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## Section 1. Art

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### VOYAGE OF LIFE: AGES OF MAN IN PAINTINGS

**Abstract:** Artists depicted the stages of life on their canvases since the Renaissance. The ages of man had been an inspiring theme for painters creating in different artistic periods and styles. These allegorical canvases present spiritual and moral messages about journey of life.

**Keywords:** Painting, Stages of life, Ages of Man, Renaissance, Baroque, Romanticism, Symbolism.

#### Introduction

Renaissance art of painting witnessed the emergence of a theme that would become very popular in intellectual circles of the period: the ages of human life represented in allegorical scenes or triple portraits. This motif served as a moral purpose within the spiritual education reserved for the princes and courtiers of the age. The stages of life are related to the cycle of the seasons, elements of the nature and the inevitable human fate [1, 94].

The life of a man or woman may be divided into not less than three and not more than twelve ages. Four, five and six are also found; three or seven are the most usual numbers. Its underlying meaning like the vanitas theme is that earthly things are transient, youth and beauty pass away and in the end death comes to us all. Three ages may be represented by children at play, young lovers and an old man perhaps examining a skull. In some pictures, a fourth stage is interposed after youth: the mature man [2, 9].

#### Depictions of Ages of Man

Italian High Renaissance painter Tiziano (1490–1576) depicted the theme of the three ages of man in 1512 (**Figure 1**). The pair of toddlers sleeping under Cupid's protective wings alludes to childhood

and the age of innocence. Youth is represented by a happy young couple. The lonely old man is holding two skulls, one for the time past, the other for the fate that awaits him [1, 95].

Tiziano invites the viewer to meditate on the transience of human life. To his contemporaries the church in the back ground may be the promise of an eternal life in heaven. The fertile landscape complements the lyrical mood, echoing classical and contemporary pastoral poetry [12].



Figure 1. Tiziano, The Three Ages of Man, 1512, oil on canvas, 90 × 150 cm, National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh

Dutch Baroque era painter Jan Lievens (1607–1674), associated the four elements of nature with

the four stages of human life. *The Four Elements and Ages of Man: Fire and Childhood* dated 1668 (**Figure 2**) is the first painting in the series representing the coexistence of nature and man. Childhood is combined with fire.

Lievens depicted a boy with puffed cheeks who is blowing on an ember so as to light a torch. The ember in the tongs and the young flame on the wick represent the only source of light. The second painting of the series unites air with youth. Youth is depicted as a hunter with gun and shotbirds. The third painting combines maturity with earth. Maturity is depicted as a gardener with spade and basket. The fourth painting of the series relates water with the old age. Old age is depicted as a fishmonger with pail and fish-tube.



Figure 2. Jan Lievens, *The Four Elements and Ages of Man: Fire and Childhood*, 1668, oil on oak, 58 × 83 cm, Staatliche Museen, Kassel

German Romantic artist Caspar David Friedrich (1774–1840) in his painting *The Stages of Life* dated 1834 (**Figure 3**) merged the genres of allegory and landscape paintings. The age of childhood is placed at the center of the composition as a symbol of joy, happiness and hope. The ships on the horizon symbolize the journey to the next world. The overturned boat reminds of a coffin. The fact that it is pointing toward the old gentleman is probably an allusion of the imminence of death [1, 96–97].

In this work, executed five years before his death, Friedrich used his family to demonstrate the regen-

erating spirit of nature: his children are the continuation of his own life. Five ships signal the end of day for the five people on the shore. The boy is Friedrich's son Adolf, the girl, his daughter Agnes and the woman is their mother. The tall young man facing us is possibly Friedrich's nephew. The man leaning upon the cane is the artist himself. He is facing the sea to which he will soon return [4, 128–129]. The painting offers something new: the ship as a symbol of life in the sea of the world [5, 12].



Figure 3. Caspar David Friedrich, *The Stages of Life*, 1834, oil on canvas, 73 × 94 cm, Museum der Bildenden Künste, Leipzig

American Romantic artist Thomas Cole (1801–1848), in a series of art works dated 1842, depicted the voyage of life in four compositions. *The Voyage of Life: Youth* (**Figure 4**) may be read as a personification of America, itself at an early stage of development. Cole presents the journey of an archetypal hero along the “River of Life.” Confidently assuming control of his destiny and unaware to the dangers that await him, the voyager boldly strives to reach an aerial castle, symbolic of the daydreams of “Youth” and its aspirations for glory and fame [11].

Even the lush and fertile landscape in all its tranquility and mild luminosity clearly underlines the positive characteristics Cole attributes to this stage of life. The three other scenes in the cycle, Childhood, Maturity and Old Age, are by no means entirely positive. In them,



the figures are also accompanied by guardian angels, but the path of life is often shadowed and surrounded by high mountains or lashed by storms [6, 474].



Figure 4. Thomas Cole, *The Voyage of Life: Youth*, 1842, oil on canvas, 134 × 194 cm, National Gallery of Art, Washington

French Symbolist painter Gustave Moreau (1826–1898), depicted the ages of man with biblical connotations. He picturised three stages of life - infancy, youth and old age- by referring to three heroes from the Old Testament. *The Infant Moses* (c. 1878) (**Figure 5**), the first picture of the series, presents a scene from the Book of Exodus (2: 1–4), in which baby Moses can be seen in a basket floating on the Nile.

Paris hosted the 1878 Exposition Universelle, or world's fair, to celebrate France's recovery after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. He fought as a soldier in the Franco-Prussian War. Moreau submitted a cycle of biblically themed paintings for the event to reflect on the nation's renewal. The series, which included *Jacob and the Angel* and *David* as well, marked three stages of human life. Moreau celebrated the anticipation and promise associated with childhood in the first painting. The following canvas depicting "Youth" is a nocturnal scene from the Book of Genesis (32: 22–32), in which Jacob wrestles with an angel, on his journey to Canaan. Moreau wrote that his illustration of the scene conveyed the futility of Jacob's battle, as he fights an invisible and more powerful enemy. The last picture depicting "Old Age" shows the tired King David

(1 Kings 1: 1) on his throne possibly pondering over the end of life. There are broken flowers all around the floor. The angel taking up David's lyre may be seen as a sign of hope and beauty of living [9].



Figure 5. Gustave Moreau, *The Infant Moses*, c. 1878, oil on canvas, 136 × 185 cm, Harvard Art Museums, Cambridge

French Post Impressionist painter Paul Gauguin (1848–1903) created a majestic canvas on the theme of human existence: *Where Do We Come From? What Are We? Where Are We Going?* (1897–98) (**Figure 6**). In 1891, Gauguin left France for Tahiti, seeking in the South Seas a society that was simpler and more elemental than that of his homeland. In Tahiti, he created paintings that express a highly personal mythology. He considered this work created in 1897, at a time of great personal crisis, to be his masterpiece and the summation of his ideas. Gauguin's letters suggest that the fresco-like painting should be read from right to left, beginning with the sleeping infant. He describes the various figures as thinking over the questions of human life given in the title: where do we come from, what are we and where are we going. The blue cult figure at the back represents "the Beyond". The old woman at the far left is close to death, but she accepts her fate with resignation [10]. Gauguin was not concerned with being understood: rather he was interpreting life as a great mystery [5, 80].



Figure 6. Paul Gauguin, *Where Do We Come From? What Are We? Where Are We Going?*, 1897–98, oil on canvas, 139 × 374 cm, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Austrian artist Klimt (1862–1918) who was under the influence of both Symbolism and Art Nouveau depicted the three ages of women on a canvas dated 1905 (**Figure 7**). Drew on the works of French sculptor Auguste Rodin (1840–1917) for inspiration, this painting evokes humanity, destiny and the central role of woman. Klimt used a pictorial language which is rich in biological ornamentation [3, 45].



Figure 7. Gustav Klimt, *The Three Ages of Women*, 1905, oil on canvas, 180 × 180 cm, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Rome

### Conclusion

The stages of life or ages of man as a related subject had been an inspiring theme for European artists who felt the need to visualize their thoughts, emotions and concerns about the voyage of life.

When investigating the European art history, one can encounter paintings depicting stages of life starting from the Renaissance until the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Painters creating in the eras of Baroque (17<sup>th</sup> century) and Rococo (18<sup>th</sup> century) and in some of the movements of 19<sup>th</sup> century such as Romanticism, Symbolism and Post Impressionism perceived ages of man as an intriguing and touching subject. Tiziano, Lievens, Friedrich, Moreau, Gauguin and Klimt are among the European artists who depicted noteworthy allegorical compositions of stages of life. Cole's painting can be considered as the only American example in the group of art works mentioned in the article, because he is an English born painter, who emigrated to the United States.

It is fascinating to see that ages of man can be picturised in relation to other themes. Lievens connected the four ages with the four elements whereas Moreau depicted three ages with references to three biblical heroes.

Artists assigned special acts or objects for certain stages of life, either through following their personal imagination or generally accepted allegorical expressions. A loving couple or a woman holding her child is suitable for young age whereas lonely and weary figures are reminiscent of old age. Cole depicted an image of a castle to show the dreams of young people whereas Friedrich used the image of a boat to recall a coffin.

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## Section 2. History

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### THE RESEARCH OF THE S. YURENEV UN THE MOCQUE KALAN

**Abstracts:** This article gives the data on the archaeological survey by the S. Yurenev in Bukhara. Country studies scientist S. Yurenev started his archaeological researches in 1952. This research reveals the excavations of the scientist in Masjidi Kalan. In the article it can be revealed that S. Yurenev was interested in the construction date and techniques of the Masjidi Kalan. It can be revealed that the archaeologist was actively participating in the excavations in the interior and exterior of the Masjidi Kalan. The article identifies the data excavated by S. Yurenev on the period of the origin of artifacts. The article also deals with the ethnographic data collected by S. Yurenev during the conduct of survey. The interesting point is in that the results of the surveys of the country studies scientist, archaeologist S. Yurenev was never published and publicized. The research on the archaeological survey of S. Yurenev is being revealed for the first time.

**Keywords:** archaeology, shurf, Sondaj, fundament, mosque, madrassah, SNRPM, dome, excavations.

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### ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ С. ЮРЕНЕВА В МЕЧЕТИ КАЛЯН

**Аннотация:** В данной статье приведены сведения об археологических исследованиях, проведённых в г. Бухара С. Н. Юреневым (далее по тексту исследователь, ученый). Краевед С. Н. Юренев начал археологические исследования в г. Бухара в 1952 году. В данном исследовании освещены изыскания учёного в Мечети Калян. В исследовании можно наблюдать интерес С. Н. Юренева к дате строительства и технике строительства Мечети Калян. В статье показано активное участие археолога в течение многих лет в экспедициях внутри и снаружи Мечети Калян. В статье приведены сведения о том, что во время экспедиций С. Н. Юреневым были найдены предметы различного периода. Заслуживает внимания то, что исследования краеведа и археолога С. Н. Юренева не были исследованы и не были известны широкой общественности. Археологические исследования С. Н. Юренева впервые освещены в данной статье.



**Ключевые слова:** археология, шурф, зондаж, фундамент, мечеть, медресе, СНРПМ, купол, раскопки.

Учёный-краевед Сергей Николаевич Юренев родился 30 мая 1896 года в Витебской губернии Липецкого уезда, в семье банковского служащего [8, 5–6]. В 1918 году он окончил Институт археологии в г. Москва, и в 1920 году переехал в г. Тверь, где работал руководителем музея. В 1924–1930 гг. он организовывает экспедиции по сбору материалов музыкального фольклора и искусства народов СССР. С 1931 года С. Н. Юренев приглашают на работу в Узбекистан. Он работал преподавателем русского языка в Маргиланском гос. институте хлопководства, Ферганском пединституте и в Бухарском пединституте. В конце 1934 года учёный по семейным обстоятельствам (по болезни матери) возвращается в г. Калинин (в настоящее время г. Тверь). Вторая мировая война, т.е. захват немецкими захватчиками в 1941 году города Калинин и попадание в плен С. Н. Юренева, оказало огромное влияние на жизнь учёного. В 1951 году он возвращается в г. Бухара. До возвращения он работал на должности советника по организации картинной галереи в городе Калинин, а в г. Бухара он стал заниматься своим любимым делом – археологией.

Известный краевед С. Н. Юренев с 1952 года активно участвовал в археологических экспедициях по изучению исторических памятников города Бухара [9, 77–78] и в рамках изучения края свою первоначальную археологическую деятельность начал с наблюдений исторических памятников города.

В результате исследования было определено:

1) антисейсмический и гидроизоляционный слой здания был из камыша, что наблюдалось во всех частях здания;

2) некоторые части стены расположены ниже каменного фундамента и намного шире [1, 4–5].

С. Н. Юренев, внимательно осмотрев здание, в своём отчёте зарегистрировал следующее. Во всех сторонах Мечети Калян заложен одинаковый слой камыша. В восточной стене здания

имелась земляная насыпь, её высота составляла 4,80 метров. Высота северной стены была 5,30 метра, фундамент её был закопан, но кирпичи фундамента хорошо сохранились. Для определения состояния фундамента здания основания стен были раскопаны на 80 см и в результате раскопок земляного слоя были найдены фарфоровые изделия и осколки стекла, относящиеся к концу XIX началу XX вв. Входная дверь в Мечеть с западной стороны была расположена на 67 см ниже уровня земли. По мнению С. Н. Юренева, на этом месте находилась мастерская по изготовлению камышовых циновок или место по их продаже – базар [1, 6–7].

По мнению С. Н. Юренева, некоторые части стен Мечети Калян сохранились с эпохи Караханидов. Самое интересное заключается в том, что в результате изучения найденных находок директором СНРПМ (СНПРМ – Специальная научно-реставрационная производственная мастерская) Панченко М. Х., им было сделано следующее заключение. Причина этого, заключается в том, что люди, приходившие на намаз не помещались во дворе Мечети, и читали намаз на крыше. Для внесения ясности в эти сведения С. Н. Юренев провёл беседы с жителями г. Бухара преклонного возраста. Юренев С. Н. получил сведения о том, что на самом деле, в начале XX века число приходящих на молитву увеличилось и они, не помещаясь во дворе Мечети, читали намаз на близлежащих улицах [1, 10].

Начиная с марта 1952 года, в Мечети начались ремонтные работы. Были отремонтированы крыши здания, а стены побелили. В апреле 1952 г. были начаты новые исследования. сновной целью исследования было определение техники строительства и видов использованных материалов. Согласно сведениям С. Н. Юренева, крыша мечети была покрыта 27–30 см. земли, а поверх этого слоя на цементном растворе уложены кирпичи.

В 30 сантиметровом земельном слое было найдено очень много находок. Найденные два куска гончарных изделий относятся к XIII веку, остальные найденные глиняные находки относятся к XV–XIX вв. Посуду, покрытую изнутри зелёной глазурью, исследователь датирует концом XVIII и началом XIX вв. [2, 15–16.].

В мае 1953 года С. Н. Юренев в качестве археолога руководит раскопками в Мечети Калян. По указанию заместителя директора СНПРМ М. Х. Панченко, архитектора А. С. Бернштэйна и С. Н. Юренева в Мечети Калян 19 мая 1953 г. были начаты раскопки и зондажные работы (в археологии отдельно взятая территория для раскопок в целях определения и изучения стратиграфии культурного памятника). Были определены места 4 шурфов (Шурф (из немец. яз.) – вертикальное, иногда с наклоном сооружение типа шахты с выходом на поверхность земли, глубина достигает 25 метров. Используется для разведки и поиска полезных ископаемых на поверхности земли, а также при проведении инженерно-геологических и археологических исследований. По форме шурфы бывают круглой, квадратной формы или в форме правильного прямоугольника) и 9 зондажей. Например, **I шурф** – в южно-восточном углу стены здания; **II шурф** – в части михраба мечети; **III шурф** – на северо-западе основания здания; **IV шурф** – между Мечетью Калян и минаретом Калян. В девяти местах здания были установлены зондажи [3, 8–9.]. В своих отчётах С. Н. Юренев приводит следующие заключения:

1. Он регистрирует, что на месте Мечети Калян в первой половине I тысячелетия нашей эры была резиденция Кушанов (Кушанское царство – древнее государство на территории современной Средней Азии, Афганистана, Пакистана, Северной Индии; период расцвета приходится приблизительно на 105–250 годы н.э.)ю Два куска гончарных изделий, найденные в первом культурном слое мечети и относящиеся к периоду Кушанов, подтверждают это.

2. В III шурфе для первого основания мечети были использованы неотёсанные каменные глыбы и пол был выстлан кирпичами одинакового размера (18,5 × 2,7 см). Толщина пола составляла 25–30 см. С. Н. Юренев писал, что монголы захватили Бухару в феврале 1220 года, и тогда мечеть была сохранена, но после во время беспорядков в 1273 году мечеть была сожжена. По словам людей преклонного возраста, первая постройка мечети относится ко времени Кутейбы ибн Муслима (713 год н.э.).

3. Во второй раз мечеть была построена после пожара, на том же самом месте. До второй постройки мечети строители расчистили место пожара и поверх каменных глыб фундамента разровняли земляной слой, и только после этого начали строительство.

4. Пол при второй постройке мечети послужил основанием для третьей постройки мечети, на нём было собрано ещё шесть рядов кирпичей и воздвигнута мечеть. Размеры кирпичей, использованных в каждом периоде, разные, при второй постройке мечети размер составлял 28 × 28 × 5,5 см, а при первой постройке мечети – 19 × 19 × 3 см.

5. Самый богатый культурный слой был найден в шурфе № III. Культурный слой второй постройки мечети в шурфе № III составил 0,63–0,71 см. Для фундамента Мечети Калян в общей сложности было собрано 14 рядов кирпичей [4, 18–19].

В качестве примечания С. Н. Юренев приводит следующие сведения: на протяжении исследования две находки из III шурфа, найденные во время раскопок, достойны внимания. Обельченко О. В. изучив находки, подтвердил, что они относятся к периоду Кушанов [4, 20–22.]. Исследовательские отчёты Мечети Калян были продолжены С. Н. Юреневым в сентябре. Второй этап был начат в сентябре того же года и было раскопано девять шурфов [5, 3–4].

По приказу СНРПМ основание здания, его фундамент необходимо было раскопать на 0,5 м и довести раскопки до самого низкого слоя. Про-

верка и измерение этих работ было поручено двум специалистам. По сведениям С. Н. Юренева раскопки вели П. И. Митрофанов и И. Г. Антипов. Раскопки были начаты 11 сентября и продолжались до 18 сентября 1953 г., было раскопано девять шурфов. 12 сентября 1953 г. в Бухару приезжает архитектор И. И. Ноткин. Он фиксирует на бумаге место расположения и состояние шурфов. 14 сентября 1953 г. приезжают В. А. Шишкин и А. В. Нилсон, вместе они до 21 сентября 1953 г. занимаются исследованием шурфов. С 22 сентября до 10 октября этого же года было составлено описание шурфов. Фотосъёмкой шурфов занимался И. Я. Давидов [5, 15–16.]. В Мечети Калян с севера на юг 18 опор были пронумерованы цифрами и с востока на запад 29 опор обозначены буквами русского алфавита от «а» до «ъ». Исследователь в своём отчёте показал предварительную схему расположения опор [5, 25–30.].

Исследователь, опираясь на исторические сведения и сведения, полученные у представителей старшего поколения бухарцев, приходит к заключению, что Мечеть Калян и минарет Калян строились одновременно в 1127 году. По мнению исследователя, вторая мечеть была построена в конце XIII века, т.е. в 1280 году, или в начале XIV века. Это можно проследить во всех культурных слоях шурфов на первом и втором этапе раскопок. По мнению С. Н. Юренева, вторая мечеть была разрушена через 100–150 лет, причина этого в том, что фундамент был недостаточно крепким и дал осадку [5, 33–35.].

Археологические и методические проверки свидетельствуют о том, что способ и техника строительства третьей мечети, пропорциональность сводов здания существенно отличают её от предыдущих построек мечети. Исследователь пишет, что обратив внимание на использование при строительстве мечети древней гончарной декорации с изображением цветов, можно сделать вывод и отнести постройку здания к первой половине XV века. С. Н. Юренив одобряет мнение

Б. Н. Засыпкина о том, что здание построено в период правления Улугбека (Мирзо Улугбек (полное имя Мухаммед Тарагай ибн Шахрух ибн Тимур Улугбек Гураган, годы жизни – 22 марта 1394 г. – октябрь 1449 г.), и в своём отчёте регистрирует сведения В. А. Шишкина о постройке здания в 1514 году [6, 16–17].

С. Н. Юренив регистрирует наличие в нише михраба, украшенного росписью и арабской вязью, подписи мастера по резьбе Баязида Пурани. В. А. Шишкин также, оставил запись о том, что в мраморной нише мечети, изготовленной в 1541 году, имеется подпись Шейха Пурани. Исследователь выдвигает предположение, что роспись и арабская вязь в михрабе относится к первой половине XVI века [10, 57–58].

С. Н. Юренив определил некоторые несоответствия в строении мечети. Восточная сторона здания и строение арок на этой стороне не похожи на другие стороны здания. Строительство восточной стороны и соединённых с ней двух арок на южной стороне он датирует XII веком. Строительство остальных частей он датирует первой половиной XVI века. 21 октября 1953 г., по заданию СНРПМ, из Ташкента прибыл геолог А. И. Лугин. На него была возложена задача по раскопке четырёх шурфов. Два шурфа в Мечети Калян, один возле минарета Калян и ещё один в медресе Мир Араб. Проведение археологических раскопок и наблюдение было поручено С. Н. Юрениву, а советником ему был назначен В. А. Шишкин, который должен был прибыть по окончании раскопок [7, 18–23]. С. Н. Юренив и А. И. Лугин определили места раскопок, а специалисты по проведению раскопок М. М. Ахмеджанов и С. К. Камолов прибыли вместе с геологом А. И. Лугиным из Ташкента.

По сведениям С. Н. Юренева вначале было два шурфа: № 1 был раскопан на севере минарета Калян, № 2 в северо-восточной части Мечети Калян. Работы в шурфе возле минарета Калян были окончены 28 октября 1953 г., а возле Мечети Калян –

31 октября 1953 г. И только после этого из СНРПМ и Отдела по охране исторических памятников пришла телеграмма о прекращении раскопок и работы в шурфах были остановлены. С. Н. Юренев оставил записи о том, что от начала до конца раскопок шурфа в культурном слое были найдены куски гончарных изделий X–XII вв., а после каменных глыб при раскопках в 30–40 см находки, необходимые для определения возраста, не были найдены.

Исходя из всего вышеизложенного, можно сделать вывод, что С. Н. Юренев для изучения Мечети Калян использовал свои знания и опыт в полном объеме. Для определения возраста мечети С. Н. Юренев изучил большое количество археологических исследований и дневников. Не-

смотря на то, что впоследствии его не привлекали к исследованиям, вследствие своего повышенного интереса к изучению края, он самостоятельно проводил наблюдения. Ни одно из проведённых им исследований, он не опубликовал ни в газетах, ни в сборниках, так как он чувствовал себя недостаточно квалифицированным в данной отрасли. Но, несмотря на это, соответствие исследований С. Н. Юренева принципам археологических исследований, показывает, что археолог смог поднять себя на высокий профессиональный уровень, а проведённая им работа имеет большое значение для подробного и всестороннего изучения архитектурного описания вышеизложенных исторических памятников.

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## Section 3. Pedagogy

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### DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE OF STUDENTS' HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

**Abstract:** Introduction of new educational standards, programs, changes in the structure and content of education led to the increase of requirements to professional training of teachers, their individual health, which is the basis of psychophysical and social well-being, due to mental, physical, and psychological demand of the individuals of teaching profession. It is obvious that professional preparation of the teacher requires not only the acquisition of knowledge, abilities, skills, but also professional and personal growth, formation of active life position, which is a very difficult task if the individual lacks optimal health.

**Keywords:** health, healthy lifestyle, valeology, lifestyle of students.

Developing healthy lifestyle of society makes it necessary to acknowledge the great importance of education in increasing the self-value of the human individuality, as well as the importance of universal human values. Accordingly, one of the most pressing issues, among the numerous issues of modern pedagogical science, due to its social and pedagogical significance, is the issue of shaping of a healthy lifestyle of students. The quality of young specialists training, development and use of the intellectual potential of society and its health depends on the solution of aforementioned issue [1; 2].

The issue of developing a culture of students' healthy lifestyle has not yet received a proper consideration in the pedagogy of tertiary education. To a large extent, it remains undeveloped by scien-

tific researches of sociologists and educators. Coincidentally, solving this issue could improve the quality of the training of modern specialists.

The need for a clear understanding of the essence, structure and components of the culture of healthy lifestyle requires referring to the process of modeling the phenomenon under study.

Its components are axiological, technological and personal-creativity. Those structural and functional components are in close interaction, forming a coherent, dynamic structure.

The axiological component of the culture of healthy lifestyle is formed by a set of pedagogical and valeological values created by mankind and included in the integral pedagogical process at the present stage of development of education. In the process



of pedagogical activity, future specialists learn the ideas of a healthy lifestyle; acquire the knowledge and skills that make up its technology.

The technological component includes the methods and techniques of student's recreational activities. Values and virtues of a healthy lifestyle are learned and created by an individual in the process of activity, which confirms the fact of the inseparable connection between culture and activity.

The humanistic orientation of the technological characteristics of a culture of healthy lifestyle makes it possible to explore the mechanism for satisfying the diverse cultural needs of the individual such as: the needs of communication, of receiving new information, of transmitting the accumulated individual experience.

The personal-creativity component reveals the mechanism of mastering it and its embodiment as a creative act. The process of acquisition of developed values by a person takes place on a personal-creativity level. By acquiring the values of a culture of healthy lifestyle, a person is able to transform and interpret them, which is determined both by the student's personal characteristics and the nature of his research and educational activities. The student, by interacting with the previously created theories, realizes his intellectual abilities and becomes a co-creator of values.

