises (on wine, tobacco products, matches, salt, mineral waters, sugar and other consumer goods). All the incomes of the realization of these taxes were fully directed to the state (republican) budget. After separation of the local budget's system including cities' budgets considerable expenditures of both economical and socio-cultural nature were transferred on them from the state budget. To ensure these expenditures the Soviet authorities defined their own sources of tax incomes: 1) tax charges and extra charges to state taxes, 2) local taxes and fees.

At the beginning of 1920's the sizes of tax charges and extra charges to state taxes and the list and tax rates of local taxes and fees were repeatedly reviewed and unified only with the approval of 'The Temporary Provision about the Local Finances' on November 12, 1923. Later on there were some changes in the new "Provision about the Local Finances of the USSR" adopted on November 23, 1926.

Implementation of the new tax system in the first half of the 20's of last century was complicated by a number of factors such as: lack of qualified specialists in the central and local tax institutions, absence of measurement unit of taxes, the order of adoption of tax decrees of the RSFSR by the legislative bodies of the USSR, widely used practice of tax evasion, implementation of illegal fees and others.

Despite all those difficulties tax incomes became an inseparable item of the income part of cities' budgets of the Ukrainian SSR. Experience of 1923/1924 testified the fact that the dominating source of the tax revenues to the budget of both provincial and district cities were extra charges to state taxes. Beginning with the mid 1920's the rise of the local taxes and fees is traced. Their revenues in the budgets of the Ukrainian cities began dominating over the rest of tax incomes. In general tax incomes didn't take a leading place among the cities' budget incomes yielding much to the incomes of untaxed nature.

Key words: NEP; state taxes; local taxes and fees; local finances; cities' budgets of the USSR.

INPUT SIGNALS OF PROTECTIONS OF THE ELECTRIC MOTORS OF AN ALTERNATING CURRENT IN THE TRANSITIVE AND ESTABLISHED MODES

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ABSTRACT

The existing Rules of the device of electrical units (RD) recommend specify winds of the stator of the electric motor (EM) of alternating current of voltage for protection above than 1 kV from multiphase short circuits (SC) installation only of current protection performed as current cutting or longitudinal differential current protection. Use of relay protection (RP) realizing other principles and functioning algorithms, and so as the installation of back-up protection on EM, including high-power capacity, active Norms and Standards is not provided at present (in spite of ample opportunities of digital equipment in practical realization of any algorithm of functioning of RP).

Authors believe that in digital EM protection terminals realization and some other algorithms of revealing of inside SC in EM, for example is expedient, with the aid of the devices of remote protection. As well as any other apparatuses traditionally used in RP outlines electromagnetic current transformers (CT) and voltage transformers

(VT) introduce errors to measured signals influencing determined to work of RP even with their insignificant and admissible values.

During passing of primary signals of RP through electromagnetic SC being the key pathes elements of transformation of these signals, the last can be deformed substantially both in size, and in phase. Present work is devoted to research of characteristics of mentioned RP devices signals of stator winding of EM of voltage above than 1 kV in transient and steady-state modes of their work, as distortions of these signals have essential influence stability of RP functioning.

Results of the conducted researches of influence of distortion of input RP is signals of high-voltage EM can be used at choice of characteristics and parameters of operation of electric motors RP devices.

Key words: Electric motor, relay protection, operating mode, input signal, stability of functioning.

MAIN PART

At the evaluation of behaviour of RP devices, as well as at execution of necessary calculations, as known, errors, introduced by primary detector mounts to measured sizes should be taken into account. The RD is specified for current protection to take into account the values of current or total errors, for current directed and distance protection - current and angular.

Errors of electromagnetic CT used in outlines of RP of high-voltage EM, depend on substantially processes proceeding in primary EM circuits [1,2]. In steady-state EM operating mode these errors do not exceed admissible values determined by Norms and Standards what it is impossible to say about transient conditions. The transients in EM phenomenones have determined features as compared with transient phenomenones in other elements of power plants, for example, generators or synchronous compensator. It concerns, primarily, processes of EM starting up, as exactly in these modes on the phases of stator winding not only periodic and aperiodic components of starting EM current, but also the currents of variable frequency influencing specifications essential to magnetic condition of cores of transformers.

Fig. 1 shows the calculated oscillogram of the changes induction and secondary currents CT shoulders of DP, as well as unbalance current in phase C the defence during start-up of AM type 2AZM-4000/6000.

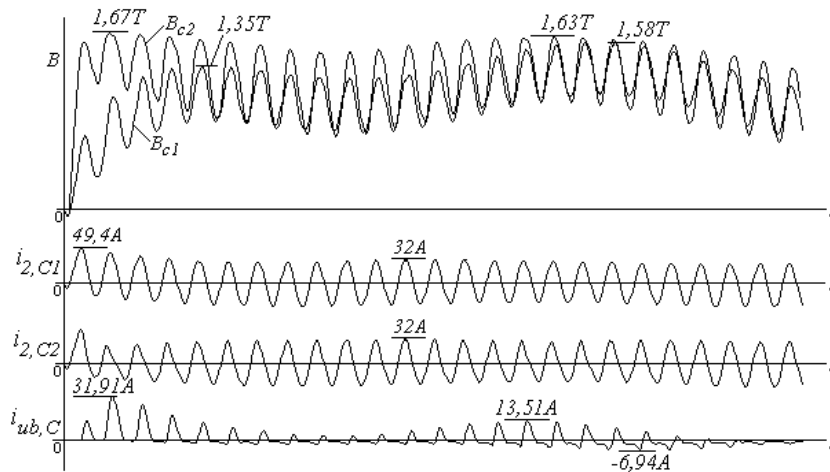


Fig. 1: An oscillogram of time-dependent change of phase voltage, secondary currents of transformer and the current of unbalance in the phase A protection at start-up of AM

A characteristic feature of the transition processes in the current circuits of the observed RP is the emergence of a significant amount of unbalance current after two-three period, of industrial frequency after inclusion of EM in the network, as well as their bipolar nature (presence of the current half-waves of different characters), then its reappearance after clamping of aperiodic component of starting current. The duration of the substantial amount of the two-polar unbalance currents in phase C the protection of 0.5 sec.