Creative activity resolves the issue of creative personal fulfilment of the individual. The contradiction between the accumulated experience and specific forms of its personal-creativity acquisition and development is shown to the individual through the process of creativity, as well as contradiction between the level of development of the individual prowess and abilities and self-denial, which leads to overcoming the limit of personal development. In summary, creativity is one of the manifestations of the culture of healthy lifestyle as a process of creating new values, but also, it is a type of human activity, an integral part of the culture of healthy lifestyle.

It's becoming apparent that the culture of healthy lifestyle is also an area of creative application and realization of personal prowess.

Practical knowledge allows us to summarize the factual material and describe the four levels of attitude to a healthy lifestyle of the student:

The Adaptive Level (22% in the total test group). At this level, the essence of the student's personality is characterized by an unstable attitude to valeological reality; its goals and objectives are defined in general terms and do not serve as guiding principles in the activities. The attitude to psychological and pedagogical knowledge is indifferent; the system of knowledge and the readiness to use them in the necessary pedagogical situations is absent. Technological readiness is determined mainly by the relatively successful solution of organizational-activity tasks of a practical orientation, by reproducing mainly student's own and previous experience of his colleagues. Practical activity is carried out based on previously created algorithmic schemes, the creative activity and practical activity is weakly correlated with each other. Students on this level are not active in developing a healthy lifestyle.

The Reproductive Level (44.6% of the total test group) is characterized by the stable positive attitude towards a healthy lifestyle. The role of valeological knowledge is more appreciated and recognized. In contrast to the Adaptive Level, students successfully solve not only organizational-activity tasks, but also constructive-prognostic ones, involving activities on goal-setting and planning their actions, predicting their consequences. Creative activity manifests itself in the framework of reproducing activity, but with elements of finding new solutions in standard situations. Such students form a positive direction of needs, interests, aptitudes; thinking is characterized by the presence of individual manifestations of the transition from reproductive to search forms.

The Heuristic Level (21.1% of the total test group) of the attitude to the culture of healthy lifestyle is characterized by greater goal orientations,

stability, and awareness of ways and means of activity. Noticeable changes occur in the structure of the technological component, indicating the formation of the student's personality as a subject of their own activities; with well-developed ability to solve estimated and regulatory problems. Activities at this level are distinguished by a pronounced humanistic focus in collaboration with colleagues and people around them. In the structure of healthy and creative thinking, a significant role is given to valeological reflection, empathy, which provides a real deep understanding and awareness by the teacher of their actions and deeds. This manifests itself in a selective attitude towards the proposed forms of activity, in mastering the basic methods of cognition and analysis of one's own activity, which is characterized by constant search and use of new technologies, readiness to transfer its experience to others.

The Creative Level (12.3% of the total test group) is distinguished by a high degree of effectiveness, the mobility of the necessary knowledge, the approval of cooperation and creative activity together with colleagues. The positive emotional orientation of healthy activities is stimulated by the transition to sustainable transformative, contemplative and self-improving activities. The technological readiness of the individual of this level of valeological culture acquires a holistic, complete character. Analytical-

reflexive skills have a special place in its structure; all the components of technological readiness among themselves are closely correlated, forming a large number of significant connections and creating an integral structure of activity. In the structure of each component, "nuclear" systemically important elements are found. At this level, such forms of creative activity as valeological improvisation, valeological intuition, imagination have an integral part in the activities of student, providing original, productive solutions of valeological tasks. The structure of the personality harmoniously combines scientific and practical interests and needs; a high level of healthy creative reflection and creative independence create conditions for the effective self-realization of the psychological and intellectual capabilities of the individual.

The conducted analysis allows us to deduce, that healthy lifestyle of a student as a systemic formation, which is a unity of values, technologies, creative prowess of the individual, aimed at self-realization in various activities.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the culture of healthy lifestyle is a measure and a way of creative self-realization of the student's personality in various activities and communication aimed at the development, transfer and mastering of the values and technologies of health preservation.

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## **DEVELOPING THE SPEECH OF PUPILS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE CONDITIONS OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATION**

**Abstract:** In this article some methods and methodics of developing the speech of pupils of preschool educational institutions in the conditions of innovative education.

**Keywords:** developing the speech of pupils, preschool educational institution, circle work, lapbook, mnemotechnics, drawing, sinquaine.

Since the first years of independence, systematic work has been carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan to improve the level of preschool education. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev initiated the creation of the Ministry of Preschool Education [4]. This means that this level of pre-school education is given a special place, equal in importance to other systems of education. Pre-school educational institutions pay attention to the comprehensive development of a small personality. But it does not do without methodological and methodological problems in this sphere.

One of such problems is the problem of speech development in preschool children.

The problem of the development of children's speech remains one of the topical in the theory and practice of the educator, since speech is a means of communication, serves as a means of intellectual activity (perception, memory, thinking, imagination) and performs cognitive and creative functions.

It is speech that distinguishes a person from other representatives of the living world. It is through communication with other people that a person realizes himself as a person. It is impossible to judge the beginning of the development of the personality of a child of preschool age without assessing his speech development.

Speech development includes [2]:

- possession of speech as a means of communication and culture;
  - enrichment of the active vocabulary;
  - development of a coherent, grammatically correct dialogical and monologic speech;
  - development of speech creativity;
  - development of sound and intonation culture of speech, phonemic hearing;
  - acquaintance with the book culture, children's literature, understanding by ear texts of various genres of children's literature;
  - the formation of sound analytical and synthetic activity as a prerequisite for literacy.
- Factors of successful speech development of the child [2]:
- emotional communication with the child from the moment of birth;
  - creating conditions for communication with other children;
  - joint games of the adult and the child;
  - satisfaction of the child's curiosity;
  - the correct speech of an adult;
  - development of fine motor skills of hands;
  - reading fiction.

Let's consider some innovative methods, most often used in developing the speech of pupils of preschool institutions.

Circle work. Classes with children should not be limited to the immediate time of their stay in the kindergarten. The work of the circles in the preschool institution will help to reveal the greater creative potential of the pupils, and also will help to awaken interest in them in this or that topic. The development of speech through work in circles will undoubtedly be faster and more effective if game techniques are used during additional sessions. Carrying out a group work with a pre-school audience is quite a time-consuming process. It is a difficult task to interest children. In circles, this can be done at the expense of attracting the creative abilities of children. Speech develops not only due to the repetition of old and memorizing new words, the formation of correct pronunciation, but also by revealing the speech potential of the child, his understanding of what he is talking about and how he speaks. In the circle work you can use many different games. Often there are two interesting games in the methodology of working with pupils of pre-school educational institutions. This is the game "The first sound is lost" and "Guess the word". The first game is aimed at the ability of preschoolers to name missing sounds in a word, and the second game is the development of skills to find answers to puzzles.

Another means of developing speech is drawing. Drawing allows you to discover creative, intuitive and innovative abilities in the child. After all, you can ask the child to draw not only what he already saw, but also something fantastic that once existed or did not exist at all. For example, knight armor, superheroes, a reflection of positive human qualities, etc. After the child draws an image, you need to ask him to describe what he just drew.

Also, one of the methods most often used by caregivers of children's preschool institutions for the development of children's speech is mnemotechnics. From the Greek "the art of remembering". Mnemonics is a set of rules and techniques that facilitate the process of memorizing information. So, for example, different pictures can be used for display and, in the

future, for reproduction of what the children saw. Or audio materials, when listening to which children are formed knowledge of what they heard. It is necessary to develop the ability to directly reproduce and memorize demonstrative materials.

It will also be interesting to use the rather common technique used in the past, today called the fashionable word "Lapbuk". Other names are a thematic folder, an interactive folder, a project folder. But the essence boils down to the fact that a laptop is a self-made interactive folder with pockets, mini-books, windows, moving parts, inserts, which the child can extract, shift, fold at his own discretion. It collects material on a specific topic. People say, the hands are the brain that came out. Indeed, constant tactile contact with objects, books, drawings allows the child to correctly perceive the world around him, including with the help of correct speech.

Lapbuk is not only a powerful reference tool and a special form of educational material organization, it is, first of all, the basis of adult project partnership activity with children (a teacher with pupils, a parent with a child). The basis of the laptop is created by the teacher and supplemented, improved along with the children and their parents. As a result of this work, you have an excellent research project.

One of the most effective methods that makes it possible to activate cognitive activity and contribute to the development of speech is the work on the creation of an unrhymed poem, sinquene [3]. The innovative nature of this technique is that conditions are created for the development of the personality, capable of critical thinking, that is, to exclude the superfluous and to highlight the main, generalize, classify.

Sinquene is used as a method of developing figurative speech, which allows one to quickly obtain a result.

So, the above methods will allow us to take a fresh look at the solution of actual problems, in particular, the problem of developing the correct speech of pupils of preschool institutions.

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## Section 4. Political science

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### INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL THREATS TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE MODERN UKRAINE IN ELECTORAL MANIFESTOS OF 1999–2009 ELECTORAL CAMPAIGNS

**Abstract:** This article analyses the specifics of coverage of the issues related to sovereignty of Ukraine in the manifestos of political parties and blocs, as well as presidential candidates in the period from 1999 to 2009. It has been found that, in addition to the general provisions on the protection or improvement of the sovereign status of Ukraine, the subjects of the two presidential campaigns (of 1999 and 2004) and three parliamentary campaigns (of 2002, 2006 and 2007) focused attention on threats to sovereignty from such informal institutions as cronyism, bribery, cronyism, corruption (internal threats), as well as from the subjects of international politics (external threats).

**Keywords:** sovereignty, Ukraine, cronyism, corruption, bribery.

During the 1999 presidential campaign in Ukraine, the concept of “sovereignty” was rarely mentioned in the electoral manifestos. This ideologeme was mentioned only three times in the manifestos of contenders for the post of head of state. In addition, amid the economic collapse of the 1990s, “sovereignty” is used as a pejorative term. For example, the candidate for President of Ukraine, the Speaker of the Third Parliament, Oleksandr Tkachenko recalls the inadequate development of sovereignty of Ukraine resulting in a reduction of production, an increase in the external debt, impoverishment of citizens, despite “favorable starting opportunities”, which include rich mineral reserves, industrial power, a ramified railway network and a strong army [1].

It is interesting to analyze the interpretations of sovereignty by winners of the first round of elec-

tions. The electoral manifesto of then current head of state, Leonid Kuchma, who won those elections, mentioned the phrase “loss of state sovereignty” in the introduction, based on which the authors of the document relate the preservation of state sovereignty to the achievements of L. Kuchma during his first term [2]. Petro Symonenko, the runner up on those elections, uses the word “sovereignty” in the context of foreign policy of the northeast integration, including economic integration: “We will persevere in our attempts at *creating a Union of sovereign states of fraternal peoples* on mutually beneficial contractual basis. The first priority will be the dynamic development of relations with *Russia, Belarus*, their recognition as strategic allies and creation of a single economic space” (italics added by Furmanyuk Maksym) [3]. As one can see, the presidential candidates that have

passed to the second round of election use the opposite meanings of this ideologeme: L. Kuchma tries to present himself as a defender of sovereignty, while the leader of the communists expands the context of sovereignty to the “union of sovereign peoples”, which makes partial loss of sovereignty of Ukraine as a state a necessity to create an union of nations.

During the 2002 parliamentary elections, the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU), whose permanent leader was P. Symonenko, and the electoral bloc “For United Ukraine!”, whose members supported reelection of Kuchma, retained provisions on sovereignty in their electoral manifesto, published on behalf of their leaders in 1999. Notably, the definition of “sovereignty” first mentioned in the manifesto of the presidential candidate P. Symonenko in the electoral manifesto of the Communist Party of 2002 became one of the three main goals of the KPU. “Prosperity of Ukraine as a part of an equitable union of fraternal peoples of sovereign states” is mention after such goals as the revival of working class’ control over the government and the socialist transformation of the economy [4]. Similarly, the pro-presidential “For United Ukraine!”, after the election of L. Kuchma as a President in 1999, stated in the introductory sentence of his manifesto of 2002 that “Ukraine has established itself as a sovereign state” [5]. It clearly counterpoints such assessments as “a premonition of loss of state sovereignty”, which were a part of the manifesto of presidential candidate L. Kuchma [2]. In summary, in the 2002 parliamentary elections, the political forces, whose leaders fought for the presidential post in the second round of the 1999 elections, continued to support the views of their leaders.

The absence of the ideologeme “sovereignty” in the electoral manifestos of the Victor Yushchenko Bloc “Our Ukraine”, which united ten right and centrist-right parties, is quite remarkable. At the same time, this concept is widely used by the left-centrist parties, such as the Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (united) (SDPU(o)) and the All-Ukrainian Association “Fatherland”, which was the founding

party of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (BYuT). According to the statute of a party, which was approved by the 5<sup>th</sup> “Fatherland” Congress on November 29, 2002, the first priority of the party is “to support the establishment of statehood of sovereign Ukraine” [6, p. 17]. Coincidentally, the party platform of unification contains a democratic interpretation of the concept of state sovereignty and relates it with the informal practices existing in Ukraine. In particular, the Manifesto of the Fatherland states: “By illegally taking possession of national wealth, gaining control over financial and administrative resources, mass media, *the acting cronyistic regime has deprived the people of Ukraine – the main bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power in the country – of the ability to defend their interests*” (italics added by Furmanyuk Maksym) [6, p. 17]. In summary, cronyism and cronyism, according to this document, are *internal threats to sovereignty*. The manifesto of “For United Ukraine!” bloc had the same direction: “in opposition to the subordination of democratic institutions and values to clan and oligarchic interests” [5].

Bribery is considered the internal threats to sovereignty in the manifestos of Our Ukraine [7] and Team of Winter Generation [8], setting the eradication of which as their priority. The latter, states one of the possible reasons for bribery as a low level of payment for civil servants: “In most cases, a poorly paid civil servant is a bribe taker” [8]. It should be mentioned that, unlike clans and oligarchy which have predominantly economic bases, bribery also has deep social origins. The same could be said about corruption. Ihor Zhdanov, one of the leaders of Our Ukraine, in his report on the anti-corruption program at the Second Session of the Congress of this party in his report on the anti-corruption program of the party, directly mentions the existence of corruption in all areas of society “from medicine to government” [9, p. 15].

The fight against informal practices received considerable attention in the manifestos of almost all political forces of Ukraine, surpassing the issue of

strengthening (assertion and preservation) of state sovereignty. Analysis of the contents of manifestos of political parties and blocs, which received at least 2% of the votes in the parliamentary elections of 2002, found that in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century in Ukraine, in the electoral manifestos of the

leaders of parliamentary campaigns, the frequency of references to the concept of “sovereignty” was four times lower than the frequency of accentuation of the above-mentioned threats to it among informal practices (“cronyism”, “Cronyism”, “corruption”, “bribery”) (see Table 1):

Table 1. – Mentions of ideological concepts in the electoral manifestos of parties and blocs of parliamentary elections of the first decade of the XXI century in Ukraine (2002, 2006 and 2007 elections)

Political parties and blocs, which received at least 2% of the votes in the parliamentary elections	“Sovereignty” concept	Concepts denoting informal practices				
		“cronyism”	“oligarchy”	“corruption”	“bribery”	total
“Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc” (BYuT)	1	1	1	10	0	12
Communist Party of Ukraine (KPU)	1	0	0	6	3	9
“Lytvyn Bloc” (LB)	0	0	3	3	1	7
“Our Ukraine” Bloc (OU)	1	0	1	4	2	7
Socialist Party of Ukraine (SPU)	0	0	0	2	3	5
“Bloc of Natalia Vitrenko”	3	0	2	1	0	3
“For United Ukraine!” Bloc	1	1	1	0	0	2
“Team of Winter Generation” Bloc	0	0	0	0	2	2
Party of Regions	0	0	0	1	0	1
Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (united) (SDPU(o))	1	0	0	0	0	0
Women for the Future, all-Ukrainian political union	0	0	0	0	0	0

Only half of parties use the concept of “sovereignty”, while the left focus mostly on the issue of informal practices in their electoral manifestos. By analyzing a wider range of the electoral manifestos, it was also found out that the SDPU(o) also devoted one of the sections of its “55 theses” project to corruption [10]. There, corruption is defined as one of the most important problems of Ukraine [10, p. 30]. This manifesto, discussed by all provincial organizations of the SDPU(o) in October 2000 and published in 2001, contains fundamental, although somewhat general, provisions on corruption. There, existence of corruption is explained by the lack of influence of the society on the government, and the liquidation of the shadow economy as well as limitation of public servant’s

authority is deemed necessary to take it down [10, p. 30]. Moderate-left BYuT mentions corruption seven times in the electoral manifesto of the 2007 early parliamentary elections. During this political campaign, its party body, Our Motherland, notes: “The government of Yulia Tymoshenko eliminated the off-the-books economic zones where the cronyism freed themselves of taxes – whereas the government of Viktor Yanukovich planned to use the next year’s budget to restore those zones” [11, p. 2]. During the same elections, the Party of Regions’ manifesto – “Stability and Welfare” – which was approved by the 10<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Party of Regions on August 4, 2007, contains only one thesis on corruption: “Law enforcement will reduce the amount of shadow poli-

tics and shadow economy; will cause the downfall of corruption in society” [12].

During the 2006 parliamentary elections, the concept of “sovereignty” was used less often, and during 2007 elections it was not used by any of the parties or blocs with a relatively high level of support from Ukrainian voters (> 1% of votes). The only exception was the far left – the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine (PSPU). They address the issue of state sovereignty of Ukraine three times in their manifestos of 2006 and 2007. PSPU and its leader Nataliya Vitrenko see Western financial and economic structures and Western security structures as *the external threats to sovereignty of Ukraine*. They associate participation in the WTO, IMF, EU and NATO with the loss of sovereignty and note that “only the union with Belarus and Russia can secure the sovereignty of Ukraine” [13]. The means for this should be economic integration down to the unified budget and the unified security system: “*United budget* will finance Intergovernmental development programs, which will ensure the development of new technologies and knowledge-intensive industries. *The system of collective security* will protect the sovereignties of our countries. One of its integral elements will be the *basing of the Black Sea Fleet in the Crimea*” (italics added by Furmanyuk Maksym) [13]. The cited thesis was verbally repeated two years later in the electoral manifesto of the PSPU in early elections to the Verkhovna Rada at the end of 2007 [14]. In summary, the far left focused on external threats to the sovereignty of Ukraine during the parliamentary elections of 2006–2007.

Coincidentally, clans, oligarchy, bribery and corruption are considered very serious internal threats to sovereignty of the young Ukrainian democratic country. The appeals to overcome these issues, as shown in Table 1, are more often present in the electoral manifestos than the mentions of other threats to sovereignty. Nevertheless, we consider that the lack of a consistent implementation of the proclamations against informal practices is connected with the ideological drift of

politicians. Let us cite two examples of disagreements between the provisions in the manifestos of political parties and the actions of their leaders.

The first example is a political force called the Youth Party of Ukraine (YPU), which was represented in the fourth parliament (2002–2006), and its leader worked for a long time in the government. During the presidential campaign of 1999, the YPU supported L. Kuchma [15], and in the 2002 elections the chairman of the YPU, Yuriy Pavlenko, was the only representative of the party in the electoral list of the Our Ukraine bloc. It was declared in the manifesto of the party: “The YPU opposes the abuse of power by oligarchic cronyism for the sake of their personal interests” [16]. In 2004, Yu. Pavlenko criticized the budget project of V. Yanukovych’s government for 2004, speaking on behalf of the Our Ukraine bloc from a rostrum of the parliament: “The project of the government is an oligarchic scheme, which goal is to finance their candidate on the presidential election. ... Feeling that their time is coming to an end, oligarchic cronyism are rushing to steal the largest share of public wealth” [17]. In this case, Yu. Pavlenko just read out the document of the political bloc to which he belonged during the 2002 elections and as a part of which he was delegated to the government in subsequent years. After a long stay as Minister for Family, Youth and Sports in 2005–2006 and 2008–2009, Pavlenko eventually joined the team of Viktor Yanukovych in 2011 [18]. Subsequently, YPU as a political party that could in fact become the spokesman for the interests of the younger generation in the Ukrainian politics and the center for developing proposals for youth policy – lost all of its credibility.

Another example is the Socialist Party of Ukraine (SPU) and its leader Oleksandr Moroz. During the presidential campaign of 2004, O. Moroz stated in his electoral manifesto: “Ukraine is governed by oligarchic clans. And it is the reason of all of our problems, such as neglected children, destroyed families, unemployment, insecurity and anxiety. It is the rea-

son why people do not trust the authorities. It should not be and it will not be so!” [19]. 1 632 098 voters supported this manifesto [20]. The Presidential Cabinet at that time was headed by Prime Minister V. Yanukovych. After he took the third place in the 2004 presidential elections in Ukraine, O. Moroz led the SPU during parliamentary elections in March 2006 with the slogan “The government shall be cleansed of corrupt officials, embezzlers, bribe-takers” [21] and received the support of 1 444 224 voters [22]. After that, the leader of the socialists, together with the SPU, joined the coalition alliance with the Party

of Regions headed by Viktor Yanukovych, which he opposed in his anti-cronyistic rhetoric as a candidate for the presidency of Ukraine in 2004 – two years before the SPU joined the coalition. Voters were disappointed and in the next year elections of 2007, the SPU did not get into parliament, remaining outside the barrier of 3%, and in 2010 presidential candidate O. Moroz could not even get 0.5% of the votes. Also indicative is the dynamics of mentions of informal practices in manifestos of the SPU in comparison with other manifestos during three consecutive campaigns (see Figure 1):

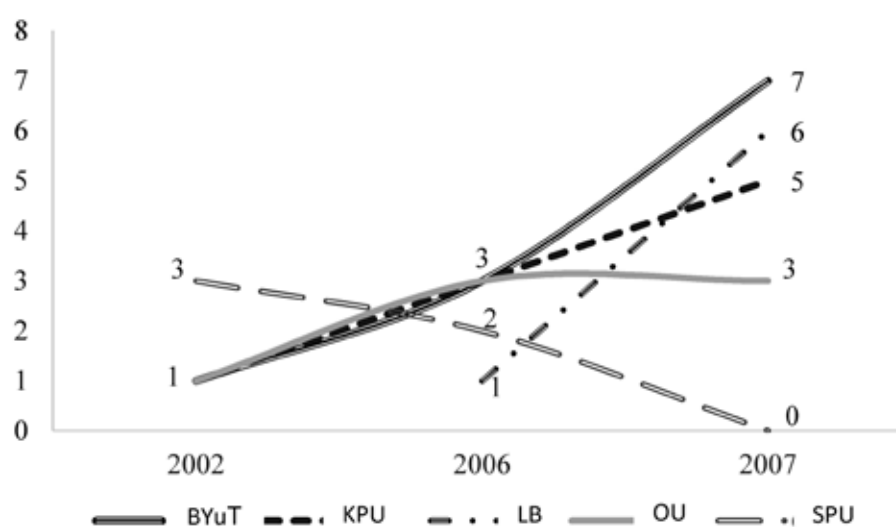


Figure 1. Top-five political forces by the frequency of mentioning of the issues of clans, oligarchy, bribery and corruption in their manifestos

As can be seen in (Fig. 1), the SPU – the only one among the political forces, that shows a decline in the use of problematics of informal practices in post-communist Ukraine. All other parties and blocs, included in the top-five, show an increase, sometimes very sharp, like Lytvyn Bloc, which in 2006 received 2.44%, and in 2007, when it mentioned this

problematics six times higher, it received 3.96% of the votes [22; 23]. The example of the Lytvyn Bloc reveals another detail: political forces used these concepts to strengthen their own rhetoric in order to achieve a better electoral result. This is also confirmed by an analysis of manifestos of the two leaders of the 2004 presidential race (see Table 2):

Table 2. – Mentions of ideological concepts in the electoral manifestos of the participants in the second round of the presidential elections of 2004 in Ukraine

Candidates for President of Ukraine in the second round of elections (November 2004)	“Sovereignty” concept	Concepts denoting informal practices				total
		“cronyism”	“oligarchy”	“corruption”	“bribery”	
Viktor Yushchenko	0	0	5	4	3	12
Viktor Yanukovych	0	0	0	0	0	0



**Conclusion.** Analysis of the manifestos of presidential candidates and political parties and party blocs from 1999 to 2009 shows a decline in interest in the overall problem of state sovereignty of Ukraine: in the elections of 1999, 2002, 2004 and 2006, the sovereignty issue was discussed by each individual political forces, but in 2007 there was no mentions of this concept by the political parties supported that were supported by a significant number of voters. The problematic of external threats to the state sovereignty of Ukraine was discussed by the far left (communists and progressive socialists), nevertheless the analysis shown a decline of support of those parties over time. In the period of 1999–2009 internal threats to sovereignty associated with non-formal practices, such as

clans, oligarchy, corruption and bribery, clearly were prominent, with a visible tendency to increase, as evidenced by an increase in the frequency of mentions of relevant concepts in the electoral manifestos. At the same time, the ideological positioning of political forces as fighters against clans and corrupt officials, does not necessarily mean that their ideological speeches will be turned into action after their coming to power. The above examples of non-fulfillment of manifestos' provisions by individual politicians and the further decline in their support show not only the ideological inconsistency of these party leaders in Ukraine of 10 to 15 years ago, but also show how the political responsibility worked in the conditions at the time, where the electoral manifestos have prominent role.

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## **ETHNOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND ITS IMPACT ON THE EURASIAN INTEGRATION PROCESSES**

(according to the results of interviews of student youth in the West Kazakhstan region)

**Abstract:** The article considers the results of sociological studies of ethno-political processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The methods of research, verification of the data obtained make it possible to predict their influence on Eurasian integration processes with a high degree of probability.

**Keywords:** ethno-politics, identity, national sovereignty, Eurasian integration.

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## **ЭТНОПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ СИТУАЦИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЕ ИНТЕГРАЦИОННЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ**

(по результатам опросов студенческой молодежи западноказахстанского региона)

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются результаты социологических исследований этнополитических процессов в Республике Казахстан. Методика исследований, верификация полученных данных позволяют с большой долей вероятности прогнозировать их влияние на евразийские интеграционные процессы.

**Ключевые слова:** Этнополитика, идентичность, национальный суверенитет, евразийская интеграция.

При изучении этнополитических процессов широко используются социологические исследования, на которых, во многом основаны меры принимаемые государством и местными органами власти для устранения выявленных проблем и противоречий. Наряду с этим «результаты» социологических исследований широко используют для продвижения в обществе тех или иных идей, манипуляции сознанием и в целом пропаганды.

Эффективность использования «результатов» социологических исследований в формировании общественного мнения достаточно высока, так как выдвигаемые тезисы и утверждения опираются на «авторитет» объективизма и позитивизма и выступают в роли своеобразного свидетельства демократии – происходит «обращение» к общественному мнению, мнению простого человека. При этом результаты исследований не всегда

«корректируются» под определенный заказ, сама методика позволяет получить нужные ответы. Это очень важная особенность, которая, возможно позволяет говорить об «особых» видах социологических исследований используемых в социальных технологиях.

С научно-познавательной точки зрения мы нуждаемся в объективности полученных результатов. Если при проведении опросов отсутствуют четко сформулированные цели, то и полученные результаты с трудом поддаются формализации и систематизации. С другой стороны, чем более четко сформулирован вопрос, тем более высоким будет уровень «заданности» ответа на него. Существует и проблема экстраполяции полученных по выборке результатов на всю социальную, этническую, демографическую и т.п. группу, в целом на объект исследования.

Мы, группа научных единомышленников, работающих в г. Уральске, проводим социологические исследования уже более десяти лет и стремимся преодолеть высокий уровень релятивности результатов социологического исследования посредством совершенствования методологии и методики. При проведении эмпирических социологических исследований обращается внимание на частоту исследований – систематические *повторные* опросы позволяют не только получить знание о состоянии объекта в динамике, изменении, но и получить подтверждение результатов исследований предыдущих лет. Исследования проводятся по единой программе и методике, т.е. они являются *панельными*. Наши опросы *трендовые* т.к. ориентированы на одну и ту же социальную группу – студенческую молодежь. Вопросы анкеты по мере возможности ориентированы на стимулирование *аналитического* мышления опрашиваемых, от них требуется выявление причин, противоречий, характера и способа разрешения проблем, установление причинно-следственных связей, сравнительно-сопоставительных характеристик и т.п.

Еще более важным мы считаем верификацию полученных данных из других источников – научных исследований, опросов экспертов, СМИ, эмпирических данных и т.п., что позволяет надеяться на высокий уровень достоверности.

Нами ежегодно проводится социологический мониторинг представлений и оценочных суждений студенческой молодежи, характеризующих их социально-политическую идентичность, отношение к патриотизму и евразийской интеграции, состояние межэтнических взаимодействий, а также ситуацию в сфере религиозных отношений. Результаты этих исследований позволяют повысить научный уровень оценки этнополитической ситуации в РК и ее влияние на евразийские интеграционные процессы [1]. Последний по времени опрос проводился в ноябре 2016 года и охватил более четырехсот человек.

По результатам опроса *интерес к политической жизни* выказывает подавляющее большинство опрошенных – 69%, при этом заметно выделяются казахи по национальности – 74%, что значительно выше доли русских по национальности (47%) интересующихся политикой. Осмысление этого факта лежит на поверхности – уровень политизированности казахскоязычных СМИ на порядок выше русскоязычных. Развитие государственного языка, этнополитика, угрозы суверенитету через призму украинских событий, соблюдение национальных интересов в ЕАЭС, «турецкий вопрос» и т.п. [2] являются постоянно обсуждаемыми темами в отличие от русскоязычных СМИ, которые, складывается впечатление, избегают этих вопросов и наполнены официозом.

Результаты опроса с точки зрения *социально-политической идентификации* отличаются от широко тиражируемых результатов, во многом это объясняется используемой методикой исследования. Мы предложили опрашиваемым не определить свою гражданскую принадлежность, а сделать выбор из десяти идентичностей (в том числе один открытый вариант), расположив их в порядке приоритетности.

Полученные данные свидетельствуют, что *национальность* обозначили в качестве приоритетной для себя идентичности 44% опрошенных, а на первое, второе и третье места её поставили в общей сложности 73%.

*Гражданство РК* в качестве приоритетной идентичности обозначили для себя 31% опрошенных, на первое, второе и третье места его поставили в общей сложности 58%.

*Религию* как самую значимую идентичность отметило только 7% респондентов, но в общей сложности, на первое, второе и третье места её поставили 54% опрошенных. Это обстоятельство позволяет определять *религиозную идентичность*, как третью по значимости в иерархии социально-политических идентичностей студенческой молодежи.

*Представителями своего жуза или рода*, прежде всего, считают себя 8% респондентов, а в целом на первое, второе, третье место данную идентичность поставили 31%.

О приоритете прочих идентичностей (места жительства, социальной группы, политической идеологии, евразийства, СНГ) заявило незначительное количество опрошенных – не более 2%, что близко к статистической погрешности.

Таким образом, большая часть опрошенных продолжает ощущать себя представителями определённого этноса (казахами, русскими и др., причем существенной разницы в доле идентифицирующих себя подобным образом, по национальному признаку не отмечено). Много было написано (в том числе и автором этих строк) о политизации этничности и формирование соответствующей национальной парадигмы истории, образования, мышления, политической деятельности и т.п. в новых независимых государствах [3] и сегодня мы можем констатировать, что по истечению двадцати пяти лет эта политика принесла свои плоды.

Видимо можно говорить о том, что у казахов произошло т.н. «опрокидывание» в *до этничность* (с точки зрения евроцентризма), на что

указывает высокая доля (31%) поставивших на первые места родовую идентичность. Особенностью казахского этногенеза является родовое и жузовое деление и взаимодействие этих субъектов в становлении ранегосударственных образований. При усиленном культивировании национального неизбежным становится и возрождение архаичных форм этничности, что подтверждается и высоким уровнем присутствия родовой идентичности в повседневном общении, современных обрядах и СМИ. Не стоит видеть в этом некую «отсталость», правильнее будет говорить об эксклюзивном механизме этнической мобилизации и солидарности.

Можно также высказать предположение, основанное на личных беседах с опрашиваемыми, что сегодня, когда государственной пропагандой взят курс на внедрение гражданской идентичности, у представителей титульной нации происходит смешение понятий – гражданская идентичность отождествляется с национальной и наоборот; национальная с религиозной (если казах, то мусульманин) и т.п., но это требует дополнительных данных.

Вполне объяснимым является и высокий уровень религиозной идентичности. В Казахстане с начала 90-х годов под эгидой возрождения национально-духовных ценностей происходило замещение коммунистической идеологии при активной поддержке власти. «В возрождении ислама на территории Казахстан в 90-годы прошлого века сыграли такие факторы, как либеральное религиозное законодательство, позволяющее работать различным религиозным объединениям, образование ДУМК, содействие властей в работе ДУМК, в том числе установлению связей с исламскими фондами, высшими учебными заведениями с целью подготовки отечественных кадров, специализирующихся в исламоведении» [4]. Стоит отметить высокую степень заявляемой религиозности у казахов, относительно русских, которые указывают на религию как свою приоритетную идентичность в два раза реже.

Такое состояние иерархии идентичностей многие рассматривают как проявление одного из кризисов модернизации – кризиса идентичности. Но сопоставляя результаты социологических опросов с другими источниками нетрудно сделать вывод, что данное состояние идентичностей если не предметно планировалось, то было задано всем ходом становления и развития национальной государственности Казахстана. Прежде всего, это состояние отвечает интересам национального суверенитета, что подтверждается вопросами по определению уровня патриотизма – подавляющее большинство более 2/3 считают себя патриотами, испытывают чувство гордости за Казахстан и его достижения (85%) и готовы подчинить свои личные интересы интересам своей страны (71%).

Несколько выпадает из этой схемы рост религиозности, который, как представляется, стал носить неконтролируемый характер, так 24% респондентов заявили о своём желании жить в стране, в которой влияние религии очень велико, что впрочем, является темой для отдельной статьи.

Оценка межэтнических отношений в казахстанском обществе, местах постоянного проживания (населенных пунктах), учебных заведениях позволяет говорить о высоком уровне стабильности этнополитической ситуации в стране. 89% опрошенных *высоко оценили состояние межэтнических отношений в казахстанском обществе, причём ни один из респондентов не оценил состояние этих отношений как плохое. 87% всех опрошенных высоко оценили состояние межэтнических отношений в своём населённом пункте и учебных заведениях где они учатся, и только около 2% респондентов оценило это состояние как плохое.* Высокий уровень этнополитической стабильности вполне объясним активной политикой Президента РК, в основе которой лежат принципы построения гражданского общества с этническим казахским ядром, соблюдение баланса межэтнических интересов, отказ от радикальных решений, взвешенная языковая политика, деятельность Ассамблеи народа РК – позволя-

ющей включить национальные элиты в общегосударственную деятельность и т.п. [5] Также следует отметить значительное снижение доли русских и русскоязычных в структуре населения страны, изменение их ценностных суждений и появление позитивной мотивации в отношении национально-государственного строительства в Казахстане. Так приведенные выше данные о казахстанском патриотизме, состоянии межэтнических отношений в республике *не имеют существенных различий, обусловленных национальностью опрошиваемых.* Имеет место, как указывалось выше, и значительное снижение политической активности русской части населения, что, безусловно, положительно влияет на состояние межэтнических отношений в условиях высокого уровня политизации этничности у казахов.

Более полное представление о состоянии межэтнических отношений позволяют составить ответы на открытые вопросы анкеты, касающиеся актуальных для этой сферы проблем. Всего на вопрос о том, какие проблемы в сфере межэтнических отношений, опрошиваемые считают *наиболее актуальными для Казахстана*, чаще всего (24% всех случаев) опрошенными обозначалось наличие *религиозных проблем и «разжигание войны»*. Следующими по частоте упоминаний респондентами явились *религиозный экстремизм (15% всех случаев), наличие языкового барьера (9% всех случаев), незнание государственного языка (9% всех случаев)*. Следует отметить, что власть в республике видит проблемы связанные с языком, и хотя актуальность этого вопроса уже значительно снизилась, как видно из результатов опроса, периодически происходит его актуализация в СМИ и на государственном уровне, так в 2015 г. Правительством РК была утверждена Дорожная карта развития трехязычного образования до 2020 года; Президент РК в 2016 г. обратил внимание на использование языка межнационального общения (русского языка) в работе государственных органов при обслуживании граждан и т.п.

Мнения о факторах, которые могут оказать влияние на существенное изменение состояния межэтнических отношений в Казахстане в худшую сторону, на первый взгляд, значительно разделились. 20% считают таким фактором проведение политики направленной на формирование институтов гражданского общества и правового демократического государства («государства казахстанцев»), т.е. выступают против дальнейшей либерализации, и 22% к ним относят проведение политики направленной на формирование институтов этнонационального государства («государства казахов»). Ужесточение наказаний за разжигание межнациональной розни, национальную и языковую дискриминацию могут вызвать нарушение стабильности, по мнению 22% респондентов, но стабильность также могут нарушить активные действия оппозиционных партий и общественных движений – 20%. Придание статуса государственного языка русскому языку 21% опрошенных относит к дестабилизирующим факторам, но и дальнейшее активное внедрение казахского языка в качестве языка межнационального общения может сыграть такую роль, по мнению 12%.

Этот хаос мнений на наш взгляд объясняется достаточно просто – достигнута «точка равновесия». Дальнейший курс на строительство национального государства не отвечает интересам других этнических групп, но и отказ от национального в пользу общегражданского ущемляет права титульного этноса. Отвергается радикализм, как практика политического действия, как со стороны оппозиционных сил, так и власти. Принимается действующая языковая политика, и выражается опасение, что расширению сферы использования русского языка будет ущемлять интересы государствообразующего этноса, но диапазон использования казахского языка может быть расширен (лишь 12% указали на это как возможную причину дестабилизации, в отличие от 21% отметивших в этой связи русский язык).

Данные результаты оценочных мнений и суждений студенческой молодежи об этнополитической ситуации позволяют прогнозировать их влияние на евразийские интеграционные процессы с высокой долей достоверности. Высокий уровень политической активности титульной нации, доминирующая национальная идентичность, широко распространенное чувство патриотизма свидетельствует о том, что интеграционные процессы будут рассматриваться и рассматриваются через призму ценностей национальной государственности. В случае явной или гипотетической угрозы суверенитету, национальной культуре, языку и в целом интересам государствообразующего этноса, реакция на существование интеграционных объединений будет однозначно отрицательной.

С точки зрения интересов интеграции гражданская идентичность намного предпочтительнее, так как включает в себя евразийство, как теорию межнационального сотрудничества и отсюда недалеко до евразийской идентичности, которая в настоящее время представлена на уровне статистической погрешности.

Стремление зафиксировать стабильность, «статус кво» в этнополитической ситуации способно выступить в роли фактора препятствующего интеграционным процессам, если они будут интерпретироваться с точки зрения баланса межнациональных отношений в Казахстане.

Следует еще раз обратить внимание на то, что если интеграционные процессы будут угрожать статусу и сфере применения государственного языка, то это станет непреодолимым препятствием на пути интеграции.

Были заданы и вопросы напрямую связанные с евразийской интеграцией. В общей сложности 60% опрошенных выказали к евразийской интеграции положительное отношение и практически такая же доля респондентов с оптимизмом смотрят на участие Казахстана в ЕАЭС. У 15% отношение к евразийской интеграции является *нега-*



тивными и не смогли определить своё отношение к процессу евразийской интеграции – 25%.

Противоречия, как может показаться, с вышеприведенными данными здесь нет, в стране высок уровень доверия и уважения к Президенту Назарбаеву Н. А., легитимность которого во многом базируется на успешном преодолении череды кризисов и стратегическом планировании. Это то, что можно назвать «верой, не требующей объяснений», когда выражается поддержка авторитетному мнению, без понимания сути явления, что подтверждается низким уровнем информированности о евразийском интеграционном объединении. Хотя более или менее высоко оценивают собственную осведомлённость о деятельности ЕАЭС около половины опрошенных, 88% продемонстрировали полную неосведомлённость о том, когда был создан ЕАЭС и 78% не знают какие страны входят в его состав. Пресса, как, показывает опыт, реализует в основном стратегию *событийного* отражения интеграции.

Обращает на себя внимание, что 31% респондентов не имеют вообще никаких представлений о цели создания этого объединения и только около половины опрошенных (45%) высказали мнение, что целью создания этой организации является *модернизация, кооперация и повышение конкурентоспособности национальных экономик и создание условий для стабильного развития государств-членов*, т.е. та самая цель, что и была декларирована её создателями. Заставляет задуматься, то, что 18% опрошенных посчитали, что целью образования данной организации является *создание единого мощного государства, аналога бывшего Советского Союза*, а 5% опрошенных прямо указали, что целью создания ЕАЭС является *превращения России в империю*. Мы, к сожалению, не акцентировали внимание на том, позитивно или негативно, оценивается создание ЕАЭС как аналога Советского Союза, но вышеприведенные данные, знакомство с оценкой советского периода в учебных курсах,

СМИ, в индивидуальном и общественном сознании позволяют утверждать, что эта оценка носит преимущественно негативный характер (советский опыт полностью дискредитирован).

Выводы из вышеизложенных данных, если рассматривать их как основу для *социальных технологий* направленных на формирование позитивного восприятия евразийской интеграции лежат на поверхности.

Курс Казахстана на интеграцию сегодня обусловлен политической волей лидера нации, но осознанной массовой общественной поддержки интеграция не имеет. Около пятой части опрошенных негативно относится к интеграции и почти треть не имеет о ней никаких представлений.

Интеграционные процессы имеют как прямое, так и опосредованное влияние на состояние межэтнических отношений в стране и наоборот, этнополитическая ситуация влияет на восприятие интеграции. Форсирование интеграционных процессов, их переход в плоскость политической интеграции будет влиять на внутривнутриполитическую стабильность в республике, и восприниматься негативно.

Курс на формирование гражданской общности в Казахстане отвечает интересам интеграции, но следует учитывать, что у гражданской идентичности (понимаемой в этом случае как наднациональное, космополитичное) есть пределы роста, – как только она станет «овладевать» титульной нацией неизбежна реакция национального.

Незыблемость границ, политическая независимость, национальное государство, развитие государственного языка (билингвизм как форма сосуществования языков) – вот принципы интеграции которые найдут поддержку населения Казахстана, вместе с тем мы зачастую видим, что декларируется прямо противоположное. Ценности интеграции должны быть отождествляемы с ценностями национального суверенитета, а не противопоставлены ему.

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## **THE ROLE OF THE MASS MEDIA IN THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIAL AND COMMUNICATION SPHERE OF CIVIL SOCIETY**

**Abstract:** the article considers the problems of forming the information component of civil society. The main role in this process is played by mass media. The media-oligopoly in the Ukrainian media market is a threat to the construction of civil society. In this aspect, one of the necessary key players on owes mass media is the public broadcasting service.

**Keywords:** civil society, mass media, social and communication sphere, public broadcasting service.

The problem of the institutionalization of civil society in Ukraine is not only a theoretical issue but also has a topical and applied significance. Today, civil society in developed countries has become a worldview, a philosophy, a culture.

In the scientific discourse, civil society is seen as a complex and multi-level system of non-governmental relations. This type of society includes the whole set of interpersonal relations which develop outside the borders of the state and beyond its influence. Also, civil society is seen not only in a passive sense – a network of institutions, but also as a product of self-construction. In this respect, it becomes controversial and largely contradictory institutionalization norms of civil society [1].

In our opinion, information is a modern and little-researched factor that influences the formation and development of civil society. It is information that we define as the key issue in the study of modern civil society. The context of the research is the information age and the information society [2].

This aspect is also considered by Fukuyama F. and he says that the role of information and intellect embodied in people as well as in ever more intelligent machines becomes comprehensive, and mental labor increasingly replaces physical labor [3]. With the advent of radio and television, the necessary infrastructural and organizational prerequisites for the

formation of integrated information networks have arisen. The creation and exponential growth of the Internet, its integration with radio networks and television, the economic effects of network activity provoked scientific discussions about the importance of networks for modern society.

Social information is the basis of social and economic progress, and a person is a creative mediator between information and knowledge in this process. The concept of “social communication” reflects the belonging of communication to the society, and also reflects the possibility of communication to solve complex social problems by creating common values and values, developing a common view on the fundamental principles of the development of society and the state. The formation of such a social system is carried out through various discursive practices, through which the clash of different points of view and interests of social actors ceases to be a source of chaos, and becomes a condition for development.

Today, access to information is the foundation of social life, the basis of civil society. This manifests itself in the possession of world content, freedom to know, evaluate, vote, manage, and make decisions.

The social nature of information is due to a number of factors. First, it is her content, as this information reflects social processes. Secondly, the subject of use and destination of information,

because this information used by people and in the interests of people. Thirdly, the very specifics of the appeal to it. The process of the movement of social information must serve the interests of a complex social system, which consists of many components that require communication and management [4].

Thus, social communication can be defined as an information and communication field of social life that has a social character. Mass communication, as a form of social communication, is the activity of producing and disseminating social information with the help of specific public institutions – mass communication media [5].

In our time, the media are part of the mechanism for the functioning of democracy, its values and normative foundations. In addition, mass media can help an individual to go beyond his immediate life experience and engage in political activity. In order to guarantee the possibility of free access to information, it is necessary to limit the influence of power and business on the mass media, while ensuring the control of their activities by society [6].

In our opinion, civil society is formed within the social environment where non-state social relations arise among individuals and social communication (social factor) takes place and social information circulates through information and communication activities (technological factor), which ensures pluralism of views and allows a person to self-identify.

The social factor is characterized by the internal dynamic interaction of individuals; by social activity in defending their rights and freedoms; has internal signs in accordance with organizational, political and cultural norms; accumulates stores and reproduces moral and moral codes of conduct.

The technological factor is characterized by mass communications in the information space; by the possibility to react instantly to information (comments, discussions, actions); availability of media resources (independent media, free access to the Internet, to other communication sources) availability of technical means and other opportunities for access to information.

When considering the Ukrainian media it is necessary to consider that the modification of the system of media functioning in the post-Soviet system takes place according to the scenario of transition from state to the private media system. This happens in the conditions of erosion of state control over media production; A conditional pluralistic system is formed-media-oligopoly (commercial media coexist together with a small segment of the state and public mass media.

The creation of private property outside the rules of open competition and equal conditions for privatization leads to a high degree of dependence of the new class of owners on power, as well as the dependence of the media market on the structure of political interests. In addition, the crisis of the economy undermines the purchasing power of the population (as audiences), narrows the possibilities of the advertising market, does not allow to view mass communications as a profitable business.

There is a question of an alternative to the oligopoly scheme of the functioning of the media in Ukraine, which created the realities of the modern media market – the focus is not on selling the information product, but on providing information influence on power and the political process. The main thing here is the concept of “freedom of media” and the synonymous concept of “freedom of mass media”, “freedom of Mass Communication”, which are identified with the concept of “freedom of speech”. As an alternative can be “public media”, “public service broadcasting”, “public television and radio companies”, etc.

Public media can be seen as an ideology of disinterested professionalism, careful balancing of opposing points of view. It is the functioning of public media that is seen as one of the indicators of the democratic nature of the media system in Europe [7].

The scientific discourse defines “public broadcasting” as a public-financed non-commercial system of broadcasting, which has the purpose to satisfy the needs of all citizens in public communication. The need for public broadcasting is explained by the general public interest and by the fact that it can satisfy

the communicative needs, which are neglected by commercial systems through their non-profitability. Among such needs are universal service, special needs of minorities, some types of educational services, as well as serving the democratic political system through open access of various forces, maintaining common information goals, meeting the special needs of politicians in the electoral and governmental processes.

One of the researchers of public broadcasting Yakubovich K. believes that there are elements that are very important in the definition of public service broadcasting – the activity of a public broadcasting for the development of democracy and in the name of civil society, the stay of media under the control of this society and the aspiration of the broadcaster for a holistic presentation of society in his programs, as well as the representation of the relationship between the public and the authorities. It is also a way of defining

the user through the public broadcaster, the independence of the media in programming and the ability to differ from commercial broadcasters [9].

Public service broadcasting is defined as a paternalistic system whose duty is to protect, guide and develop the majority with the help of means for the minority [10]. It should also be noted that some researchers believe that the concept of “public service” includes the concept of publicity as individual media consumers, according to which the purpose of the service of public broadcasting is to satisfy the interests and preferences of individual consumers, rather than the needs of the collective [11]. These two approaches show different perspectives on the issue of accountability as within any system – what they need to consider, to whom should be responsible, and how they should be accountable for what they are doing.

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## Section 5. Psychology

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### PERSUASION: KEY ELEMENTS

**Abstract:** this article discusses the concept of persuasion, the key elements of persuasion and their examples.

**Keywords:** persuasion, elements of persuasion, persuasion process, influence agent, context, clique phenomenon, recipient.

The psychological dictionary under the editorship of V. P. Zinchenko and B. G. Meshcheryakov gives the following definition: “Persuasions are beliefs, knowledge, ideas that shape human behavior and determine person’s attitude to activity” [4, p. 387].

R. S. Nemov gives the following definition of persuasion: “Persuasion is 1. A firm belief of a person in something, based on facts and strong evidence. 2. Evidence of truth, which appeals to the consciousness of a person and is dependent on voluntary recognition and acceptance by the person being persuaded. 3. Imposing a certain point of view, certain values or special attitudes on a person” [3, p. 444].

We will reveal only the third meaning of this word: imposing a certain point of view, certain values or attitudes on a person, and how this is done.

Persuasions are a stable system of views, which is based on knowledge, life experience, faith and attitudes of a person. In a narrower and deeper meaning, persuasion can be called a person’s worldview. Persuasions can also be defined as the basic ideas of person about the world, about life, about other people and about himself. All those things that guide

a person in this world and shape the decision making process. If a person’s persuasions are for the most part correct, coherent with reality, then this person’s decisions will be mostly effective. If they are wrong, then a person will make many mistakes in life. But no matter how correct the persuasions of a person are, they are static, that what makes them persuasions, and differ them from thinking, which is always in search of something new. In this sense, thinking is more effective in solving some problems and tasks, as it allows a person to find a new approach to them. It is extremely naive to think that one knows and understands everything, based on certain persuasions, given that life never stands still, and the universe is not yet fully understood.

That said, there are probably no people that have no persuasions, which are based on different factors, including faith. One cannot constantly question everything and search for new approaches to every well-known problem and affair. It requires an inadequate amount of mental or time resources, which no one has. Therefore, a person needs to rely on knowledge and beliefs that take form of persuasions, which

allow one to take quick decisions in a given situation and understand how to act in order to solve emerging problems. In summary, our persuasions can be viewed as a map that guides us from one point to another, in a form of certain decisions. It does not reflect reality – it only represents it as a simplified model, which is as accurate as our beliefs are reasonable. And the rationality of our persuasions depend largely on how well we are aware of their existence. What are persuasions based on? What are the proven knowledge, beliefs, experience, values that underlie them? How often do you question the quality of your persuasions? How well do they help you achieve your goals in life? One can have any amount of such questions. They are important in understanding how accurate and useful one's worldview is. It is largely based on conscious persuasions.

Are persuasions always conscious, thoughtful and helpful? Of course not. Most of the persuasions that people have are based on their belief in something. People believe in some things, not because they are reasonable and useful, but because people are used to them, and they like them. Here is an example. We want, for example, to believe in afterlife, we believe in it because we want to believe. And at the same time, we believe that we need to adhere to certain behavior in order to achieve this afterlife. Therefore, some believe that there is a right and wrong behavior, which does not based on some sort of effectiveness, but its compliance with the requirements, which makes it is possible to achieve paradise in afterlife and this set of beliefs determines the behavior of a person in the present. But at the same time, our behavior in the present may not comply with our current interests. People compare it with the standard of behavior in their heads, as they believe, the quality of their current life, as well as the possible subsequent afterlife, depends on. In other words, they determine the correctness or incorrectness of their behavior not by results, but by what they believe. After all, all people believe in something, know something, experienced something. And everything that they believe in, that

they know, that they have seen, heard, experienced, forms the basis of their persuasions, which is not necessary rational, deliberate or useful. But those beliefs will be pretty firm, because people really appreciate what they consider theirs [6].