As exemplified by presented oscillograms, saturation of cores of CT results in a long distortion of secondary currents CT that it is reflected on characteristics of input signals of RP. We will analyse with the aid of program [3] calculation of transient and steady-state processes in current RP circuits of characteristics of secondary currents of CT installed on the part of linear and zero conclusions of stator winding of AM, with reference to such as above experiment data - type 2AZM-4000/6000 AM starting up.

On the fig. 2 time-dependent change of the values of amplitude of the first harmonic component of secondary current (in % from amplitude of starting current of EM) and angular errors of CT type TPOL -10 (in electric degrees) on the main harmonic is shown.

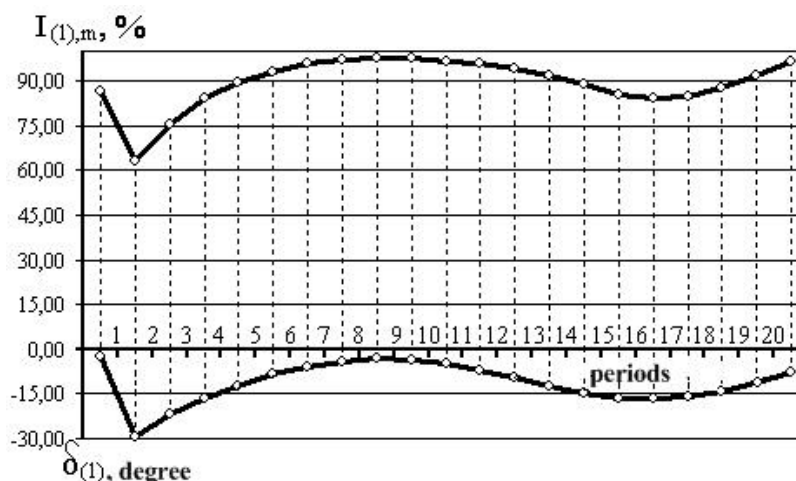


Fig. 2: Time-dependent change of amplitude of the first harmonic and angular type TPOL -10 specifications error at AM start-up of capacity 4000 kW

The cores of CT reach the largest saturation in the second period, at the same time amplitude of the first harmonic of secondary current accounts for 63,2% from amplitude of starting of AM current, and angular error for CT reaches – 29,4%. Saturation of core of CT by the current of variable frequency repeatedly results in reduction of amplitude of the first harmonic to and increase of angular error on the first harmonic to 83,9% and increase of angular error on the first harmonic to –16,8%. Be to be noted that to such as above values they are not the largest, as considerable influence render as well other factors on them, for example, the value of the resistance of control cables, spread of characteristics of magnetization.

For CT type TVLM -10 less loaded by specifications the appropriate errors is substantial below and values admissible by Norms and Standards are not exceeded.

The currents of variable frequency render a similar influence to specifications cores installed in other phases of winding of the stator of EM. Taking into account that the moments of approach of the maximum of the current of variable frequency in other phases turn out displaced in phase on (for natural frequency), we have the appropriate displacement of the time of the largest saturation of cores of CT from action of these components of starting current.

Deep saturation of cores of CT caused magnetized action to the cores of CT of aperiodic components of starting current EM, are characteristic as well for modes self-launch [2], however their duration as well considerably less, than at saturation of cores of CT the currents of variable frequency in the modes of starting up EM.

CONCLUSION

During passing of primary signals of RP through electromagnetic CT protection specifications of EM of alternating current enduring distortion of these signals significant in size and takes place.

Conducted researches of influence of distortion of input RP is signals of high-voltage EM can be used at development, research, choice of characteristics and parameters of operation of electric motors RP devices with two input signals.

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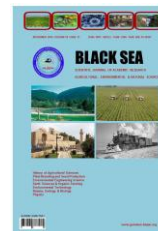
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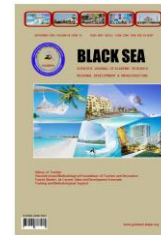
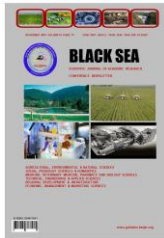
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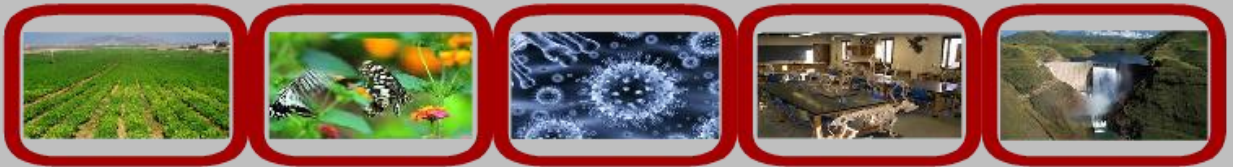
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