“Persuasion as a method of psychological influence is a logically reasoned influence on the rational part of consciousness. Persuasion is primarily focused on the intellectual and cognitive areas of the psyche of people and groups [2, p. 343].

What differs persuasion from suggestion – persuasion is based on a conscious acceptance of any information or ideas and their analysis and evaluation. In addition to the above, the conclusion can be made independently or under external influence. As a rule, persuasion requires a lot of time and the use of a variety of information and rhetorical devices, whereas a suggestion can occur almost instantly. The technique of persuasion is considered fundamental in scientific debate and in the processes of education.

The process of persuasion consists of the following elements:

1. The source of the message.
2. Self-communication.
3. Conditions of the message's transmitted (context).
4. The individual to whom the message is intended.

Often, it is who talks and not what is being said that is important for listeners. For this reason, the trust to the source of information may be the determinant factor that decides what will a person believe. The speaker (persuader) should have enough influence to be believed unconditionally. Let's look at electoral campaign as an example. There was a time when everyone were happy with some person, he was respected, obeyed. But once he manifests his ambitions, now this person becomes problematic, they decide to eliminate him. But it is not possible to eliminate him in a civilized way. Then all methods and technologies are used. Let's examine an example



with the head of the Yakutsk airport – N.A. Mestnikov.

He performed his duties earnestly, gave assistance to the poor, large families, children's organizations: a whole children ensemble went to an international competition and won, built a playground, arranged holidays for children and residents of his district. And one day he decided to nominate for election to the legislature of the republic and was leading in the primary election 2018. Obviously, someone deemed this as problematic and N.A. Mestnikov was suddenly charged with accepting a bribe four years ago, he was arrested by the transport police and immediately taken to Irkutsk. Here is the second example. S. Avksentyeva, also an airport employee, submitted her candidacy for mayor of Yakutsk. Everything follows the same scenario: on September 3, 2018, the documents of S. Aksentyeva are seized by the transport police, but they find nothing to charge her with.

After the second case of seizure of documents, the residents of the Gagarinsky district rallied, coordinating their actions and exchanging views on lawlessness in relation to N. Mestnikov in Whatsapp conference, and the article about S. Avksentyeva is published in the newspaper "Yakutsk Vecherniy" on September 7, 2018. A. Shutov is right when he claims that the election campaign was substantive and thorough. "There were no scandals and unnecessary exacerbations of the political struggle. This is evidence that residents of Yakutia have a high level of political culture and understand that power can be changed calmly without revolutions" [1, p. 3].

We were convinced that people made their choice by analyzing all the actions of authorities and acting contrary to their opinion. The conviction and suggestion of the authorities did not work. S. Avksentyeva won the election, gaining 39.98% of the vote [1, p. 24].

In summary, conviction and suggestion do not always work as intended. Sometimes, the opposite effect is possible.

Persuasion and suggestion are difficult to distinguish from each other; they are often considered the same in common perception and in speech. The main issue is that, in the strict sense of the word, the process of persuasion implies a rational, emotionally neutral presentation and perception of information. In persuasion, the source of the message should appeal not to the feelings, but to the mind. But the mind cannot be separated from the feelings. Even appeal to the mind necessarily causes feelings. It can be a sense of respect (for authority, an expert, a professional), a feeling of pity and compassion, as well as feelings of guilt, embarrassment, resentment, indignation, etc. But the feeling of anxiety and fear are the easiest to cause. In summary, the impact on the beliefs is most often occurs with the use of explicit or disguised threats, designed to cause people to feel anxiety and fear, to make people more vulnerable to suggestions.

How one does ignites fear to influence people? Psychological researches give evidence that a feeling of fear can lead to unpredictable results.

Fear as an instrument is often used in movies. After a kidnapping, they always warn kidnapped person not to even think about warning the police, and everyone is afraid for the life of the kidnapped person and do not get close to the case of the kidnapping. That is fear. But sometimes it is the other way around. There comes a moment when one is fed up with life in eternal fear, and the person is no longer afraid, and every conviction and suggestion ceases to act.

The persuasiveness of the message also depends on:

- the quantity and quality of arguments;
- the method of arguing (evidence);
- the order of presentation of arguments;
- forms of the presentation.

Arguments will be perceived as persuasive if they seem to be clearly articulated, not refutable, containing something new. Including aforementioned, it requires a peremptory confidence; assertive manner of their presentation is also needed.

What is the most effective reasoning? There is no definite answer. It all depends on the circumstances.

Finally, the effectiveness of a message depends on the *means used to transmit it*. It must be remembered that the choice of means is determined by the goals that the persuader sets. If the persuader wants to inspire something or just to acquaint the audience with a certain point of view, then it is more efficient to use visual (video, broadcast) or audio media.

If the message contains complex information and one needs to convince or change the views of people, it is better to use a written form of communication. This is done in the electoral work of candidates. We think that every candidate should get acquainted with the programs of their opponents and compose a convincing letter based on found contradictions, showing the greater effectiveness of their program in comparison with others. And it often brings the desired effect, as happened in the elections of the head of Yakutia and the mayor of the city.

Social impact always occurs in certain circumstances that can contribute to and hinder persuasion and suggestion. Any social situation is a distraction.

At first glance, each distraction reduces the effectiveness of a persuasive influence, but this is not quite the case. Interference, noise, of course, weakens perception and understanding of the message, making it difficult to process information.

But, on the other hand, this circumstance may facilitate the process of suggestion. If a disagreeable opinion is given, and a distraction acts, for example, laughter and joyful voices are heard next to it, then this may prevent you from finding the right objection, and you will be unable to argue your position. And this, in turn, can shake a person's persuasion.

People differ from each other also in the degree of compliance to influence, or a measure of suggest-

ibility. There are stubborn individuals who answer "no" to any attempt to convince or persuade them. There are people of the exact opposite, who agree with everything and with everyone and who, nevertheless, even less than the first, are vulnerable to influence. In summary, the personal characteristics of recipients, in interaction with other factors, determine whether their attitudes will change or not.

Many individuals try to develop their opinions. To do this, they listen to the debate, get acquainted with the programs of candidates, and attend their speeches. This is a competent approach to the electoral campaign. By doing so, their opinion may change.

Intelligence is another trait that influences the perception of the content of a persuasive message.

People with a high level of intelligence can be persuaded only when the message is firmly reasoned. For example, when we expressed our opinion about candidates for the head of the republic, we gave the following arguments: 1. A. S. Nikolaev – competent leader (Minister of Finance, Head of the Presidential Administration and the Government of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia), 1<sup>st</sup> Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia)). 2. A man of his word (always fulfills this promises), 3. A brilliant education – graduated from the Faculty of Physics of Moscow State University, 4. Fluent in languages: English, Russian, Yakut, 5. Young (born in 1972 – this year he turned 46) All 5 people who were persuaded to vote for A. Nikolaev, September 9, 2018, are actually given their votes to him. A. Nikolaev scored 71.4% in the elections [1, p. 24].

Consequently, persuasion is personal structure, which is a person's estimated attitude towards reality, developed by one's own views and the persuasion by other people.

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## Section 6. Philology

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### EMOTIVE TYPES OF THE IDENTITY OF THE CHILDREN'S POET

**Abstract:** the article deals with the principle of the emotive construction of the identity of the children's poet. The interaction of specific components of "I" is considered as the process of identification. In this process the "emotive-I" of the identity is constructed. The identity of the children's poet is determined by the creative activity represented by the speech activity through "Image I". There are cognitive, affective and behavioural components in this image. The types of the "emotive-I" of the identity of an American children's poet Sheldon Allan Silverstein are distinguished. They are "dreamer", "hellion", "warner", "storyteller" and others.

**Keywords:** identity, children's poet, Sheldon Allan Silverstein, principle of the construction, "emotive-I".

**1. Introduction.** The peculiarity of children's poetry is in the fact that it deals with the consciousness that is only formed, and this poetry is devoted to the reader who is in a state of spiritual formation. Among the main features of children's poetry, emotional saturation is distinguished. The peculiarities of the development of the child's emotional sphere are determined by the specific conditions of the child's environment, where the child grows, learns, educates and develops. These conditions lead to the formation of a significant part of the child's emotional experience. Moreover, the more complete is the social status of these conditions, the more favourable is the development of the child's emotional status. The world of emotions is formed in childhood, and the first verses with which a child acquaints, largely determine, along with the environment and society, the development of the sensory sphere of children.

The children's poetic texts should provide a process of such activation, which is directly related to the talent of the children's poet. Lack of sufficient experience, knowledge and low level of child's emotional competence causes the author's masterful using of the linguistic means, which represent the category of emotiveness in the children's poetic texts. **The relevance** of this study is in accordance with the modern linguistic studies, which emphasize the various identities. In particular, the connection between the mental and the emotional, which is actualized in the English children's poetic discourse, attracts attention with its originality and novelty.

**2. Background and motivation.** Emotion has the ability to select impressions or images that are in harmony with the mood we have at the moment.

Creative personalities often identify themselves with other individuals and easily change roles. It

indicates that they have a high level of empathy and emotional expressiveness. In the process of creativity, there is some identification of the artist with his/her creative images. In this way, the identification of the children's poet is also carried out. The activity of the children's poet is conditioned by the necessity to create positive guidelines in his/her own poetry in order to induce the desired emotional response from a small reader. It is designed for children whose emotional world is forming in childhood. It is aimed at children who are distinguished from adults by the lack of sufficient experience, knowledge and low level of emotional competence [2, p. 88]. This is possible due to the poet's ability to identify oneself with the child. That is, the establishment of the congruence of the cognitive, affective and behavioural components of "I", in particular the "emotive-I" of the children's poet [1, c. 30].

We have reasons for distinguishing the principle of the emotional construction of the identity of the children's poet. In the process of identification, the variant of which is the interaction of components of the "I", the "emotive-I" of identity of the children's poet is modified.

**The aim of the research.** The aim of this article is to interpret the principle of the emotive construction of the identity of the English-language children's poet (Sheldon Allan Silverstein); to distinguish the components of this principle; to divide the types of "emotive-I" of the author's identity.

**3. Results and Discussion.** The identity of the children's poet can be considered as the result of self-determination in accordance with the occupation that the person is engaged in. This process manifests itself in the realization of the poet who creates for children; identification or differentiation of oneself with affairs and children; in the cognitive, affective and behavioural components of "I-conception". On this basis, genesis, determination, and representation of the identity of children's poet are observed.

The identity of the children's poet is generated in the process of interaction with the specific cultural

and social environment in which the author creates, based on previous experience and under the influence of internal stimuli. The identity of the children's poet is determined by the creative activity represented by the speech activity (products of activity – children's poems) through "Image I," in which there are cognitive, affective and behavioural components. In this way, the "emotive-I" of the identity of the children's poet is constructed.

The cognitive component of the "emotive-I" of the identity of the children's poet embraces knowledge, beliefs, motives, ideas, attitudes towards oneself and to children – everything that forms the ways of an emotive interpretation of reality represented in children's poetic discourse. Affective component actualizes the emotional and estimated relation to knowledge and beliefs, to oneself and to children, thus characterizing the specific features of the author's personality. Behavioural component is an appropriate reaction that stimulates a focused emotional impact on the object of children's poetic discourse. It is represented at the same time in the author's poetic speech, creating a certain image of the "emotive-I" of the poet's identity.

The constructing the "emotive-I" of the identity of the children's poet makes it possible to distinguish a "dreamer" as one of the emotive types. In this case visual / audio events, experience, knowledge, goals, motives can be considered as a kind of cognitive indicators of emotiveness (emotive markers) [3, p. 53].

The second collection of Shel's poems and drawings "Where the Sidewalk Ends" opens with such an invitation: "*If you are a **dreamer**, come in*" [7, p. 9].

The actualization of the emotive type "iminator" is carried out in the poetic texts of the author. One of the grammatical features of the verbalization of the emotive type "iminator" is the Conditional Mood, which is used to denote an unrealistic action that might have taken place under certain conditions, for example: "*If I were a bear, I would never hear, / I would never wear mittens, / Or bots, or a cap!*" ("If") [5, p. 158].



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## Section 7. Philosophie

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### ON POETIC REFLECTION IN FOLK POETRY OF AZERBAIJAN

**Abstract:** The article analyzes ontology and gnoseology of poetic reflection of Azerbaijan's folk poetry, where the way of thinking and life, the whole spirituality of the people is adequately reflected. Ozany-ashugs as continuers of the art of Korkut, singer and soothsayer of the ethnos in their work have described in a vivid and accessible way the relations between man and society, man and nature, man and universe, they created various poetic forms that became models of national thinking.

**Keywords:** reflection, Dede Korkut, folk poetry, bayati, tedzhnis.

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### О ПОЭТИЧЕСКОЙ РЕФЛЕКСИИ В НАРОДНОЙ ПОЭЗИИ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА

**Аннотация:** В статье анализируется онтология и гносеология поэтической рефлексии народной поэзии Азербайджана, где адекватно отражены образ мышления и жизни, вся духовность народа. Озаны-ашуги как продолжатели искусства Коркута, певца и прорицателя этноса, в своем творчестве живо и доступно описали отношения человек-общество, человек-природа, человек-вселенная, ими созданы различные стихотворные формы, которые стали моделями национального мышления.

**Ключевые слова:** рефлексия, Деде Коркут, народная поэзия, баяты, теджнис.

Рефлексия как одно из базовых понятий философской науки имеет многовековую историю и начиная с античных времен в зависимости от эпохи и философской школы интерпретируется по-разному. В результате чего в современных науч-

ных источниках до сих пор не сложилось единого определения рефлексии, так как рефлексия представляется как термин, понятие, форма познания, особая проблема, принцип человеческого мышления, деятельность самопознания, эвристический

принцип, форма теоретической деятельности развитого человека, функциональное качество всей системы личностного сознания и т.д., каждый из которых проливает свет в отдельные аспекты этого многоаспектного феномена.

Одна из наиболее полных дефиниций рефлексии принадлежит Огурцеву: Рефлексия это понятие философского дискурса, характеризующее форму теоретической деятельности человека, которая направлена на осмысление своих собственных действий, культуры и ее оснований; деятельность самопознания, раскрывающая специфику душевно-духовного мира человека. Рефлексия в конечном итоге есть осознание практики, мира культуры и ее модусов – науки, искусства, религии и самой философии. В этом смысле рефлексия есть способ определения и метод философии, а философия-рефлексия разума.

Рефлексия мышления над предельными основаниями знания и жизнедеятельности человека составляет собственно предмет философии. Содержание рефлексии определено предметно-чувственной деятельностью. Изменение предмета философии выразилось и в изменении трактовки рефлексии [16, 445].

В определении имеет место и теоретические, и практические вопросы философии: проблема человека, его духовность, предельные основания знания и поведения человека, предметно-чувственная деятельность; с точки зрения социальной философии обобщенное определение менталитета.

Предельные основания, т.е. объективно существующие законы, предписывающие определенные формы бытия и способы их познания, предмет онтологии и гносеологии, логики и методологии.

Предметно-чувственной деятельностью это духовно-практический способ освоения мира, направленный на преобразование природы и общества.

Самосознания – есть рефлексивное осмысление наиболее общих принципов, установок и цен-

ностей, лежащих в основании бытия и мышления и определяющих практическое отношение человека к миру. Именно практика дает методы создания новых возможностей. На основе познания свойств и законов природы человек открывает новые возможности и ставит новые цели, в соответствии с которыми создаются новые предметы, не существующие в природе.

В другом источнике рефлексия определяется как принцип человеческого мышления, направляющая его на осмысление и осознание собственных форм и предпосылок на предметное рассмотрение самого знания, критический анализ его содержания и методов познания; деятельность самопознания, раскрывающая внутреннее строение и специфику духовного мира человека [17, 555].

С помощью рефлексии субъект осознает смысл человеческого бытия, формирует ценностные идеалы своей собственной жизни, вырабатывает самостоятельную позицию как в общественных отношениях, так и в процессе познавательной деятельности.

Как принцип человеческого мышления рефлексия имеет критическое и эвристическое отношения к анализу самого процесса мышления, т.е. направлена на получения нового знания о самом знании и способствует его саморазвитию.

Л. А. Микешина выделяет науковедческие и культурологические аспекты этого феномена как форму теоретической деятельности, направленную на «осмысление своего мышления, собственных действий, а также мышления и действий других – в целом культуры, науки и их оснований», где рассматривается онтология и гносеология науки и культуры, а также взаимовлияния науки, культуры и общества [13, 400–401]. Анализ научного знания имеющего ценностно-мировоззренческую природу в контексте культуры и социума имеет теоретическое и практическое значение. В концепции Л. А. Микешиной выделяется идея высокой духовной активности субъекта, его фундаментальной роли в процессе познания.

Таким образом, рефлексия охватывает весь внутренний мир человека, его деятельность в плане самопознания и содействует интеллектуально-духовному обогащению людей.

Рефлексия как процесс рекурсивна, так как человеческое мышление основано на свойствах рекурсивности и фрактальности. Рекурсия означает самосознание и самопознание, т.е. анализ собственных мыслей, поступков, чувств, что является источником самосовершенствования. Рекурсия имеет общеметодологическое значение, в частности, развитие культуры основано на принципе наследственности, рекурсии.

Рефлексия есть мысль, направленная на мысль, является анализом анализа, т.е. человеческое мышление рекурсивно, представляет собой уточнение мыслей по принципу предикция-коррекция.

Социальный смысл рекурсивности раскрыт Гидденсом, по мнению которого рекурсивность вместе с сериальностью, определяет характер самой социальной жизни, условия устойчивости, стабильности, фиксированности повседневной жизни [9, с. 19].

Философская рефлексия формируется под влиянием поэзии, поэзия “истинна в более высоком смысле, чем обычная действительность” [6, 190] и позволяет проникнуть в сущность бытия, осмыслить смысл жизни, место человека в мире.

Философия и поэзия имеют не только много общего, но и содержат в себе определенные различия, так как поэзия имеет свои теоретические проблемы, которые впервые были поставлены Аристотелем в его “Поэтике”. По Аристотелю “задача поэта – говорить не о происшедшем, а о том, что могло бы случиться, о возможном по вероятности или необходимости” [1, 1078]. Вообще невозможное необходимо ставить в связь с целью произведения, со стремлением к идеалу или с подчинением общепринятому мнению [1, 1110–1111].

По определению Аристотеля поэзия не только художественное творчество, но и теоретическая

область, от поэта требуется большой поэтический дар, но и обширные теоретические знания, чтобы точно выявлять идеалы, в своих произведениях опережать свое время, уметь прогнозировать и ставить новые творческие задачи.

Быть поэтом – это великая ответственность. В этой связи Низами так определяет условия творения поэзии: поэзия творится в тени пророческой завесы, Творцы слов – соловьи божественного престола. Когда начали выстраиваться впереди и сзади ряды [приближенные] Всевеликого, То сзади встали поэты, а впереди – пророки [15, 46].

Теория поэтического искусства всесторонне разработана Гегелем, который дал глубоко философское определение сущности и назначения поэзии и основные задачи, которые стоят перед поэтами: “восприятие, оформление и высказывание остается в поэзии чем-то чисто теоретическим. Не вещи и их практическое существование, а образы и слова составляют цель поэзии. Поэзия возникла, когда человек решил высказаться ... Поэзия была самой универсальной и всеобъемлющей наставницей рода человеческого и продолжает быть ею [7, 169–170].

Таким образом, поэтическая рефлексия имеет свою специфику, так как в отношении вопросов творчества совпадает с креативной рекурсией, т.е. понимается как критическое отношение к своему поэтическому творчеству, творческому отношению к традиции, поиск все более новых и совершенных методов описания человеческих мыслей и переживаний, с тем чтобы более эффективно способствовать формированию личности.

Какие эквиваленты имеют вышеуказанные критерии в народной поэзии Азербайджана? Что из себя представляет истинный поэт для народа?

Идеалом, отцом истинных поэтов народа является Деде Коркут. В “Книге моего Деда Коркута” читаем: “... из племени Баят вышел человек по имени Коркут-Ата (“отец Коркут”). Среди огузов он был первым человеком, он знал все; все, что он говорил, сбывалось. О скрытом (будущем) он

приносил разные вести, что влагал ему в сердце всевышний Бог” [11].

Озаны – ашуги ученики и продолжатели искусства Коркута, певца и прорицателя этноса. В этом смысле поэт больше, чем поэт, т.е. он не только знаток сущности народной поэзии и назначения поэта, он еще наставник, учитель, аракул, символ народной мудрости, знаток национальной и этнической психологии.

Образ поэта и поэзии, созданный классиками народной поэзии Азербайджана являются поэтической интерпретацией этой позиции. Ашуг Алескер создает свой идеал для поэта в следующих строках [3, 24]:

Ашуг, что вышел в дальнюю дорогу,  
Разумным, первым делом, должен быть.  
Участливым, учтивым и ученым-  
В любом понятии зрелым должен быть.

Для ашуга Гусейна Бозалганлы ашугское искусство – это прежде всего учение о поэзии, т.е. более чем искусство, так как по его убеждению настоящий ашуг должен иметь четкое представление об устройстве мироздания и о тайнах происхождения человечества. В этом плане представляет интерес его стихотворение “Шаг назад!”, посвященное взаимоотношению человек-космос.

Известно, что человек является продуктом тысячелетнего эволюционного процесса, и все изменения, происходящие в его анатомии и духовном мире соответствует этому процессу, иными словами человек – это маленькая вселенная, универсум в маленьком масштабе. Взаимоотношение между человеком и универсумом базируется на принципе фрактальности.

В стихотворении “Шаг назад!” универсум представлен цветовым спектром: белый, черный, зеленый, синий, желтый, фиолетовый, красный. И этот спектр отличается от ньютоновского спектра, т.е. народный фольклор имеет свой цветовой спектр. Человек духовно может представлять эту цветовую гамму.

Я то белый, то черный, то ярко черный,  
То зеленый, то синий, то желтый,  
Каждый день бывая в трех цветах,  
То фиолетовый, то красный, а также разноцветный,  
Моему многоцветию красок недостаточно,  
отступись! [4, 31].

(филологический перевод)

Обобщение этой темы напрашивается на поиск и осознание истины, которое и есть кредо поэта из народа: оно гласит, что в своих сочинениях ашуг должен говорить об истине, причем аргументированно, а истина скрыта в бездне, требуется от ашуга нырять в глубину т.е. требуется его долгий и упорный труд.

Ты помнил дверь и на двери кольцо,  
В свой сад теперь войди в конце концов.  
Гусейн – из тех ныряльщиков-ловцов,  
Что редкостными перлами играют [10, 3].

Как отмечено выше, наука о поэзии требует большой ум и талант, поэт обязан творить только талантливые произведения. По мнению ашуга Гусейна поэт и рудник, и это ювелир, который обязан сплавлять руду, получать чистое золото, и из золота создать идеальные образы. В этом метафорическом определении отражены сакральность слова, бережливое отношение к слову, высокое мастерство поэта, ювелирная точность в поэтических выражениях и т.д. [4, 205].

Озаны-ашуги в своих устаднаме (слова устада) живо и красочно описывают национальные стереотипы мышления и действия, создают образ нравственно совершенной личности, воспевают высокие моральные качества, верность в дружбе, тем самым оказывают влияние на формирование человеческой личности, ее самосознания. Нравственное поведение требует единства сознания и действия. Чтобы убедить своих читателей народные стихотворцы традиционно обращаются к аятам Корана, особенно в своих устаднаме, с целью воспитывать веру в справедливость, формировать твердые убеждения у людей.

Поступок материал(ткань), а ангелы мастера по росписи [4, 12], это поэтическое выражение принципа справедливости, которое эквивалентно к аяту Корана, согласно которому каждая душа-заложницей своих деяний будет (74, 38) [12, 597]. Поэт призывает следовать этому принципу:

Живу с моею совестью в ладу  
И речь по справедливости веду. [10, 19].

В императивной форме выражается призыв к пониманию смысла жизни, который заключается в творении добра, так как людей оценивают по поступкам и человек создан для того, чтобы своим трудом служить человечеству.

Духовный облик человека определяют честь и достоинство, которые взаимосвязаны, взаимопредполагают и взаимодополняют друг друга. Достоинство – это самоуважение человеческой личности, честь – это признание поступков человека, его заслуг перед обществом. На тему чести и достоинства много стихов и одно из них гласит:

Подумай хорошенько, чтоб тебя  
Чуждаться стали черти, человек.  
Живи достойно, избавляй людей,  
Не завлекай их в сети, человек [18, 32].

«Мать природа» любимая тема поэтов, они с вдохновением воспевают красоту природы, предупреждают о необходимости ее любить и беречь, ведь гармония природы требует особого внимания. Эти идеи приобретают особую актуальность и в настоящее время.

Горы, это как часть природы, чувствительны к нарушению существующей там гармонии: если в горах не ржут лошади, не блеют стада, а красавицы не приходят к родникам за водой, не справляют свадьбы, горы тоскуют, так выражают свое возражение горы в ответ на нарушение гармонии,

Для гор и бедные, и богатые одинаковы, а родники источник жизни для всех [2, 59–61].

Любовь и красота одна из главных и доминирующих тем народной поэзии. Красота народными поэтами обожествляется. Образ красавицы ха-

рактеризуется тем, что тут внутренняя и внешняя красота дополняют друг друга. Поэт сравнивает свою красавицу с ангелами.

Святости символ, сосуд целомудрия,  
Мрамора краше, фарфора фигурнее,  
Райские гурии – старые фурии  
Рядом с избранницей юной моей [19, 83].

Известно, что главная проблема человека – его свобода, т.е. “сущность человека есть свобода, но он должен сперва дозреть до нее” [8, 94], “свобода состоит лишь в том, чтобы знать и иметь в виду такие общие субстанциальные предметы, как права и закон, и создавать соответствующую действительность-государство” [8, 57].

В народной поэзии создан дастан “Нариман” (ашуг Гусейн Бозалганлы), посвященный борьбе за национальную независимость во главе Наримана Нариманова. Процесс созревания национального самосознания и самоуважения, любовь и верность традиции, борьба за свободу яркими и убедительными красками отражены в этом дастане.

По мнению Гусейна Бозалганлы свобода – это творчество, служение процветанию родной страны, воспитание в этом духе высокообразованного поколения. В дастане эти задачи определяются в такой поэтической форме:

Будем освободить страны от угнетателей,  
Пустыни превратим в цветущий край,  
Нужно изобретать новую систему образования,  
Так будем строить свободную, счастливую жизнь! [5, 89]  
Филологический перевод.

Все перечисленные выше темы требуют соответствующие формы поэтического изложения, которые связаны с диалектикой между формой и содержанием. Являясь одним из главных элементов поэтической рефлексии данная проблема возвращают нас к начальной стадии формирования народной поэзии и позволяет уточнить механизм образования новых стихотворных форм.

Народная поэзия сформирована на основе баяты (четверостишие), т.е. баяты составляет ядро народной поэзии Азербайджана. В баяты лаконично, емко и мастерски обобщены мысли народа о любви, об истине, быте этноса, дружбе, чести, и т.д.

Я – бедняк, родник не мой,  
Берега, родник не мой.  
Все, что скажут, очи скажут-  
У меня язык немой [14, 159].

В приведенной четверостишии безвыходность, бесправие выражены коротко и метко. Что только он не видел на своем веку, а язык не в состоянии выразить эти мучение и страдание. Это есть баяты теджнис (каламбур). Здесь рифмы не мой, немой – джинасы. Джинас, это рифмовка целых омонимических слов или словосочетаний. Рифмы баяты составлены из системы джинасов.

Теджнис, особенно нелабиализованный, является проверкой поэтического мастерства поэта. Поэт выражает свои глубокие идеи о смысле жизни, о природе, о вселенной в самых трудных формах народной поэзии. В следующем баяты образ поэта создан минимальными штрихами: поэт хорошо знаком со своим родным краем, с этнической психологией, образом жизни и мышления родного народа и легко слагает талантливые стихотворения.

У ашуга путь широкий,  
Смело он слагает строки.  
Ловит на лету знаток  
Недомолвки и намеки [14, 140].

Жизнь в обществе меняется в разные времена разными темпами и рождает новые темы, которые ставят проблему поиска новых адекватных форм поэтического выражения. Решением этой проблемы и является рождение новых стихотворных форм народной поэзии. Точнее, сама жизнь народа ставит творческие задачи перед своими поэтами, и они создают соответствующие формы. Именно так создавались веками герайлы, гошма, теджнис, нелабиализованный теджнис, джыгалы теджнис, дивани, мехаммес, и т.д. и с помощью их синтеза создавались все новые поэтические формы.

Выводы: На основе всего вышеизложенного можно заключить следующие:

1. Народная поэзия Азербайджана отражает систему этнических взглядов на окружающую действительность, т.е. отношение этноса к природе и обществу, его убеждения, ценностные ориентации.

2. Проблема человека, его свобода всегда интересовали поэтов из народа. Эта тема занимает центральное место в дастане “Нариман”.

3. В народной поэзии Азербайджана разработаны свои критерии для оценки поэтичности стихосложения и мастерства поэта.

4. В результате творческого отношения к традициям и преемственности созданы десятки стихотворных форм, позволяющие наиболее лаконично и полно изложить лирические, героические, дидактические темы.

5. Народная поэзия по тематике, структурно и функционально представляет собой целостную систему.

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## Section 8. Economy

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### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ALBANIA (1993–2017)**

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to measure the relation between government expenditures and economic growth in Albania during the period between 1980–2013. To achieve the goal of this study, the multiple linear regression model, linking the study variables was used. Then, the model was analyzed using the OLS model. The results indicate that current and capital expenditures do not increase GDP, but the changes in GDP affect government expenditures. Based on the findings of the empirical analysis, the study recommends that capital government expenditure should be directed mainly to current productive economic activities in order to stimulate activities in the economic sectors.

**Keywords:** government expenditures, GDP, Albania.

#### **1. Introduction**

Fiscal policy plays an important role in governmental efforts to enhance growth and development in an economy, through the variation of its revenue and expenditure profiles. According to the Keynesian view, governments could depend on the private sector to stimulate the economy. The government will borrow money from this sector and then return the money in various spending programs. In general, government expenditure could have a positive influence on economic growth if there were high levels of government consumption which affect aggregate demand. Government expenditure represents the engine of economic growth by contributing to the increase in the productive capacity of the local

economy, especially if it is directed correctly toward important economic sectors. This, in addition to directing government expenditure toward non-vital economic sectors (which did not generate revenue to support the government budget), lead to deficit in the state budget. This may be a cause for economic recession. Overall, this study looks at the impact of government expenditures on economic growth in Albania during the period between 1993–2017.

#### **2. Literature Review**

Based on empirical literature, we can say that the relationship between public expenditures and economic growth is not without controversy. On the one hand, Singh and Sahni (1984), Ram (1986) and Holmes and Hutton (1990) conclude that govern-

ment expansion through public expenditures growth has a positive impact on economic growth. This implies that public expenditures can boost economic growth. Landeau (1983, 1986), Barth, Keleher and Russek (1990) find that instead of contributing positively to growth, the opposite is true that government expansion tends to exert a negative impact on economic growth for many developed countries and less developed. Peden and Bradley (1989) examined the effect of the magnitude of expenditures on economic output and productivity using US data between 1949 and 1985. They concluded that “the level of government activity in the economy has a negative effect on the economic base GDP and the economic growth rate”. They further concluded that increases in the size of expenditures compared to the overall size of the economy had adverse effects on GDP growth. Finally, they found that “permanent increases in the dedicated government output share result in a significant erosion in productivity” (p. 241). Folster and Henrekson (2001) consider the effects of increasing public expenditures and taxes in “rich” countries. Folster and Henrekson (2001) limit their study to rich countries due to differences in the composition of public expenditures between rich and poor countries. Their study concludes a strong negative relationship between public expenditures and economic growth. Dar and Amir Khalkhali (2002) studied the impact of public expenditures and productivity at 19 OECD countries for the period 1971 and 1999. They found that total factor productivity growth and capital productivity are weaker in countries where government size is greater. High levels of public expenditures as part of GDP are detrimental to economic growth (Gwartney et al., 1998). They argue that widening the size of the public sector results in the government’s move to areas beyond its traditional roles, negatively affecting economic growth. Cameron (1978) was the most influential in establishing a strong relationship between trade openness and public expenditures. Using for the 18 OECD study, he argued that more open economies will have

higher levels of industrial concentration. According to McLeod (2003), “Economic research in recent years is increasingly coming to the conclusion that the main factor in economic growth is the improvement of institutional performance and a more limited government.” Tanzi and Schuknecht, economists at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have conducted a series of studies on the size of public expenditures and social progress. They concluded that countries with low levels of public expenditures generally do not show worse social and economic welfare indicators than those with high levels of expenditures and often reach an even better standard. Low-public expenditures places can provide essential services and minimum social protection networks by avoiding the disincentive effects caused by high taxes and large-scale redistribution, employment and welfare (Tanzi and Schuknecht, 1998: 70, 1997).

### **3. Theoretical Data and Methodological Framework**

#### ***3.1 The performance of current and capital expenditures (1993–2017)***

Current expenditures, although at the lowest levels in monetary value in 1993, in relation to GDP, are considered to be high for this period of time about 31.5% of GDP. In the next years, there has been a decline in GDP ratio, and this decline is very high in 1996, about 20.5% of GDP. For the next 3 years the current expenditures have decreased about 10 percentage points to GDP. An upsurge fluctuation is observed in the years of ‘98–’01 and then there is a sustainability of current expenditures.

Capital expenditures that have been covered by state budget funds have fluctuated in the 10 years of transition in Albania. According to Graph 1, capital expenditures in 1993 is about 9% of GDP, while one year later they fell to 3.4%, whereas in 1995 they again occupy a fairly high level of 8.3% of GDP. After 1998, an increase in capital expenditures was observed, reaching the highest level in 2001, which is an electoral year about 7.4% of GDP, but which has decreased in the last two years, reaching the

relatively low level of capital expenditures in 2003 about 4.2% of GDP. The highest rhythms of the capital exp. reaches in 2008 and 2009, respectively 8.6 and 8.8% of GDP, years which were the subject of investment in infrastructure, where economic growth also reached its highest level. But the beginnings of the World Crisis caused a rather significant decline in GDP, but maintaining positive values. According to INSTAT, in 2008 GDP growth was 7.5%, in 2009 it falls to 3.3%, in 2010 to 3.9% and in 2011 to 3.1% of GDP. The government policy to mitigate the consequences of the crisis by the end of 2009 has been underestimating, delayed and deficient. The

measures were strengthened in mid-2010 and further aggravated during 2011 by correcting nearly all revenue and expenditure indicators for 2012–2014. Under the pressure of the economic crisis and fiscal consolidation, during 2012–2017, public investment performed below the 5% GDP limit, which was recommended by the IMF floor level for developing countries. But for the first time in five years, in 2018, they are projected to be above the minimum limit. To understand how much the government attaches to the development of a particular sector, the comparison of expenditure with GDP provides accurate information.

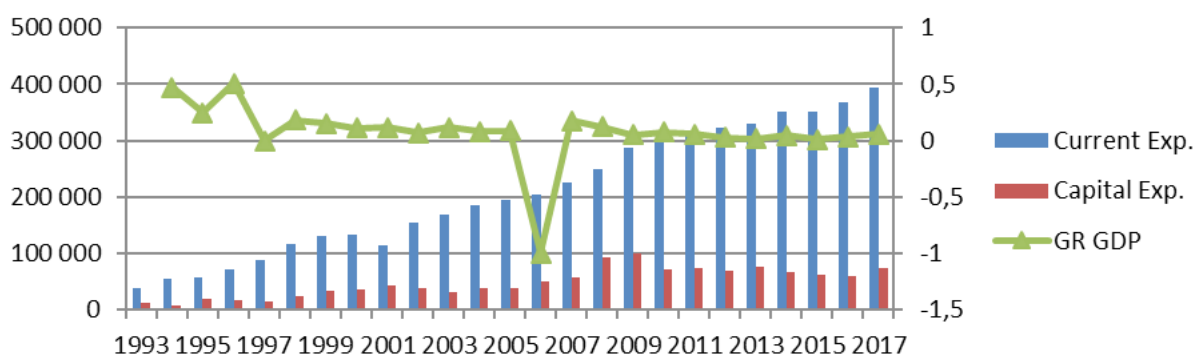


Figure 1. The performance current and capital exp. During 1993–2017

Source: Ministry of Finance (2018)

### 3.2 Model Specification

– This paper aims to achieve the following purposes:

1. Determine the relations between current government expenditures and economic growth in Albania during the period between 1993–2017.

2. Determine the relation between capital government expenditures and economic growth in Albania during the period between 1993–2017.

– Hypothesis of the Study

H0: Current government expenditure does not increase GDP in Albania.

H1: Current expenditures increase GDP in Albania.

H0: Capital government expenditure does not increase GDP in Albania.

H1: Capital government expenditure increase GDP in Albania.

The model is specified as follows:

$$GDP = f(\text{Current Exp.}, \text{Capital exp.}) \quad (1)$$

Where: GDP = Gross Domestic Product

Current Exp = Current Government Expenditures

Capital Exp = Capital Government Expenditures

### 3.3 Data analysis and discussion

The model was worked with the E-Views8 software, for the period 1993–2017, included 25 observations, with dependent variable GDP and independent variables Current and Capital Expenditures. The above equation is converted into linear form and the result is indicated below:

$$\Delta GDP_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Curr Exp_t + \beta_2 Cap Exp_t + \varepsilon_t \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta GDP = -8530 + 3.81 Curr Exp + 1.29 Cap Exp + 17515 \quad (3)$$

We can note that if current exp. increase with 1% than GDP increase with 3.81%. If capital exp. increase with 1% than GDP increase with 1.29%. This

relationship between variables has its consequences within the year. The model is correctly applied because  $R = 99\%$ ,  $D < 2.5$  and  $F - \text{statistic} > 5$ .

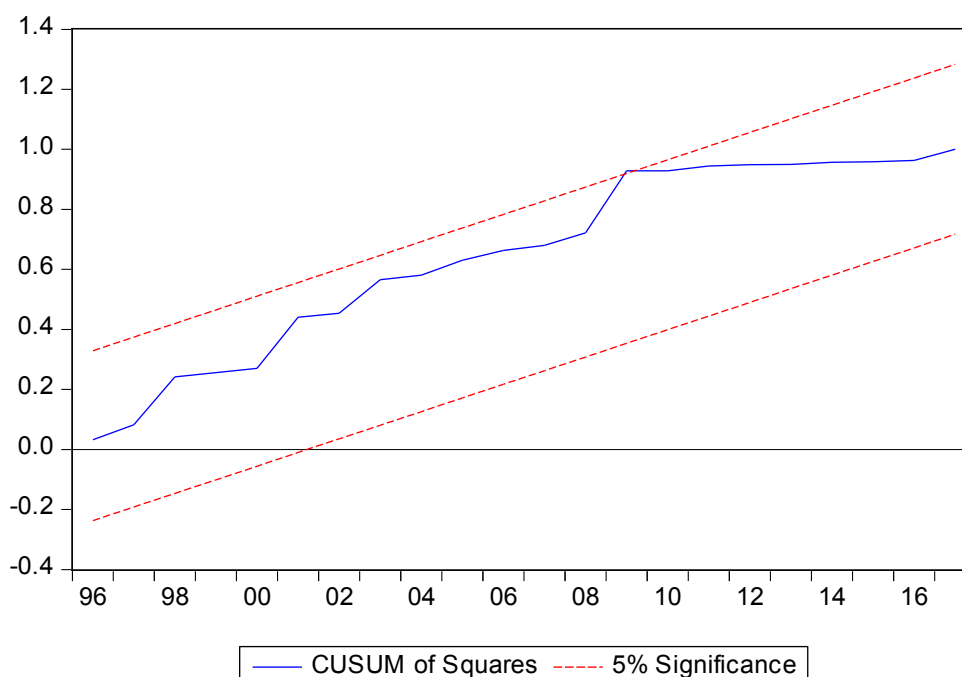


Figure 2. The result the model

As we can see from the fig.1, in 2007 GDP decrease at very low values, as ever in the economic history of the country. This decrease on GPD reflected

after 2 years on government expenditures. To regain the government increases public exp. in 2009.

**Pairwise Granger Causality Tests**

Tabela 1. – Result of granger Causality Test

Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.
Capital Exp. does not Granger Cause GDP	23	0.9748546987260321	0.3962993697555052
GDP does not Granger Cause Capital Exp		5.862167447401911	0.01095073411661427
Current Exp. does not Granger Cause GDP	23	0.3702581496311462	0.6956945202376432
GDP does not Granger Cause Current Exp.		6.796343915832311	0.006326643452755954
Current Exp does not Granger Cause Capital Exp	23	1.245689830992034	0.3113950798939923
Capital Exp does not Granger Cause Current Exp		1.447649278259218	0.2612253493037119

The results from the tests indicate that capital exp. does not cause economic growth. This is because the investments have not been so high that they have an impact on Albania’s economic growth. In the other hand growth GDP will increase capital expenditures, because the budget of the state will have enough funds to make investments. Current exp. does not cause GDP growth, but the GDP can

increase current exp. The current expenditures do not have relation with capital expenditures.

**4. Conclusion**

The main objective of this study was to examine the impact of government expenditure on economic growth in Albania during the period between 1993–2017.

The following conclusion can be drawn from the study results.

1) There is no significant relationship between current government expenditure on economic growth, which not supports the Keynesian model.

2) There is no significant relationship between capital government expenditure and economic growth. This may be due to the need for a longer period of time in order to demonstrate the capital government expenditure's effect on economic growth. This is particularly because Albania is classified as

a developing country. Based on the findings of the empirical analysis, this study provides the following recommendations.

1) Capital government expenditure should be directed mainly to current productive economic activities, in order to stimulate activity in the economic sectors.

2) Government should cut down on its capital expenditure and spend more on current investments which will enhance the economic activities in the short-term.

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## **ASSESSMENT OF READINESS OF FINANCING OF THE INNOVATIVE PROCESS OF AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX BY BANKING AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE CONDITIONS OF TWO-DIMENSIONAL RISKS**

**Abstract:** The publication considers the current state of financial provision of the agricultural sector of Ukraine regarding the establishment of an innovation process for the needs of its development. The volume of state financing deficit and the possibility of obtaining financial resources for recipients of innovations from banking and other financial institutions are established. Taking into account the lack of banking programs and products for financing innovations in the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine, the author conducted an independent questionnaire on the readiness and appropriateness of financing the innovative process of the agrarian sector of Ukraine from the standpoint of expert bankers and leading specialists of financial institutions of Ukraine in the dimension of “branch-risk” and “innovation-risk”.

**Keywords:** financing, agro-innovation, innovation process, agroindustrial complex, risk.

The gap in the use of agrarian innovation technologies between Ukraine and the leading producers of agricultural products, despite the partial improvement of the situation in Ukraine, still remains significant. Therefore, in our opinion, there is only one main factor in ensuring success in the competition – the newest and resource-saving technologies.

Crisis processes that accompany the functioning of the national agrarian sector lead to a decrease in the level of innovation activity of agricultural producers, the suspension of the reproductive cycle in the industry, the loss of opportunities for scientific and technological development, and a decrease in the values of the main indicators of innovation activity. Due to the above-mentioned reasons and negative tendencies, there is a systemic technological lagging behind developed countries, reducing the competitiveness of the agrarian sector and the economy of

the country as a whole. In the total volume of sold products of Ukrainian production only have signs of innovation. For comparison, in the European Union – 60%, Japan – 67, in the USA – 78% [1, 22].

One of the most important problems of domestic agrarian enterprises is the limited sources of financing innovative technologies mainly by their own financial resources, while state support and budget financing of the introduction of innovative technologies remain low. The development and implementation of most innovative projects in the agroindustrial complex is hindered by the lack of financial resources, as the course of innovative processes is possible only if they are properly financed. In the structure of sources of financing of innovations for 2010–2017, the lion’s share (65%) has own funds of agricultural enterprises. Instead, the share of state budget funds in innovation processes is the lowest – 1.6% [2, 95].

In the context of studying the types and forms of support for innovative activities of agrarian enterprises of Ukraine at the expense of budget funds, it should be noted that innovation is a product of scientific and technical and other research, therefore the state of financing of scientific and technological activities is crucial for the development of the national economy, its separate sectors and economic entities, research and development works.

As the world experience confirms, the main financial tool of the policy of stimulating innovation development is the use of state budget funds, and the main indicator that determines the level of science's compliance with the objectives of innovation economic development is the high-tech science intensity of GDP – the share of state expenditures on R & D in GDP. The generally accepted value, in achieving which an innovative process with positive economic results begins, is considered to be 1.7% of GDP [3, 115].

Another problem is the inefficient state financing of innovation processes in the agrarian sector, given the imperfect structure of this financing. The evaluations presented show that the bulk of the funding is directed towards the development of education, training and retraining of scientific staff in the field. At the same time, the actual return on these investments, which manifests itself in the implementation of specific scientific and scientific and technological developments, does not correspond to the level of education financing.

Despite the problems that exist on the path to ensuring an efficient process of investment financing of the agrarian sector, lending to this priority sector of the economy becomes more profitable every year. In particular, today the main “players” in the lending market of the agro-sector are Raiffeisen Bank Aval, KB PrivatBank, PJSC “Credit Agricole Bank”, PJSC “State Savings Bank of Ukraine”. Special offers of banks for agrarians include promissory financing (with a deferred payment), when the purchase of goods (for example, plant protection products) is

funded by means of bonding bills, forward, leasing, letters of credit, etc. [4, 7].

At the same time, agricultural producers are given the opportunity to purchase goods from a partner company of a bank on terms of deferral of payment, but paying at the same time a few times the price of the desired funding than the rate on bank loans. Such offers are available today at FUIB, Raiffeisen Bank Aval and Predatory Credit Agricole [4, 8]. Among the special programs for farmers, it is also possible to allocate financing for the construction of elevator complexes, other partnership programs for lending to agricultural producers (purchase of machinery and equipment). These banking products are widely represented at Raiffeisen Bank Aval.

At the same time, bank financing in conjunction with programs of insurance, leasing and agrarian receipts in the Ukrainian economy is available only for the needs of the agroindustrial complex itself, and not for innovative developments for it.

An overview of financial products and financing programs 54 banks and about 30 other financial institutions in Ukraine have identified the lack of financial support for the innovation process in the agrarian sector of the domestic economy. Bankers' skills to optimize the financing of agriculture and overcome its risks (seasonality, weather conditions, yield crops, etc.) are still unsuitable for confronting another additional risk – the risk of loss from innovation.

The established fact of the two-dimensional risk “branch-innovation” in financing the innovative process of agro-industrial production has become a prerequisite for conducting an open questionnaire of financial institutions on the feasibility and possibility of participating in the financial provision of the innovative process for farmers. For this purpose, a survey questionnaire was developed, which was placed at the provided electronic link in the open Internet access at the link: [https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1efWjvidJcBeUPv\\_uPK-I](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1efWjvidJcBeUPv_uPK-I) and in the form of a request for a poll sent to respondents by e-mail addresses.

Initial survey data: 50 units of respondents: 22 – banks, 10 – credit unions, 7 – insurers, 5 – lessors, 6 – business angels. Number of informative questions – 30 units.

The questionnaire contained four blocks of information load:

And – Personalization. The personal characteristics of respondents, which determine their level of status as experts, are given.

II – Financing in the “industry-risk” dimension. The analysis of available financing of the industry and the possibilities of its transformation is carried out.

III – Financing in the dimension “innovation-risk”. The analysis of financing of innovation process by banks and others is carried out, financial institutions as a whole and in the context of agribusiness in particular.

IV – A vision of the financing of agribusiness needs in the innovation process.

Block I “Personalization” points to the expediency of taking into account the opinions of respondents interviewed as experts, since 63.6% of them have a work experience of more than 10 years, 27.3% – from 5 to 10 years. Of these, more than half of 59.1% were involved as adjacent specialists to finance IP in the agroindustrial complex, 18.2% – specialize in it, and there are those who never took part in this (22.7%). It should be noted that among 22.7% of those who did not participate in projects for financing IP in the agro-industrial complex are employees of institutions that in no way finance the agro-industrial complex.

Of the institutions of which respondents are 18.2%, they specialize in financing agrarians, 45.5% have specialized programs for financing the agro-industrial complex, 2.5% have appropriate initiatives in the future, but not yet funded. At the same time, 63.6% do not have information platforms for two-way communication with clients to monitor their financial resources needs; only 22.7% have Internet resources (website information or other electronic resource) about available products or programs.

Block II “Financing in the dimension “sector-risk”. Indicates that 68.2% of respondents have agrarian sector financing programs, with 40% of the respondents in the compensation mechanisms in the sector 40% of the respondents have a mortgage, 35% of insurance, which fully consolidates with the dominant forms of financing in the agro-industrial complex – 40% of short-term lending and 20% – long-term.

Among the target financing objects, the acquisition of machinery and equipment is dominated by 55%, in the second place – 20% – the acquisition of real estate (land, real estate), in the third place – 15% – biological assets.

At the same time, the effect of the implementation of agro-industrial complex financing programs is assessed by respondents as a permanent and expected profit, indicating the acquired skills in the ability to overcome the risks of agro-industrial production.

Block III “Financing in the dimension “innovation-risk”. Specifies that 95.5% of respondents finance their own innovation activities, but the willingness to finance innovation activities of others was only 27.3%. Only 50% of respondents who have financed less than 10% of all agro-sector projects, as innovations, have experience in financing innovative projects in the agro-industrial complex. At the same time, 61.1% is the financing of the finished results of the innovation process in the agro-industrial complex, namely, the production and expansion of agroindividual sales. The type of financing partner (which is more than 80% of respondents) – cooperation with suppliers of equipment, raw materials and materials.

The object of the targeted financing were: innovative software, devices and navigation (33.3%), economists (22.2%), innovations with benchmarking nature (16.7%).

Block IV “Vision of the Prospects for financing the needs of agribusiness in the innovation process”. Among obstacles in financing IP in the agroindustrial complex 59.1% is double risk (industry specificity



and innovative product) and lack of effective mechanisms for their compensation, 22.7% – staffing and infrastructure problems, 13.36% – low motivation, since are more profitable activities.

At the same time, 95.5% of respondents supported the readiness to be its co-founder of 99% (in this case, more or less as a co-founder with the state or private institutions – the vision of the possibility of redistributing risk in this way), the urgency of creating specialized institutions for financing the innovation process in the agro-sector was supported by 95.5% of respondents.

The issue of transferring the state vector from the mere financing of the agro-industrial complex to the vector of financing innovative development for its needs was supported by 50%, and another 36.4% believe that the agro-industrial complex should not be funded, but innovations for its development. There are conservative views – 13.6% consider the agro-industrial complex as subsidized, since the industry is a guarantor of food security of the country.

Thus, despite the imperfection of the mechanisms of functioning of the banking system and the shortcomings of existing legislation in this area, the

financing process of the innovative process in the agrarian sector is relevant.

At the same time, it should be noted that, nevertheless, Ukrainian commercial banks are still not sufficiently involved in financing for a number of reasons, the main of which are:

1. Most Ukrainian banks are low-power in order to finance large innovative projects that implement the program of structural adjustment of the processing industry of the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine;

2. Ukrainian commercial banks have a very risky structure of liabilities, which does not fully solve the problem of large-scale innovations of agribusiness enterprises through banking institutions [5, 57];

3. Two-dimensional risk “industry-innovation” requires the development of new methodological approaches to optimizing risks and finding new ways to compensate for them.

The solution of the above-mentioned issues will help accelerate the process of financing the innovation process in the agro-industrial complex, make it stable and high-quality, which, in turn, will increase Ukraine’s food security.

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## **IS LEADER CHANGE OR CHALLENGE? A CASE STUDY ON LEADERSHIP ROLE**

**Abstract:** This cases study research paper outlines the various ways in which leaders are born out of difficult circumstances. The type of leadership came after difficult moment in an organization which transform to a different level of persona. The opportunities that leadership brings on the table makes it a once in a lifetime experience. How a social class within the socio-cultural framework of the organization can be used in leading the organization to the next level.

**Keywords:** leadership, challenges, manager, socio-cultural, values.

### **1. Introduction**

Leadership means the process from a leader which influences the behaviour, attitudes and values of others. The true leader is who has strong leadership skills which involves something more; the ability to help people grow in their own abilities, and the most successful leaders are those who let others achieve their own goals. This feature is not in all people, just some of us can be a good leader, because it is a feeling and a desire to lead from inside, it not only a job.

People think that every manager is a leader, but it is wrong, because each one of them has different characteristics and skills. Management skills mean the skills required to manage recourses in order to deliver a task, product, or service. While leadership skills mean the skills required to engage with motivate, and perused people to achieve a vision, object or a goal.

This table shows a comparison between a Manager and a Leader:

Table 1.– Comparison between a Leader and Manager

<b>A Manager</b>	<b>A Leader</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Think tactical	Think strategy
Think short range	Think long range
Plans how and when (to do)	Ask what and why (to do it)

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Supervises (people)	Influences (people)
Day-to-day business operations	Knows the customer needs and wants
Improving existing products or processes	Creating new products and services
Current (output)	Future (outcome)

Numerous authors have explored the inherent learning experiences that shape a leader's personality as well as their overall conduct as far as working in a team is concerned. According to Johnsen, Eid, Pallesen, Bartone, & Nissestad (2009), who observed leadership styles, personality development and team acceptance amongst Norwegian naval cadets came to the conclusion that the development of a strong and holistic leadership personality occurs through rigorous training and stressful environments. This is merely a way of saying that the hardships and the excruciating experiences that an individual goes through during their time as a leader ultimately shape him/her in the position that they beget. At the same time, team building and development also depends immensely on how individual personalities are structured within the team as well as the way in which the leader assimilates and integrates with his/her team. According to Edmondson (1999), interpersonal factors as well as the overall extent of psychological safety that the members of a team feel within the team act as powerful precursors and determinants of the overall way in which the team performs as far as their performance and their effectiveness is concerned. In this paper, we will be outlining an experience in order to built upon these aforementioned specifics about leadership personality and psychological safety within a team, including the nurturing and the overall development of the same.

## **2. Background**

Ms. Maria Lopez, 35 years old was promoted from her previous post and became one of the top executive at Media One Company. She came from a prominent family background. At that time, she was a shy employee and did not like being too open with those who worked with her, those who were in her field or

those who she chose to call my "friends." Essentially, she did not like being in the spotlight too much, in fact, she hated it. She always used to shy away from instances and scenarios where she had to be vocal about her inner aspirations or be a voice of movement for others. Even though this earned her the position of someone who was quiet and reserved, it also gave her the opportunity to be a silent observer to the events and the mechanisms which the organization ran on. Being an observer away from the limelight gave her a lot of freedom to interpret people and situations in her own way, without having to conform to the perceptions and perspectives of a group. Hence, even though she used to hang out with a few select people, she was almost always alone as far as her perspectives, her opinions and views toward everything happening around her were concerned. She had essentially built an entire world for herself that could help her in terms of coping with her already existing repulsion towards increased attention at the workplace.

However, her behavior and attitude towards organizational life started becoming more of a problem as her tenure at the organization gradually matured. The overall way in which the organization treated its employees was considerably intricate, including specific individual sessions with the top management and employee-based activities, both small and large scale in nature. Even though this is something that characterizes the overall efficiency of an organization, she found it to be completely against the code of living that she had embodied at the time. Since her previous experiences as an employee had always been quite obscure as far as being in the limelight was concerned.

She always stayed in the crowd and make sure that she left no chance to be noticed as an individual who

stood out like a sore thumb among others. However, this started to become more impossible as time progressed. As time went by, more employees and managers started to notice her and began to involve her in the more advanced activities of the organization. Due to this, more colleagues of her started to notice her as well. This led her having to open up to conversations with colleagues who were previously strangers to her. At the same time, this also led her to become the butt of numerous jokes and pranks as more people began to consider her as a recluse and hence, someone easy to be picked on. The entire life was turned upside down and she had to essentially try and find a way to fit in. Then she began to stick with specific people who she thought related more to her type of attitude towards life in general. These were usually the recluses and the ones who usually kept to themselves and had little or consideration for authority or the politics associated with the hierarchy in the organization in general. As soon as she assumed her identity amongst these individuals, she became open to an entirely new world, a world of complete transparency.

It was during this time that she did not have the benefit of obscurity that she previously had, but she neither had to constantly be aware of acting in an acceptable manner and following the rules that the institution had laid down for its employees. This does not mean that she blatantly started breaking rules and indulged in a lot of mischief, it just meant that she was able to stand out amongst others without having to comply with the standards that most other “noticeable” individuals in the organization had to adhere to due to their so-called status. This was an interesting time in the organization, as she was able to participate in activities and endure the time in the limelight without having to restrict herself to just another individual in the crowd. She was extremely happy that had got the chance to finally create an identity in the organization, even though she still sometimes regretted not being able to be a shadow, just another face in the crowd, a silent observer.

### 3. The Leadership Experience

From this position, she began to notice that the organization was a completely different entity than what she had previously assumed during her time as a silent observer. One of the first things she noticed during the time as a well-behaved “dissent” and a “rebel” in the institution was that the way in which leaders were selected and nurtured in the organization. The company was divided into specific departments, into which each employee was divided. Each section or department was commandeered by an individual who was denoted simply as the “head.” This particular individual was responsible for coordinating with all the employees in their respective house and mobilizing them to action whenever it was needed and asked for. This mobilization was an almost every-day event, as there were specific activities on a daily basis, weekly basis, monthly basis and yearly basis, depending on the overall scale of the events. Being a part of the administrative department, there were activities which included creating and implementing schedules for the entire organization, themes and engaging sessions that determined the fate of the organization as a whole. There were also a lot of prestige associated with the way in which a department works, which included benefits such as raises and other aspects as well. Due to this, each department essentially competed against the other.

The leaders of the departments were chosen only from the employees who had a minimum of two years of experience in the organization. Before She reached this particular tenure of experience in the organization, she got a chance to observe the leaders, their personalities, their overall demeanour towards the employees under and above them, as well as the way in which they were received by the employee workforce and the top management in general. One interesting aspect that she observed was that those who were confident evoked a sense of security and esteem within themselves were the ones who usually were able to bring about powerful changes amongst the people who looked up to them. She used to

sometimes wonder about how these individuals had so much self-esteem and confidence that they could move entire masses to action. She secretly used to wonder why she was so different from them, often resenting her position in the social realm of the institution that she was a part of. At the same time, she always used to silently hate the way in which a hierarchy was thrust upon the employees, owing the way in which an individual was looked upon in a completely different light once he/she was promoted to a higher status. As a silent rebel, she used to purposely love being able to control the leader of her department by forcing her hand in situations where her help was needed. She used to often ignore their pleas for participation and only gave way to their whims once she knew that the leader was practically begging for her decision to be made. As an employee who already had problems with her own identity, she thinks this was a way for her to lash out at the social mechanisms that caused her to even confront the question of identity in the first place.

However, it was not long before she was being considered as a potential candidate for the CEO position of Media One Company, especially owing to the fact that she enjoyed what she did and was also quite good at the same. When the announcement came, she brooded away into her own inner world and completely detached herself from any contact with the other employees. Even though she had the inner urge to defy this decision and shout out against those who had selected her, something much deeper within her told that the acceptance and embracement to this decision. Later that she understood that the voice that told her to go with the flow as far as this decision was concerned would help her learn so many things about herself. However, at the time, she was distraught and completely stressed as she did not know how she was going to manage such a position of responsibility and power. Soon, her first responsibility came to the fore, where she had to manage and conduct an entire monthly schedule as far as the organization was concerned. This included

everything from manufacturing to sales, with relation to specific targets and incentives. She was thrust into a social circle of people she completely hated and actually resented working with, owing to their outspoken nature and their overall demeanour of attention-seeking. She was also forced to work with the very authorities that she resented from the start of her time at the organization. The world that she lived turned upside down yet another time. However, the paradigm shift that she had to go through this time was larger than any experienced till then. The responsibility is growing and growing more than what she expected.

There were numerous times that she cracked under pressure, sometimes not doing anything at all when she had to manage entire events. She was called up and scolded before entire crowds and more and people started to look at her as the “head that did not care.” This was coupled with her increasing resentment at how the other heads worked, often creating entire groups of loud-mouthed and “popular” employees so that they could gain much more influence over the employees under them. There were other times when she did things just to avoid public scrutiny, which usually involved her taking up entire team-related activities solely onto her own shoulders. As expected, most of these activities and events turned out to be utter failures as she started to understand how important it was that she work in a team. The consistent degradation of her reputation as well as her overall demeanour towards the other heads made her feel completely out of place. There were times when she went into a self-destruct mode, where she welcomed the criticisms and even did things that invoked the ire of the authorities and the people in her department who acted as her “self-appointed” counselors. She hated working with the top employees in the department as she found them obnoxious and completely different from her. She hated having to be in the same room as them and constantly put up a face of silent approval as they mouthed their loud ideas in front of her.

Finally, when she reached breaking point, her department lying in shambles and her reputation falling below levels of expectation, she turned to her old group of friends who were considered as the oddballs, the rejects and the rebels in the organization. Even with most of them being in other departments than her department, she was able to confide in them and reclaim some of her lost self-esteem. She soon inducted two of these individuals into her planning committee, while removing most of the others from the team, even though they stuck around when things started to seem right again. With the help of two of these rebels, she slowly began to construct a plan that could help rebuild the department effectively, the entire organization itself. Once she started involving them in her decisions, she became open to an entirely hidden world within the organization. She started to understand that there were numerous individuals in the organization who were just like her, timid, shy, resentful of authority and reclusive. However, as she started talking to them and began getting to know them, she understood that these individuals were much more talented and trustworthy than the loud and proud ones who almost always stole the limelight with their misplaced sense of confidence and panache. She learned that learning from team is more powerful than working and thinking alone.

“She began to involve them in events and gave them a platform where they could express themselves openly. This was a very tough task, as most of them were scared to death by a stage or a spotlight. However, soon she was able to garner the interest and the appreciation of the organization.”

As expected, this new kingdom turned out to be one which was far superior in number as well as talent as compared to others. The team started outwitting the other factions of the organization as employees outside the department also started to become more appreciative of their efforts and work in general. The department ultimately handled one of the major events of the year, which was a time when the organization was desperately in need of new clients

and increased sales and leads. She soon understood that the ones who fared the best in out-of-the-box ideas and completely unique forms of ideation were usually the ones who were considered crazy from the perspective of everyday organizational interactions and functions. She started to be more open to the others who worked with her once she understood the power of team work and the secrets to the mobilization of entire masses. Through their combined efforts, they were able to guide the entire organization to a successful victory from a 5-year spell of losses that they had been facing in specific parts of the enterprise. They were also able to extend the organization into areas which were previously ignored and never even thought, something that is the direct result of having a team of individuals who do not stick to the norms and established perspectives of the organization that they are a part of. Maria Learned that leadership requires help of subordinate and not a one-man team.

#### **4. Findings and Conclusion**

Through this experience, we understood that the people and the events that has been interacted with were like extensions of us instead of things that we had to be afraid of. We also realized that the kind of people that has been interacted with defined our perspectives towards life and leadership in general. At the same time, we also understood the immense help that our internal world had provided us as far as the journey as a leader was concerned. Being a recluse, it was able to develop perspectives towards the world such that they were unique as compared to those that were shared by the masses. At the same time, self-dependent actually acted as a compass that pushed us towards individuals who may similar to be hence, helped us create a truly powerful team. Main lessons that we garnered through this experience included the need to create one's own perspective towards reality, using that particular perspective to create a team as well as a method of working, and essentially, to be different and to use one's difference and uniqueness as one's weapon instead of considering it

as a weakness. Leadership is a challenge for a person to do what is proper and what is right.

### **5. Recommendations and Future Work**

This experience can be a powerful reminder for those individuals aspiring to be leaders that assumptions, conformity and hero worship will not take you where you need to go. Essentially, the aim of this paper is to dispel specific phobias and myths about being a leader. Firstly, a powerful aspect to explore in future works could be related to creating an environment in organizations and institutions where even shy and reclusive individuals can understand the leadership potential that they harbor within them. This includes the realization that their difference is what gives them strength. Another significant aspect to explore in future studies could be related to the construction of powerful teams, which is closely related to the inner personality and the overall aspi-

rations of the leader himself/herself. The team essentially has to be an extension of the leader's own persona. Yet another suggestion for future studies could be the exploration of how specific social classes or groups amongst the employee workforce or among the students of an institution can be used for the benefit of the organization or institution, even if they might be initially considered as a menace. This includes using specific patterns of group formation within an organization to define the way in which employees are reacting to a specific policy or strategy and their subsequent use for bettering or modifying these policies and strategies in general. Leader needs follower otherwise you will be alone in that path which you can follow or make one. We have to understand that hatred has no room in any organization always think for creative solution and don't be a problem.

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*Note: Teaching Notes and power point presentation (case and case analysis- Harvard Format) will be provided upon request to [fermin@uof.ac.ae](mailto:fermin@uof.ac.ae).*

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## **A CASE STUDY ON SALARY STANDARDIZATION AT HOTSAFETY COMPANY**

**Abstract:** Hotsafety Company is an example of a repulsive environment to work in terms of employees' salaries. Due to the discrimination in salary between the workers as stated in a report done by Mr. Ali, the HR manager, the company now is facing problems in terms of the performance, the productivity of the company's employees, and the relationship between colleagues as well. The huge problem is that the number of workers leaving the company is increasing, and this calls for a rapid intervention from the Top management and the Financial department. This case study is an eye opener to other companies on the aspect of salary standardization and compensation. Addressing the issue is very important because it will minimize turn over and the same time will increase productivity and performance.

**Keywords:** salary standardization, compensation, productivity, performance, human resource.

### **Introduction**

Hot Safety Company is a leading company in UAE engaged in security and safety field. The company was established on 1988 in Ajman, United Arab Emirates. It started only with few members holding the top management, and then it gradually extended to reach few hundreds of employees with different tasks in few years. Each organization has its vision, mission and values.

For Hot Safety Company has the vision and that is "To be the market leader in providing Safety and Security for our valued clients". This goal cannot be achieved without a clear statement of the organization's mission to accomplish. So the mission is as fol-

lows: "**To work effectively towards enhancing the quality of life in the UAE community by providing excellent safety and security services**". As the main aim of the company is to deploy the security and peace, then it needs to promote the values and principles among its environment in order to ensure its success. The company's values are as following:

- Justice and equality;
- Team Working and diversity;
- Accountability and transparent;
- Punctuality and dependability;
- Courtesy and polite;
- Integrity and credibility;
- Loyalty and honesty;



- Social Responsibility.

The success of an organization starts from the clear declaration of its strategic objectives. Having a strategy will define the destination of where to go “the destination” and the strategy will help in ease the process of overcoming the obstacles that may occur in its way to success.

Therefore Hot Safety has already its own strategic objectives such that:

- Promote public confidence in the efficiency of services provided;
- Optimal use of Intelligence;
- Ensure all administrative services are provided on quality efficiency and transparency standards.

The previous section was to introduce the company in terms of its orientations. Knowing the objectives of the company facilitate investigating the internal problems and eliminate them before they are getting bigger.

#### **Internal Issue at counts: HotSafety Company**

Hot Safety Company as stated previously was established in 1988. At that time, the company started to recruit the employees from different emirates and nearby areas. Within that time it was necessary to have different systems of recruitment within the same company. The residence of Ajman had a different system compared to those non residents. The systems are different due to the fact that the outsiders have different needs of the insiders, especially in terms of salaries and benefits. Therefore, the payment system was divided into two subsystems according to the **employment contract** whether it is a Local employment or it is a Federal employment. The difference between the Federal and the Local employment occur in the salary of the employees within the same unit, where the Federal employees receive more than the Local ones due to the fact that they are non-residents of the region.

The case was acceptable until the **Manager of the HR department Mr. Mohamed Ali** observed lack of productivity, low in performance and increase in resignation in the last few years. After investigation,

the main reason of all of that was **the discrimination in salaries**. After years of the company’s establishment, the Local employees noticed unfairness and unjustness in the payment system of the company. The Local employees believe that they work as hard as the Federal employees, they accomplish the tasks perfectly on time, and their work hours are exactly the same as the Federal’s, however, they receive less salaries at the end of the month.

In the case of Hot Safety, the discrimination in salaries was because of the different recruitment systems within the same company for the same positions. However, the salaries could be also a problem for those who get less in comparison to the performance or in comparison to the working hours. This issue entails the following consequences in all its forms:

- Increase the number of resignation;
- Lack in performance;
- Decrease in productivity and creativity;
- Ruin the relationship between employees.

As **Mr. Mohamed Ali** noticed the previous impacts in the company, and he observed the changes within the company in terms of productivity and performance he decided to prepare a report regarding the general state of the Hot Safety company to the **Head office and Finance management** in order to upraise a case study for a decision making purpose.

**Mr. Mohamed Ali**, the Manager of the HR department, started the report by stating the main reason behind this investigation which is:

- The high number of resignation in a short period of time by the Local employees.

The manager highlighted number of important questions to be answered in order to study the problem from all its sides, smoothly solve the problem and take the right decision accordingly. The questions are:

- Why do you think there is a problem?
- What is happening?
- When is it happening?
- Where is it happening?
- Who do you believe is involved?
- Why is it happening?

These questions were asked by the Head manager and Finance Manager to complete the report and approve the investigation request. Mr. Mohamed provided the top management with a full document

stating the problem with details. He attached a table consists of a time line indicating the year, number of resignation and the reason behind the resignation to prove his statement.

Table 1.– Number of Resignation 2000–2017

Year resign	Number of resign	Years of Experience	Reason
2000	7	1–4	low salary
2001	10	3–5	Get a Better job, low salary
2002	14	3–7	Get a Better job, low salary
2003	20	3–7	Get a Better job, low salary
2004	22	3–7	Get a Better job, low salary
2005	25	3–7	Get a Better job, low salary
2006	30	4–8	Get a Better job, low salary
2007	30	4–8	Get a Better job, low salary
2008	31	4–8	Get a Better job, low salary
2010	37	4–8	Get a Better job, low salary
2011	39	4–8	Get a Better job, low salary
2012	40	4–8	Get a Better job, low salary
2013	43	4–8	Get a Better job, low salary
2014	46	4–8	Get a Better job, low salary
2015	48	3–6	low salary
2016	55	3–6	low salary
2017	43	3–6	Get a Better job, low salary

From the table above, it is clearly obvious that the number of resignation is increasing year after year. According to that table, the main reason of resignation is the salary that the Local employees gain in comparison to the Federal employees within the same department at the same position. From that point he expanded his theory by indicating that the salary did not only affect the number of employment in the company, however it also affected the performance, the productivity and also the relationship between the colleagues of the two systems. He shared with the top management as well a survey done by himself showing that the Local employees are complaining that they are:

- Punctual in attending;
- Creative in working;
- Highly perform the tasks.

However, they are not credited for what they perform. On the other hand, without generalization,

the other party is performing the same, maybe they are performing less, but they gain higher than their colleagues. As a result, they feel envy toward their workmates, do not want to work, and they have no eager to be creative in their tasks as long as they have no ability to resign Ray L. [1].

Mr. Mohamed in his documentation answer all the questions been asked by the top management. The problem is stated, the parties are declared, the time line is stated and the reasons are upraised. The report he done indicates that the company is under threat and the decision making team of such issues should manage a meeting to discuss and suggest. The company is now to face a huge problem in different aspects. First of all, there will be lack in qualified and experienced employee's number that will lead to accept new employees with less qualifications and experience just to overcome the shortage.

Secondly, the company will not be able to achieve its vision with a repulsive environment that is full of animosity and disassociation. Thirdly, the image of the company, and its reputation will be affected if the number of resignation continued in that manner, as the values of the company are not followed from inside. Finally, the main product of the company, which is the safety, may be affected by all what is happening inside the company because of a reason that can be solved internally with the least damage for all parties.

#### **Discussions: Mr. Mohamed Ali- HR and Top Management**

**Mr. Mohamed Ali** reported the situation to the top management in order to take decision regarding the serious problem that they are facing. So based on what **Mr. Mohamed Ali** showed, the Head manager suggested to do a brain storming for the possible solutions to the problems arose from salary discrimination. The result of the brain storming session done was divided into two main sections as following:

##### **– In terms of the work environment and colleagues matters:**

In order to enhance the work environment and release the bickering between the colleagues, the company should apply strategies to please the staff morally. This should be applicable via introducing the idea of the **Happiness Center**.

**Happiness Centre's** main goal is to provide tools that enhance the satisfaction of the employee in any work environment. There are different tools that might be suggested under this category such as:

- Discounts deals for males and females with different shops, hotels, services ... etc.
- Teamwork gathering during work hours;
- Gifts and surprises during the year;
- Listen to the employees and apply their suggestions when possible.

This center will encourage the workers to see the filled half of the cup and motivate them to be happier and satisfied Bailey M. [2]. This center has been already initiated in ADVETI “Abu Dhabi Voca-

tional and Training Institution” since 2017 and the outcomes of the center are very pleasing in terms of employee's satisfaction regarding their work place ADVETI [3].

Another suggestion may rely on starting internal initiatives such as bonuses on performance, percentage addition to the basic salary under some conditions, and balance the gap between the two different payment systems if applicable. The company may also provide what is called **RTW program**. Return-To-Work program is a program specialized for workers who got into depression, stress and failure to accomplish tasks due to psychiatric disturbances. This program provides sessions to release stress, re-motivate and enhance self-confidence in workers to help them return to their duties fresh, relaxed and pleased Louis E. Orslene L. [4].

##### **– In terms of Resignation and the decrease of Local employees:**

To solve the issue of resignation, the yearly budget study should be reviewed and re-done to eliminate the discrimination between the two parties. This could happen by re-studying each employee's situation either from Federal contract or Local employment contract. This study should take in consideration number of important factors such as:

- The years of experience;
- The performance evaluation;
- The educational certificates;
- And of course the training sessions or workshops done by the employee.

These factors will preserve the employee's right regardless to the contract. The employee will be evaluated according to these points so no one is taking other rights. By doing this, all will work harder to get more and no one will envy the others on what they have got.

However, to be more practical in applying solutions, the upcoming ones are suitable to be done:

- One possible solution in this category could be increasing the salary by 10% for the local employees.

- Another solution is to extract the local employment contract and raise them from Local to Federal employment contract especially if they are at the same level of performance at the same position.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, organizations are always facing issues due to different factors within their organization. Problems are going to arise sooner or later. However, the challenge is to protect the company from failing in front of these problems. The organization should wisely take a quick decision regarding its internal issues because it is very important to maintain a healthy, clear, and comfortable work environment. The workers should be happy, satisfied and pleased in their positions as they are the driving wheel of the company. If the worker is not, then the company will not move, will not improve. Therefore, it is essential to listen to the employee and subject to their demands as long as they are willing to give, perform and achieve.

HotSafety Company is facing one of the most common organizational behaviors that could threaten any organization which is Salary Standardization. The different contract types in a very critical company such as HotSafety resulted in a very serious issue which is resignation of experienced and qualified employees, in addition to the fact that the environment among the workmates is no longer suitable for production and creation.

The good HR management skills of Mr. Mohamed Ali, The Manager of the Human Resources, enabled him to observe and investigate the situation closely and conclude the main factor behind the current status of the company. Therefore, the final decisions made by the Top Management regarding this case are the following: re-studying the salary strategy, initiating the Happiness Center and developing the Return-To-Work program. If this will work or not, let's have to wait and see in the month(s) and year.

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*Note: Teaching Notes and power point presentation (case and case analysis- Harvard Format) will be provided upon request to [fermin@uof.ac.ae](mailto:fermin@uof.ac.ae).*

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## **LEADERSHIP, POWER AND POLITICS IN ORGANIZATION: A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE**

**Abstract:** Leadership, power and politics remains to be in any organization whether it's neither public nor private. Leadership provides power and authority to any leader to accomplish his goal whatever it takes. Politics are the flavors and spices that are mixed up in any organization. This serve as challenge for leaders and managers to stand to their principles in order to achieve the desired results. This paper discussed interesting related literature on leadership, power and politics on how it is use nor combined in a typical organization.

**Keywords:** leadership, power, politics, authority, organization.

### **Introduction**

Different organization around the world are being run by a leader and this leader transform the organization into what they are right now. The success and failure of any organization lies on its people and how their potential can be maximize to the benefits of the organization they belong. Thru the years we have seen that power and politics are now being part of any organization as they are the one really gives fire and spices in the organization. Organization today are facing diversity and multicultural across organization including age generation. Leadership across culture is becoming more popular now because of the fact that

migration is becoming a trend and practice across countries. The leadership role is becoming more diverse and the power and politics are becoming more complicated as the case maybe. This is the challenge for the organization on how they cope nor adjust to this next generation of leadership, power and politics that challenge the organization into its next frontier.

### **Background: Leadership, Power and Politics**

The most common leadership as define by Cleggs [3]. "Legitimate leadership power is an individual's ability to manipulate others' conduct in perspective of the place that individual holds in an association. Bona fide control as it is at times is gotten from a

position of expert in the affiliation, oftentimes alluded to as “formal specialist.” That is, the association has given to a particular individual including a scrupulous position the benefit to effect arranges certain distinctive individuals. This is exactly what is going on right now and organization is becoming more into controlling rather than managing. Furthermore, “Those with honest to legitimate have then observed suitable to demand that others carry out tasks that are considered inside the degree of their energy. Right when a director demands that a specialist work belatedly to complete a wander or to tackle one undertaking instead of a different, he or she is rehearsing good fashioned power. Administrators can enhance their position control by figuring procedures and methods.

According to Mossholder [6] “Subordinates have a noteworthy part impact in the act of honest to goodness control. In case subordinates see the use of drive as real, they come. That is, good ‘old fashioned power covers a for the most part contract extent of effect and, subsequently, it may be despicable to surpass these points of confinement. In a competitive working environment we have seen that ethical values and professionalism can be sacrifice just for the sake of business and position. In the firm operates internationally then we can see a more complicated and variation of leaders. We have to understand that private and public organization have different leaders that lead their respective organization. For public organization it may require appointments from the executive branch of the government while private sectors may get appointments thru board of directors/trustees or maybe from “whom you know” type of appointments.

Political power is a mental association between the people who rehearse it and those over it are worked out. It gives the past control over particular exercises of the last through the effect which the past applies in the course of the last’s psyche Emerson [5].

Power is the capacity a man needs to influence on another Pfeffer [7]. The level of this power is, in

any case, picked, to a liberal degree, by the point of view of the term control by the individual at whom the power is encouraged. It might be more essential what a man thinks an inescapable officer’s imperativeness is than what in truth it is. Directors may abuse this contemplate by imagining they have more power than they really have, that is, by imagining. In the event that a trough’s faking succeeds, the impact is effectively an indistinguishable just from the one faking really had the formal power. Thusly, power is a sensitive contemplate. This is a quick result of the impact of subjective parts, including great and extraordinary contemplations Collins [4]. Power/control, when acquired is set to be utilized to accomplish some purpose(s). Proper utilization of power prompts to accomplishment of the sought objectives. Insufficient utilization of force or inability to utilize control when the need emerges has been depicted as the significant reason for imperfect working of a framework. This is conceivable among unpracticed chiefs and the individuals who need fearlessness. They have a tendency to abstain from utilizing power, liking to pass issues with troublesome workers and so forth to others Collins [4].

The organizational outcomes of not utilizing power suitably turn out to be progressively articulated toward the highest point of an association in light of the fact that in various leveled systems abandonments of specialist have impacts the distance down the line. However, attempting to utilize power that one doesn’t have (in light of lawful imperatives, for example) can be similarly impeding. This is genuine on the grounds that administrative activities concerning representatives might be turned around by work associations, board choices, the judges, mediators and the power of open weight at impressive outlay to the organization. In this manner, reasonable and viable utilization of power is a standout amongst the most troublesome lessons a chief needs to teach Collins [4].

#### **When the Power needs leadership**

The thoughts of force/power and organization have been and will continue being interconnected.

While an individual may apply control without being a pioneer, an individual can't be a pioneer without having power. Makers/creators described control/control as 'the likelihood to effect others.' This definition demystifies power and puts into perspective the centrality of utilizing power recollecting a definitive goal to be a viable pioneer Emerson [5]. In various leveled settings, pioneers must apply vitality to complete individual, accumulate, and legitimate targets. Pioneers must be able to affect their supporters to satisfy more unmistakable execution; their chiefs and accomplices to settle on critical choices; and assistants to guarantee the imperativeness of the affiliation/organization.

A huge bit of the all inclusive communities assume that their associations work to draw in their kinfolk at all levels, and their association rewards pioneers for empowering people. Hierarchical examples in regard to power as well as organization advocate that whilst power is not frequently mishandled by top pioneers, it has a tendency to be contemplated to a picked few individuals. In any case, the compliment hierarchical structures and self-composed work gathers that were at first executed through the reinforcing improvements of the 1990s are getting the chance to be unmistakably run of the mill. This example may assemble the level of fortifying that delegate's inclusion in future years. Associations also repay pioneers who empower the overall public they lead, thusly enabling general agent fortifying; in any case, less affiliations acknowledge the open way to demonstrate to pioneers proper methodologies to effectively use the power they have Mossholder [6].

### **Sources of power**

At the focuses when a large number of individuals consider control, their brains go quickly to the power that High-level pioneers apply from their positions on the legitimate pecking demand. Regardless, control interfaces far past the formal ace that starts from a title (or from having corner office with a view). Pioneers at all levels have section to control; reliably that power goes unrecognized or underuti-

lized. Past research here has seen seven bases of urge that pioneers may use Barcharach [1].

The power/constrain of position is the formal ace that gets from a man's title or position in a social event or an affiliation.

i. The power/compel of offer is the effect that is made by a pioneer's style or persona.

ii. The power/drive of associations is the impact that pioneers augment through their formal and agreeable systems both inside and outside of their connections/connections.

iii. The power/force of information is the control that is created utilizing confirmation passed on to make a conflict.

iv. The power/force of dominance is the effect that starts from making and bestowing particular learning (or the impression of data).

v. The power force of teach is the ability to approve individuals for powerlessness to fit in with rules or goals.

vi. The force of reward is the capacity to see or compensate individuals for holding quick to rules or wishes.

Pioneers can be more compelling when they underline the force of connections and the force of data, and furthermore build up their other accessible bases of force Casteel [2]. Methodologies for utilizing power viably include: Making connections a need. Distinguishing the general population with whom one needs to set up or builds a relationship. One's capacity to utilize the force of connections will be traded off in the event that one is not interfacing with the perfect individuals. Allocating enough time and vitality into the current connections, looking to understand others better and recognize the necessities of others with a specific end goal to fabricate the social capital required to impact others now and later on. Repairing harmed relationships and the picture others may have of you and additionally searching for approaches to restore trust with others through up close and personal interaction and the sharing of honest feedback Casteel [2].

### Organizational Politics

The term politics is gotten from the Greek word “legislative or authoritative issues” which suggests a city or state. It was initially utilized by Aristotle (384–322) in his book *POLITICS* to mean the issues of Greek city or state. In his view, man is a political creature who by cooperating with another or more people passes on a relationship called political. Pfeffer [7] frames that politics is on a very basic level the fight for spots of constrain and effect by which the general population who win as to putting away such positions in the overall public positions can settle on choices that affect the lives of each nearby inside the nation. By proposal, politics can be cleaned by all people in both governments and corporations/organizations with the goal to fight for power, influence, strife, exchanging, deal, affirmation and accord. Along these lines, there are two sorts of administrative issues, to be specific: state politics and legitimate administrative issues. Here, we will focus essentially on definitive a politics Pfeffer [7]. We have seen as old as history there is already politics inside an organization and this is continue throughout.

Various leveled/hierarchical authoritative issues relates to practices that are outside those in which the connection has taken a specific position for or against, the practices are required to get prideful and singular terminations that are against the fruitions of others in the affiliation. Various leveled administrative issues may concentrate on the objectives of social occasions and moreover people and they may well consolidate hones that are harming to the relationship with everything considered. They have each one of the stores of being unavoidable however in the interim there are wide varieties from relationship to association. Moral issues much of the time go to the fore and exchanging is a fundamental thought in conclusive authoritative/legislative issues Collins [4].

Recently, research suggests that political matters of this kind are a standard subject of examination and that the most relentless issues are interdepartmental coordination, plan of pro, and types of progress or

exchanges. A normal concern is the movement of a less arranged individual in light of bias. Trademark in this and different others politicized conditions are the impacting of execution assessments, firmly for oneself and conflictingly for contenders, and the influencing of master assignments, as between one work union and another or among head and subordinate Mossholder [6]. In practice the typical master and slave type of politic affairs happened in the modern time.

It is fundamental to outline that various leveled legislative/political issues wind up being more certain and more basic for the person at each bigger measure of organization as the resistance persuades the chance to be unmistakably rougher. The going with table suggests that strategies utilized in addition change with association level and the sorts of individuals who are productive lawmakers are to some degree unmistakable. There is satisfactory affirmation that essential decisions at the levels of the affiliations may well be affected politically. For instance, new affiliation zone might be influenced by the yearnings of top individuals regarding where they may need to live or visit. It makes the inclination that such a reason may affect the region of an association’s affected the territory of numerous exercises which today wound up being pallid elephant amplifies, all in attempt to satisfy certain interests Collins [4]. In reality the more dominant and superior prevails moreover it’s a numbers game. This is the result of homogeneous affiliations of employees across organization.

Factor influencing Leadership, Power and Politics.

The political conduct of individuals in the association is impact by collection of components. These components can be broadly classified into individual and hierarchical variables.

**Singular/individual Factors:** There are solitary elements where individuals play governmental issues to satisfy their own particular needs. These individual or individuals needs take after to get control for control and to effect essential administration system of the affiliation. The point of such individuals



is to assemble the scope of their impact Casteel [2]. They endeavor to keep up power as it gets singular needs and fulfill wishes. In associations, individuals play governmental issues as they have extraordinary aching and high need of getting force. Such sorts of individuals are basically internals and self-watched people. There are various individuals who play hierarchical legislative issues in light of their longing of quick accomplishment in life at any cost.

**Organizational/Hierarchical Factors:** There are a segment of the authoritative elements that impact the general population to play governmental issues in the association. These components are:

**Restricted Resources in the association:** When there are obliged resources in the association then every individual in the association needs perfect resources. It realizes making individuals getting associated with themselves in governmental issues to get the best good position of the appointment of advantages Cleggs [3].

**Elucidation of restricted resources:** The understanding of constrained resources like position, power and advancement et cetera in the association makes individuals partake in the governmental issues. The individuals whose requirements for such resources feels that they may be prevented from claiming such resources amid the time spent course of advantages therefore they play governmental issues in the association Cleggs [3].

**Instability in basic leadership;** There are a couple people who misuse the condition where there is defenselessness and unclearness in basic leadership on account of misty standards and arrangements.

**Execution appraisal:** The general population tend to play governmental issues in the association when execution evaluation and its outcome are subjective, subjective and unclear Cleggs [3].

**Elite weight:** The general population plays governmental issues when they are maintained with predominant weight. The administrative issues playing in the association gets the opportunity to be appraised to pressurize the directorate to heave flipside

control and lower the implementation target Cleggs [3].

**Choice creation culture:** Democratic and participative basic leadership culture of the association is furthermore at hazard to hierarchical governmental issues as every individual needs to enhance his/her essentialness and starting their gives feeling on vital and fundamental matter Cleggs [3].

Societal Impact of Leadership, Power and Politics

i. Unemployment: Organizations influence by bad internal politics is the reason for unemployment and unequal dispersion of wealth. The methodology of enrollment is controlled by the most persuasive political groups in the organization, the idea of legitimacy and effectiveness can't be accomplished Casteel [2].

ii. Loss of ultimate Goal: The objective set by authority in arrangement of organization is harmed by organizational politics. For the most part out in the open organization the reason for open welfare can't be accomplished affected by individual interest groups Emerson [5].

iii. Performance weight and Stress: The general population plays governmental issues when they are maintained with unrivaled weight. The legislative issues playing in the association gets the opportunity to be evaluated to pressurize expert to pull backside control and lower the implementation target. This will realize various broken practices and impact the quality of accomplices of association Collins [4].

iv. Pessimism use of resources: Organizational successes rely on assets and resources it has. At the point when these assets are botched the target which organization is trying to accomplish gets to be distinctly harder. Bad politics and nonattendance of agreement inside organization prompts to unbeneficial utilization of rare assets Collins [4].

v. Demotivation: Individuals require a protected and urging condition to render their aptitudes and work. The execution of organization is the key pointer for guaranteeing this condition however when organization portrays the photo of vulnerability and

confusion people are demotivated to work in such conditions Suchner [8].

### Conclusion

Leadership, power and politics are very difficult to be separated now a days. This is because they are the result of globalization, diversity and multicultural migration around the world. Organization is institution where employees and employers get together for a common vision and mission but in reality it's a mirage. This is because it's difficult to find a better place of work where employee can apply their knowledge, skills and abilities. As organization runs by people with different diverse background and inclination may have different management style. This serve as a big challenge for followers if not challenger inside the organization. It will remain to be seen on what could be the next journey of leadership, power and politics as the movement of control and authority is not perpetual nor lifetime in nature.

Recognizing the general population with whom one needs to build up or build up a relationship. One's capacity to utilize the force of relationships will be bargained on the off chance that one is not associating with the ideal individuals. Allocating time and vitality into the current relationships, aspiring to comprehend others better and recognize the necessities of others with a specific end goal to build the social capital required to impact others now and later on i.e. in future. Repairing harmed relationships and the public image others may have of you and in addition searching for approaches to restore trust with others through eye to eye association and the sharing of legitimate feedback Suchner [8]. In the end everything is about relationship and how you deal with people around you is what matters the most.

### Recommendation

The following are part of the opinionated strategies projected in order to achieve competitive position in any organization. It may look easy than said than done but it is very important to try in order to see if it works or not. On top of leadership, power and politics we have to understand that everything

has its end. In the end there will be a new beginning that will start for a better future ahead. Tough times helps leader to stand still and work on their dreams into reality.

a) Expert impact/effect on the point in time and place of the bartering endeavors so as these situations are chosen to boost your objectives. As a rule, it is prudent to deal in your home domain;

b) It is an attractive bartering strategy to mask your actual advantages for whatever length of time that conceivable; to be excessively enthusiastic for a given consequence might abandon you at a local impediment with respect to other associated contemplations;

c) Spurt for the moon at first so that one can then resolve for less yet don't use this system on numerous occasions with a comparative person;

d) Identify any shortcomings that enemies may have and persistently take a shot at and announce them;

e) Where the restriction comprises of an approximately gathered coalition attempt to call attention to the distinctions inside the coalition and any regular interests you have with every part, consequently endeavoring to separate and prevail;

f) Establish collusions with bosses, companions, and subsidiaries/support staff so when required they can be numbered to be on your side;

g) Select subsidiaries/support who are able as well as solid, tried and true and, most importantly, they should be steadfast;

h) Do not get yourself in a position of relying upon a foe's capacity: if you are not capable in a region, secure your own specific ace and figure out how to develop his or her legitimacy;

i) Do not hurt another person who is or may well be in a position to convey requital

j) Do not effectively estrange or outrage previous associates when leaving a site; extensions that have been seared might be required unpredictably Cleggs [3].

Leadership, power and politics will be there in any organization as they maybe the past, current

and future of management style. Their elements will be any organization and it is up to the people who lead by example on how it can be done ethi-

cally, legally and professionally. Overall, it leads to a direction which is moving forward if not backward.

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## **POOR AGRO-TOURISM DEMAND AS A RESULT OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS**

**Abstract:** In the developed world, a visit to the farm is an activity that people practice for recreational purposes and from year to year has increased. But this is not happening even in less developed countries or countries that are developing. Such a case is the Republic of Kosovo in which the quite attractive phenomenon “agro-tourism”, we do not encounter or we encounter very little. So, a study was conducted to see which are the factors that are affecting the poor agro-touristic demand. Since residents of rural areas have the opportunity to generate income at a more satisfactory level and improve living conditions through agro-tourism activities, our study focused on one of the areas where the opportunity for agro-tourism development is more convenient – Dukagjini. To reach the research results, a questionnaire was developed with several questions on the identified problem, data from the research were analyzed by constructed tables and data processing by correlation analysis and variance analysis with the ANOVA model.

**Keywords:** agro-tourism, demand, economic development.

### **1. Introduction**

With the assumption that farmers organize tourism activities on their farms, we can begin this study by making sure that farmers are doing so in order to increase their family income, engage family members, to use their land better and expand their existing business. From here we may wonder why this is not happening to Kosovo, why farmers are reluctant to do so and why are not agro-tourism consumers still not interested in farm tourism visits? Answers to these questions we will find in the following of this paper.

Considering one of the fast ways of developing and expanding farms, we treated this as a topic of great interest, when we consider the fact that the western part of Kosovo is one of the most favorable areas for the

exercise of agro-tourism activities. The advantageous position of these spaces to conduct agricultural and tourism activities at one time should be seen as a motivation for farmers, but when we consider the small work that responsible institutions are doing to support areas of such interest, then we can understand that it is difficult to achieve very much with own initiatives. Much more work should be done from central and local public institutions, in order to create conditions in rural areas and to raise awareness of the potential customer for the values and recreational opportunities offered by agro-tourism farms. So, in the absence of this, we can conclude that: consumer incomes, its education, agro-touristic farm distance from urban centers, low quality of service on the agro-touristic farm and its

poor portfolio, and lack of economic ties of potential consumers with the village are a factor of poor agro-touristic demand. According to Sznajder M., Przeborska L., and Scrimgeour F., education, income and lifestyle are just some of the elements that affect the agro-tourist for realizing out farm visits in the quality of the tourist. Tourists are an indispensable element in the functioning of agro-tourism farms and thanks to their funding it is possible to practice the activities in those farms. This is because by visiting farms and buying products and services there, it helps to develop farms (expanding farm operations, increasing farm incomes, increasing long-term sustainability of agricultural businesses, raising awareness of local agricultural products and the creation of new farm income sources for family members) (Dan Bernardo, Luc Valentin, and John Leatherman-Agritourism: [1]). From here we can conclude that the role of agricultural farms in overall development is great if the activities within it are seen as a chain of development from a simple farm to an enterprise with various activities within it, thus creating an agribusiness system Musabelliu B. [4, P. 16–18].

## 2. Metodology

For the purpose of the study the relevant literature for this study was reviewed, then a questionnaire

was created with some questions closely related to the topic discussed and 30 persons interviewed as possible agro-tourism consumers, of whom only 26 provided valid feedback for our study. 24 of the customers were male and 2 of them were female, with an average age of 47 years.

Data from the research have been collected in a separate table by extracting the results of the given responses and the data processing is done by analysis of correlation and variance analysis through the ANOVA statistical model. The hypothesis raised in this study should clarify whether the elements associated with the above demographic factors are responsible for the poor demand for agro-tourism services.

## 3. Results and Discussion

The research conducted by the survey showed that the factors that mostly affect the demand for agro-tourism activities and services is poor are: the bad way, lack of information on agro-tourism, lack of promotion for agro-touristic activities and information for conditions in agro-tourism farms. The processing of data to clarify the raised hypothesis is based on the answers to the question of what are the obstacles affecting consumers to visit a farm that offers agro-tourism services:

Table 1. – Obstacles to visit an agro-touristic farm

Value.	Variab.	Lack of money	I don't know if it is worth it	Distance from the farm	Lack of vehicles	The bad way	Lack of information on agr.	Doesn't have promo.	Doesn't have inf. for agr. farms	No service is known	Information for the conditions
0		7	7	4	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
1		6	17	16	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
2		6	2	4	0	19	7	6	14	9	4
3		7	0	2	4	2	19	20	11	17	22
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>

Source: author

In Table 1 we see answers provided by respondents from which we can understand the reasons why farms are rarely visited by tourists, justifying the realization of this study and encouraging discussion of such issues even though these are just some of

the reasons (perhaps the main) why farms are rarely visited or not visited at all.

Below we present the relationship existing between the elements included in (Table 1):

Table 2. – Correlation analysis

	Lack of money	I don't know if it is worth it	Distance from the farm	Lack of vehicles	The bad way	Lack of information on agr.	Doesn't have promo.	Doesn't have inf. For agr. farms	No service is known.	Information for the conditions
Lack of money	1									
I don't know if it is worth it	-0.45617	1								
Distance from the farm	-0.63117	<b>0.952882</b>	1							
Lack of vehicles	<b>0.714545</b>	-0.06268	<b>-0.36179</b>	1						
The bad way	-0.73994	-0.23525	-0.05459	<b>-0.59527</b>	1					
Lack of information on agr.	0.386494	-0.7591	-0.59824	-0.32928	0.008666	1				
Doesn't have promo.	0.428393	-0.7305	-0.5794	-0.29938	-0.06175	<b>0.99737</b>	1			
Doesn't have inf. For agr. farms	-0.16385	-0.77233	-0.55401	-0.56286	0.683333	0.728245	0.676838	1		
No service is known	<b>0.282138</b>	<b>-0.80976</b>	<b>-0.62963</b>	<b>-0.39157</b>	<b>0.170808</b>	<b>0.985946</b>	<b>0.971245</b>	<b>0.832092</b>	1	
Information for the conditions	0.494685	-0.6728	-0.54021	-0.24471	-0.18117	0.980748	0.992321	0.580875	<b>0.93434</b>	1

Source: author

Based on the table above, there is a positive correlation between the issues raised, such as: “the distance from the farm” stands in relation to the statements “I do not know whether it is worth It”, also the coefficient shows the relation between the “lack of vehicle

and the lack of money and the distance from the farm” and so on as in the table above. The strongest relation between Columns 6 and 7 (0.99737) is lack of information on agro-tourism and there is no state promotion for this type of activity.

Table 3.– Variance analysis

<b>Anova: Single Factor</b>				
<b>Summary</b>				
<b>Groups</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Sum</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Lack of money	4	26	6.5	<b>0.333333</b>
I don't know if it is worth it	4	26	6.5	<b>57.66667</b>
Distance from the farm	4	26	6.5	<b>41</b>
Lack of vehicles	4	26	6.5	110.3333
The bad way	4	26	6.5	73.66667
Lack of information on agr.	4	26	6.5	80.33333
Doesn't have promo	4	26	6.5	89
Doesn't have inf. For agr. farms	4	26	6.5	<b>49.66667</b>
No service is known	4	26	6.5	<b>67</b>
Information for the conditions	4	26	6.5	110.3333

Source: author

Based on the summary table of ANOVA we see that the variation (or probability distribution) is 0.333 representing the lack of money as a fact affecting the consumer; 41 – represents the distance of urban areas

from the farm; 49.666 – represents the other factor related to the lack of information on agro-tourism farms. These data are sufficient to substantiate our allegations in raising the problem (hypothesis).

Table 4.– Probability Analysis

<b>Anova</b>						
<b>Source of Variation</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P-value</b>	<b>F crit</b>
Between Groups	0	9	0	0	1	2.210697
Within Groups	2038	30	67.93333			
Total	2038	39				

Source: author

The results evidenced above represent the value of P which is 1 and gives us the right to confirm the given result. The result is functional, which means 100% correct, since the value F is zero. Therefore, we can say that some of the main factors that determine the tourists visit to the farm are closely related to lack of money, lack of information on agro-tourism farms and distance from the farm.

### Conclusions

During our research work on the issues raised in this study, we have drawn some conclusions that we are presenting in the following:

– Agro-tourism consumers are not encouraged to visit farms that provide agro-tourism services because road infrastructure is still poor and hinders access to rural areas. Public sector units represent the main infrastructure operators and builders of the tourism industry (Gorica, K. Menaxhimi i Turizmit të Qendrueshëm, [3, P. 300]) and in this aspect we find stagnation.

– In the absence of information on agro-tourism farms, agro-tourism consumers continue to use other tourist alternatives rather than visits to farms.

– If public institutions, responsible for creating business conditions, do not promote agro-tourism activities in the country and do not design agro-tourism informants, then the number of visits to agro-tourism farms will remain small.

– The severe economic situation in the country and the low living standard is another factor which

makes the number of visits to agro-tourism farms low.

– Tourism and recreational education is a basic element for consumers (tourists). In our case it turns out that there is not yet a tourist culture in general and less agro-touristic.

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### REQUEST FOR DISMISSAL OF INDICTMENT

**Abstract:** The position of the defendant in the criminal proceedings is determined by his right to defence and other legal rights. The right to defence of the defendant leads to a debate and an equal position with the prosecutor and enables him to represent his interests throughout the criminal proceedings. The request for dismissal of the indictment is one of the forms of his defence in the preliminary criminal proceedings.

When the state prosecutor creates conviction on the basis of evidence obtained in the preliminary criminal proceedings that a particular person has committed a certain criminal offense and when that conviction achieves the degree of veracity, he shall file the indictment with the competent court. The Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo provides for an initial hearing before the main hearing (Article 245, 285). The initial hearing is the first phase of the indictment review. The review of the indictment charges by the court includes the indictment that enables the defendant to be protected from unfounded charges. However, it must be borne in mind that any appearance in the court, i.e. at the initial hearing, is psychologically damaging to the defendant, especially if it becomes unfounded. Such a state may be reached due to the omissions and professional mistakes of the state prosecutor, the failure of the investigation, or the neglect of circumstances which, according to the laws in force, prohibit the conduct of criminal proceedings.

**Keywords:** request for dismissal of indictment, indictment, review of indictment, CCRK (Criminal Code of Republic of Kosovo), CPCK (Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo).

#### **Introduction**

The study is a result of research work and judicial practice in the function of building the rule of law in the Republic of Kosovo. The principle of the rule of law is undoubtedly one of the most important and essential principles for any state and democratic society.

Creating an independent judiciary power is a prerequisite for a free democratic society. The independence of the judiciary should be much more noticeable than that of the other two powers, it must be complete, so that this power can truly accomplish its function. A judge may carry out his or her mission

only if he or she is subject only to the law, i.e. the law that is in force at the time when he or she judges.

In the case of legal regulation of criminal proceedings, and in the case of its implementation by the procedural bodies, lawmakers and prosecuting authorities, there are two very important requirements (tendencies) for society and the individual: the requirement for efficiency of criminal proceedings and human rights protection requirements. The tendency for the protection of human rights requires that citizens who are subject to criminal procedures, and who are perhaps innocent, may not be subject to restriction of liberty, defence or to conviction.

Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo explicitly foresaw the defendant's right to petition for dismissal of the indictment [20, article 250]. Thus, the request to dismiss the indictment is an act of review of the indictment [21, 651].

The paper will contain: the notion (definition) of the request for dismissal of the indictment, the legal and historical aspect of the request for dismissal of the indictment, the grounds and legal grounds for filing the request for dismissal of the indictment, as well as its practical application in judicial practice.

### **Research Material and Methods**

During the study, I used various scientific and professional sources, including university textbooks, scientific papers and articles, analyses, statistical data, domestic and international constitutional and legal acts of the respective field, and in particular judicial practice in the Republic of Kosovo.

The study was carried out with various scientific methods, which are typical for scientific research of social and humanitarian sciences, namely procedural criminal law.

### **Discussion**

#### **Notion of the Request for Dismissal of Indictment**

In the theory of criminal procedural law, it is explained that the request for dismissal of the indictment is reached in different ways. Some theorists give the definition of the request for dismissal of the

indictment, while others, however, explains the content of this institute without giving a definition.

Theorists of the procedural law of the old Yugoslavia define the objection of the indictment as "a special remedy by which the accused reaches to the competent court to decide on the grounds of the indictment" [3, 372]. Similar ideas are also represented by other authors. According to them, the objection of the indictment is a defendant's request where the court decides whether the charge is admissible and whether the prosecutor addressed the indictment to the competent court [9, 349–350].

The request for dismissal of the indictment by some theorists is defined in descriptive form. First, the difference is made between the request for dismissal of the indictment and the appeal, and then the content of the request is defined. The difference between the request for dismissal of the indictment and the appeal is as follows: the accused has the right to challenge the indictment, but not the right of appeal. The indictment is not a court decision, but an act of one party which is opposed by the other party. Therefore, for these reasons, the request for dismissal of the indictment is considered a special legal remedy [16, 254]. When defining the content of the request, the persons authorized to file the request, indictment charges that may be challenged, respectively, cannot be challenged, the form of filing the objection, and what can be requested through objection. The request for dismissal of the indictment is an act of review of the indictment and is provided as a defendant's right, as well as a way of defending him in the proceedings [4, 255].

Most authors agree that the objection of the indictment is a special legal remedy filed against the indictment acts in order to examine the admissibility of the indictment and that the court decides on the request for dismissal of the indictment. Therefore, the request for dismissal of the indictment may be defined as a separate legal remedy by which the court conducts the investigation of the charge, which consists in considering the existence of procedural

assumptions and eliminating procedural concerns for the conduct of criminal proceedings.

### **Charge Review Importance**

The concept of the rule of law is quite complex and multifaceted. It includes the whole set of legal and political principles that ensure the rule of law in society [12, 190]. The purpose of the rule of law is to affirm and provide legal security of the people, their equality before the law, the effective protection of all their freedoms and rights through independent and impartial courts [12, 191].

Today, provision of justice is closely related to judicial power [10, 115; 11, 198; 17, 70]. Judicial act differs from the legislative one due to the content. The judicial act is essentially a legal act supplemented by a public official – the judge, as a logical consequence of finding if there is or is not a violation of objective law [10, 126].

The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo has made efforts and concrete steps to sanction the principles of the rule of law, which constitute the essence of democracy [12, 193]. Kosovo has implemented the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which, according to local and international experts, is considered contemporary and in accordance with European standards for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. An important principle for human rights is the equality of the parties, embodied in Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [22, article 6]. Thus, under the CPCK, the prosecutor and the defence have equal rights during the initial hearing.

Criminal law is concerned with those behaviours that violate or threaten with criminal law the protected goods [1, 202]. A criminal offense is always human action, without getting deeper in its assessment through the criminal law in the norms system [2, 127; 1, 203].

Here, first of all, two methods are intertwined: the method of human action ontologically, as a real phenomenon in the world, and the method of human existence from the normative point of view, from which

it is directed and guided. Human action itself contains three elements: human behaviour, the consequences of behaviour, and the causal connection between behaviour and consequences [8, 192; 6, 139; 18, 133].

To be a punishable human behaviour must necessarily fulfil certain assumptions that represent the attributes of action. Action is factually the core, the backbone, which connects to other elements. Thus, since there is no criminal law without a criminal offense, there is also no criminal offense without action [14, 129; 15, 90].

The review of the indictment in accordance with the CPCK at the initial hearing is carried out with the participation of the relevant procedural entities. Thus, during the initial hearing, the defendant has the right to file a request for dismissal of the indictment, which guarantees no violation of human dignity [23, article 23].

### **Charge Review Methods**

Based on the results of the investigation or on the grounds of the results of the pre-trial proceedings, the authorized prosecutor decides whether to file an indictment and send the same to the court. If an indictment is filed, this does not mean that the defendant has to appear in court, that is, at the main hearing. It is necessary to carry out the review of the charge. The review consists in examining whether the offense is defined in order to meet the conditions provided by the Criminal Procedure Code for the main trial. In other words, it is considered whether the participation of the defendant in the main trial is grounded according to the charge.

There are two systems to review the reasoning of bringing the defendant to the main trial, namely two methods to review the charge: 1. *ex officio* review and 2. review according to defendant's request.

#### **Ex Officio Charge Review**

This type of review is a review method of the charge by the court in any criminal case, by conducting an evaluation of investigation in the form of pre-trial jurisdiction without the defendant's request. That is, the court reviews *ex-officio* whether bring-

ing the defendant to the main hearing is reasonable based on the results of the investigation. If the judge evaluates [20, article 242] as justified, then it makes a decision to send the concrete criminal case to the main hearing, otherwise it decides to terminate the criminal proceedings [20, article 253].

### **Charge Review According to Defendant's Request**

It is a charge review method by which the judge [20, article 253] assesses the results of the investigation and justification of bringing the defendant to the main trial, based on the defendant's objection [20, article 250].

The defendant assesses whether he will file a request for dismissal of the indictment or not, whether or not he will seek or not seek the review of the charge.

### **Request for Dismissal of Indictment under Positive Law**

#### **Request Submission**

The CPOK foresees an initial hearing before the main hearing [20, article 245]. The initial hearing is the first phase of the indictment review. The review of the indictment acts including the indictment by the court enables the defendant to be protected from unfounded allegations.

At the initial hearing the defendant may file a request for dismissal of the indictment on the grounds of: 1. the offense charged is not a criminal offense; 2. there are circumstances which exclude criminal liability; 3. the period of statutory limitation has passed; 4. There is insufficient evidence to substantiate a well-grounded suspicion that the defendant has committed the criminal offense for which he is charged in the indictment [20, article 250].

Also, at the initial hearing the defendant may file objections to the evidence set out in the indictment, based on the following reasons: 1. the evidence was not legally taken by the police, the state prosecutor or other governmental body; 2. Evidence conflicts with the rules from Chapter XVI of the CPOK; 3. has an articulated basis for the court to consider the evidence as essentially unreliable [20, article 249].

The state prosecutor should be given the opportunity to respond to the request either verbally or in writing [20, article 250]. The single trial judge or presiding trial judge gives the state prosecutor a period of one week to file a written response to the objection of evidence or request for dismissal of the indictment [20, article 251].

However, instead of responding to the request for dismissal of the indictment, the state prosecutor may file an amended indictment [20, article 251 and 252]. When submitting a request for dismissal of an indictment, the principle *beneficium cohaesionis* shall apply if there is objective connectivity. This principle, as a rule, applies to the proceedings in relation to legal remedies.

Some authors conclude that the content of the objection is implied. According to the legal nature, the defendant in the request should clarify and specify the reasons for the objection of the indictment, as well as present his proposals [16, 508]. The grounds on which the indictment act is challenged are explicitly provided [20, article 250].

### **Procedure Regarding the Request for Dismissal of the Indictment**

The procedure regarding the request for dismissal of the indictment is conducted during the initial hearing [20, article 245] before a single trial judge or presiding trial judge [20, article 253] before the basic competent court [24, article 11].

The single trial judge or presiding trial judge shall render a decision to dismiss the indictment and terminate the criminal proceedings when it finds that: 1. the offense charged with the defendant does not constitute a criminal offense; 2. there are circumstances which exclude criminal liability; 3. The period of statutory limitation has expired, the offense is included in amnesty or apology, or there are other circumstances which hinder prosecution; 4. There is insufficient evidence to substantiate a well-grounded suspicion that the defendant has committed the criminal offense for which he is charged in the indictment.

In the case of taking the decision to dismiss the indictment, the single trial judge or presiding trial judge shall not be bound by the legal qualification of the criminal offense as filed by the state prosecutor in the indictment [20, article 253].

Regarding the right of the state prosecutor to be given the opportunity to respond to the request verbally or in written, there are conciliatory concepts of the criminal procedural law authors [3, 375].

### **Limits of the Request for Dismissal of the Indictment**

The Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo explicitly provides limits regarding the review of the indictment [20, article 253]. Thus, the single trial judge or presiding trial judge shall render a decision on the dismissal of the indictment and the termination of criminal proceedings only if the request is strongly based on the provision of Article 253 of the CPCR.

According to the authors, the defendant in the request should state the reasons for the objection of the indictment and, in connection with this, attach to the request material facts and evidence. For the defendant, the formal nature of the request is not very important, but its content. The request is a cause for the court to consider the indictment in its entirety [16, 254].

However, there are authors who oppose the aforementioned concept. They think that if the request for dismissal of the indictment represents the defendant's right as a way of challenging the charge, then it is reasonable for the indictment to be reviewed only in the extent of the objection, namely only for the reasons of the objection, and not entirely. If the defendant does not fully object the indictment, then it is considered that he has partially agreed with the indictment [7, 30–31].

However, in cases where the request is unclear, I consider that the analogy should be applied. The court, the state prosecutor and the police, who participate in the criminal procedure, are obliged to accurately and completely prove the facts that are important for the lawful decision. Under the provisions of the Code, the court, the state prosecutor

and the police participating in the criminal proceedings, with the utmost care and with the utmost professional commitment and with the same care to prove the facts against the defendant as well as the ones in his favour and, before the commencement of the proceedings and during its development, allow the defendant and his defence counsel to use all the facts and evidence in favour of the defendant [20, article 7].

The definition of a criminal offense must be precisely defined and interpreted by analogy. In the case of ambiguity, the definition of the offense is interpreted in favour of the person against whom the criminal procedure is conducted [19, Article 2.3].

Regarding the definition of criminal offense, Prof. PhD Ismet Salihu states that "*the offense consists of four basic elements and that: 1. Human action, 2. Illegality, 3. Determinability of a criminal offense in the law, and 4. The criminal responsibility of the perpetrator (guilt)*" [13, 182].

Any offense to be considered as a criminal offense must possess in a cumulative manner all these four elements that we have mentioned. All of these elements together constitute the anatomy of the offense. At the same time, these elements define the so-called general figure of the offense. Therefore, if you miss one of these elements, the offense cannot exist.

From the abovementioned reasons, we can conclude that, based on the request filed, the indictment is always considered as an entirety. However, the views of the authors regarding the review of the indictment as an entirety, or only the part of the objection presented in the request, are separate. There are authors who think that the court should decide only for the offense that is challenged by the request, while other criminal offenses are not touched [5, 190–196]. On the contrary, there are authors who think that the indictment should be considered in entirety if the defendant objects with a request [16, 508]. This is in fact the most acceptable viewpoint.

### **Decisions Related to the Objection of the Indictment**

The procedure relating to the request for dismissal of the indictment is conducted in front of a single judge or single presiding trial judge. For each request for dismissal of an indictment, the single trial judge or presiding trial judge shall render a decision to dismiss the indictment and terminate the criminal proceedings when it finds that: 1. the offense charged with the defendant does not constitute a criminal offense; 2. there are circumstances which exclude criminal liability; 3. The period of statutory limitation has expired, the offense is included in amnesty or apology, or there are other circumstances which hinder prosecution; 4. There is insufficient evidence to substantiate a well-grounded suspicion that the defendant has committed the criminal offense for which he is charged in the indictment [20, article 253]. However, the single trial judge or presiding trial judge shall render a reasoned written decision with which he refuses the request for dismissal of the indictment [20, article 250.3]. Each party may file a complaint against this ruling within a period of 5 days from the receipt of the written ruling. An appeal against the decision of the Basic Court is addressed to the Court of Appeals [20, Article 374.1.3].

The Court of Appeals shall render a decision based on the appeal and proposals submitted [20, article 413]. The decision of the Appeal Court panel must contain the reasoning for the decision taken. The Court of Appeals may, when deciding on an appeal, dismiss the appeal as inadmissible or due to statutory limitations, reject it as unfounded, approve the appeal and amend the decision, or annul, and, if necessary, return the case for retrial.

### **Conclusions**

Courts, in criminal proceedings, generally have to support their work on the law. Positions of judicial practice are not, in principle, a source of justice, but for the realization of legal security, the stability of judicial practice is important for the resolution of the same and similar issues.

The Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo defines the rules of criminal procedure that are mandatory for the work of courts, state prosecution and other participants in criminal proceedings. By this Code, rules are laid down to ensure that no innocent person shall be punished and the equality of the parties be guaranteed, as embodied in Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights. In this context, an initial hearing is also envisaged where the prosecutor and the defence have equal rights during the initial hearing. According to the CPCK, the single trial judge or presiding trial judge shall render a decision to dismiss the indictment and terminate the criminal procedure or issue a ruling rejecting the request. In a concrete situation, although it is in the discretion of the judge to decide what decision it will take, however, the trial judge is obliged to act according to the positive provisions, which means that if the request for dismissal of the indictment is in accordance with complete with positive provisions, then he must make a ruling to dismiss the indictment.

The request for dismissal of the indictment is not a remedy, in fact it is a special legal remedy, on the basis of which the court reviews the legal basis for bringing the defendant to the initial hearing. The request for dismissal of the indictment is the most effective method of review of the indictment as opposed to the ex officio charge review, since the verification of the legal basis of the charge is not made on any legal-criminal matter, but only when it is necessary. Fear that the request for dismissal of the indictment may be misused by the defendant in order to delay the procedure does not exist, as the legal deadlines for filing the request are very short and the case law has proven that the request for dismissal of the indictment does not have this purpose. The submission of the request does not only aim at the termination of criminal proceedings but also the elimination of certain shortcomings in the preliminary criminal proceedings, which contributes to the acceleration and the most effective carrying out of the main trial. Therefore, we also think that this institution reacts

to its existence, despite the fact that there is a minimal number of cases in judicial practice where the criminal proceedings have been terminated as a result of the request for dismissal of the indictment. However, the request contributes to better carrying out of the pre-trial criminal procedure, as procedural barriers are eliminated and procedural prerequisites are considered for the unhindered carrying out of the main hearing.

In addition, review of the indictment by challenging the indictment avoids the unjustified appearance of the defendant at the main trial, respectively the consequences of the defendant. The carrying out of the main trial would create harmful psychological consequences to the defendant and these harmful consequences would lead to a concern of the defendant's family relations and the environment where the defendant lives and operates.

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## **BICAMERALISM AS THE BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY IN THE STATE**

**Abstract:** this Article analyzes the issues of development and improvement of Democracy in the context of the activity of two-chamber Parliaments.

**Keywords:** democracy, two-chamber Parliaments, Bicameralism.

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## **БИКАМЕРАЛИЗМ КАК ОСНОВА ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ДЕМОКРАТИИ В ГОСУДАРСТВЕ**

**Аннотация:** В статье анализируются вопросы развития и усовершенствования демократии в контексте деятельности двухпалатных парламентов.

**Ключевые слова:** демократия, двухпалатный парламент, бикамерализм.

**Постановка проблемы.** Понятие демократии является дискуссионным для многих ученых. Какой она должна быть и какие критерии мы можем определить для ее эффективной реализации. Однородных представлений об институте демократии не существует, потому что понятие демократии, ее сущности и содержания открывают широкие возможности для различного толкования этого термина. Если до XIX века понятие демократии рассматривалось исключительно в политическом смысле, то сегодня речь идет о «социальной демократии», «экономической демократии», «индустриальной демократии», «демократизацию политической и правовой системы» [1].

**Не решенные ранее части общей проблемы.** Современные государства и общества сталкиваются с проблемой, как совместить существование сильного государства с демократическими устоями, чтобы государство имело возможность влияния не только на отдельных индивидов, но и на социальные группы. Ввиду того, что однозначного ответа на вопрос какой должна быть демократия нет, часто смысл демократии определяют не столько в контексте обеспечения индивидуальных прав, в первую очередь права политического участия и индивидуальных интересов, как в том, чтобы защитить общее благо сообщества от тех, кто стремится использовать национальные,



общественные и государственные интересы в собственных целях [2].

**Анализ исследований и публикаций.** В статье исследуются публикации касательно вопросов демократии, а также деятельности бикамеральных парламентов. Отдельные аспекты проблематики функционирования демократического устройства государства и деятельности двухпалатных парламентов мы находим как в классических работах Милля Дж. Ст., Дж. Локка, Монтескье, так и в современных исследованиях украинских и зарубежных ученых Sartori J., Погорелова Е., Лейпхарта А., Кисельовой Н. В.

**Формирования целей статьи.** В контексте участия народа в политической жизни, мы ведем речь о таком важном институте, как представительство. Именно парламент и есть тем органом, который мы определяем как общегосударственный, представительный и законодательный.

Органы политического представительства в государственной структуре должны восприниматься большинством граждан как демократические и правовые инстанции, которые созданы демократическим путем. Еще Дж. Локк утверждал, что исключительная легитимность законодательных органов заключается в их близости к народу, то есть в непосредственной подотчетности законодательного органа гражданам. Мы глубоко убеждены, что именно парламент и есть тем органом, который в первую очередь должен пользоваться уважением граждан, так как депутатский корпус формируется путем свободного волеизъявления граждан.

**Изложение основного материала исследования.** На наш взгляд, демократия – это прежде всего демократическое общество и демократическая правовая культура, демократические институты и эффективная система законодательного обеспечения их функционирования, а также возможность реального участия народа в политической жизни.

Верховный Совет Украины, согласно ст. 75 Конституции Украины, является единственным ор-

ганом законодательной власти в Украине. Термин «единственный» выключает неясность и двусмысленность, то есть кроме Парламента в Украине не существует других органов законодательной власти. Вместе с тем, несмотря на огромное значение определения парламента как единственного законодательного органа, данное понятие не содержит характеристики парламента как представительского органа всего народа, хотя понятие общегосударственного представительского органа имеет большое значение и является центром конституционно-правового статуса парламента.

Важным критерием, который определяет представительский государственный орган, является его социальное значение, так как именно с целью законодательного регулирования общественных отношений народ избирает парламент. То есть, главным призванием парламента и есть принятие законов, которые выражают волю народа, представляют народ и воплощают его интересы. Поэтому, большинство современных парламентов наделены не только законодательными функциями. Приоритетной функцией парламентов является представительская функция. Именно в парламенте проявляется определяющее свойство выборного органа – представительский характер. Поэтому особенно важным и непростым вопросом является представительство всесторонних групп интересов. Исследователи считают что с этим заданием более эффективно справляется именно двухпалатный парламент. И это и есть его значительным преимуществом. Фактор представительства разносторонних интересов является фундаментальным аспектом для развития демократического государства. Именно в парламент и есть тем выборным органом, который сублимирует интересы разных слоев населения и в котором сталкиваются разные политические взгляды и позиции. Так как именно в процессе спора рождается государственная воля, которая проявляет себя в форме закона или постановления палаты парламента. Конструктивное противостояние

в ходе принятия общего решения и формирования единой воли, на наш взгляд, лучше чем противостояние после принятия закона, не принятие принятого закона обществом или ж невозможность реализации его норм на практике.

Неоспоримым преимуществом двухпалатной структуры парламента является двойное представительство, что особенно важно для демократии в целом и демократического законодательного процесса, так как представляются интересы не только государства в целом, но и интересы отдельных его регионов.

Оппоненты бикамерализма наводят высказывание С. Крипса о том, что если мы хотим достичь эффективной демократии, то абсолютно невозможно иметь две палаты, которые делят суверенитет государства. Либо вторая палата является представительской, в таком случае она ни что другое как дубликат первой палаты, либо же она не представляет народ в целом и в таком случае она не должна иметь место в действительно демократическом парламенте.

Также мы не можем не учитывать, что существует разный уровень представительства. Верхнюю палату в унитарном государстве мы воспринимаем не только как институцию регионального представительства, но и как инстанцию представительства общенациональных интересов, в отличии от интересов отдельных слоев общества и партийно-корпоративных позиций, которые представляют депутаты и фракции нижней палаты.

Исследуя вопросы демократии, А. Лейпгарт считает двухпалатность признаком плюралистического общества, то есть общества, которое резко поделено на основе религиозных, языковых, идеологических или расовых признаков, что формирует отдельные друг от друга сообщества, которым как раз и подходит модель консенсусной демократии [3].

Со временем бикамеральный парламента может объединить общество, которое разделено на классы. Такие мысли встречаются и касательно

парламента Украины. «Отображение в законодательной деятельности региональных интересов и интересов общин может стать стабилизирующим фактором украинской государственности, реального развития регионов, повышения экономической стабильности как регионов, так и государства. Благодаря этому может быть достигнут более высокий уровень стабильности всей политической системы государства [4].

Бикамеральный парламента способствует сближению демократии, так как существует взаимный контроль палат, что позволяет избежать злоупотреблений со стороны одной палаты. Таким образом, создаются условия для более скрупулезной работы над законопроектами и соответственно принятия политически взвешенных решений. То есть, двухпалатная система способствует также сдерживанию власти. Вторая палата становится своеобразным противовесом первой, сдерживая ее от возможного радикализма. В результате в парламенте происходит балансирование политически противоположных сил, что позволяет лучше согласовывать политические интересы общества в целом.

Проблема бикамерального представительства довольно актуальна в ситуации социально-политического плацдарма, находящегося в трансформации, которая коренным образом изменяется. Эта пробела теоретически была разрешена еще Т. Джефферсоном. Сама идея сословных интересов трансформировалась в идею и практику представительства «иного среза общества», что определяло конструктивную современность сенатских палат. Значительно позже французский либеральный мыслитель XIX столетия Б. Констан, развивая идею в ключе теории разделения властей, обосновал необходимость рассматривать верхнюю палату как отдельную ветвь власти с определенным только ей типом представительства.

Комплексный анализ ценностного фактора представленных этими и другими учеными теоретических изложений и практических соображений

в пользу бикамерализма, принципы формирования его механизмов и конструкций, место и роль в системе распределения власти в XIX веке аккумулировались в конституциях ряда стран: Испании, Италии, Румынии, Нидерландов.

Неким ключом к пониманию являются мысли одного из творцов единой Италии К. Б. Ковура: «политические порядки государства должны быть стабильными, учитывая постоянное движение и непрерывное развитие; но движение и развитие упорядоченное и прогрессивное». Исходя из этого, он делал вывод о необходимости разделения законодательной власти между двумя собраниями, в одном из которых преобладает в качестве движущей силы народный элемент, в то время как в другом пользуется широким влиянием координирующий консервативный элемент [5].

На современном этапе развития демократии и парламентаризма в Украине, украинское общество время от времени активно обговаривает вопросы реформирования действующего парламента и учреждение бикамеральной модели. Дискуссия вокруг бикамеральной или уникамеральной системы парламента актуальна не только для Украины, но и для многих других современных демократий, так как бикамерализм является родовым признаком структуры большинства современных парламентов. Более того, одной из причин возникновения перманентной дискуссии касательно вопросов реформирования парламента является слабая деятельность и жизнеспособность парламента Украины. Именно поэтому, мы и можем говорить о том, что дискуссия касательно учреждения бикамерализма в Украине возникает сразу же после и во время конституционных кризисов, когда обсуждение таких вопросов и тем дает некую надежду повысить эффективность его деятельности, что конечно является достаточно прозрачно, так как реформирование парламента тянет за собой реформирование всей системы государственной власти.

Намерения Украины перейти к двухпалатной системе парламента были подтверждены и всеу-

краинским референдумом, проведенным в апреле 2000 г. Результаты референдума воплотились в проекте Закона Украины «О внесении изменений к Конституции Украины», который согласно с Указом Президента Украины был вынесен на всенародное обсуждение. Но за этим не последовало никакого конкретного проекта реформы.

В Украине дискуссия на тему учреждения бикамерализма открыта, но стиль ее ведения проходить в контексте «за» и «против». Также характерным является подача аргументов касательно «раскола» страны и ее федерализации согласно территориальному принципу.

Здесь стоит отметить то, что в Европе практически не существует двух одинаковых бикамеральных систем, потому что бикамерализм многогранен и он постоянно усовершенствуется. При этом ключевым вопросом является распределение полномочий и сферы ответственности, что также зависит от формы республики, полномочий президента, парламента и правительства.

Украина принадлежит к группе многосегментных государств, главным риском которого, является слабый уровень демократической и общественной консолидации. Правящая вертикаль нестабильна, гражданское общество, как важный институциональный предохранитель, неразвито. Время от времени, в юридической науке звучат высказывания, что бикамерализм вреден для развития демократического общества и опасен для сохранения целостности государства. С этой мыслью сложно согласится, потому что практики современных государств Европы демонстрируют, что существование бикамерализма не имеет негативного влияния на развитие демократических устоев, а на потерю целостности тем более. Мы можем утверждать обратное, что именно двухпалатный парламент способен наиболее эффективно способствовать стабильности политического развития и прозрачности отношений между центром и регионами. А со временем, бикамеральный парламент может объединить расколотое на

классы общество и может служить стабилизирующим фактором украинской государственности, способствовать реальному развитию регионов, повышению экономической стабильности. В подтверждение этого, А. Лейпхарт, рассматривая вопросы об мажоритарной и консенсусной демократии, говорит о том, что двухпалатность – это принадлежность плюралистических обществ, то есть обществ, которые резко разделены на основе религиозных, идеологических, языковых или расовых признаков, что формирует отдельные друг от друга сообщества, для которых и подходит модель консенсусной демократии [6]. А практика современных демократий свидетельствует о высоком уровне демократии в бикамеральных парламентских системах благодаря более длительным и умеренным процедурам принятия решений и более адекватному представительству всех слоев общества в государстве.

Следует отдать должное и такому аспекту формирования демократического общества, который, на наш взгляд, является достаточно важным, а именно, политическая культура общества. Эволюционное развитие демократического общества в государстве, в том числе и в Украине, невозможно без создания гармонично развитого гражданского общества. И именно парламент, посредством своей представительной и выборной природы, должен в первую очередь быть отображением демократических устоев общества.

Следует отметить, что далеко не всегда двухпалатные парламенты функционируют исключительно в высокоразвитых странах, как считает большинство. Часто создание бикамерального парламента – это необходимая реформа для выхода из экономического, политического и демократического кризиса. Практика бикамерализма, как исторического феномена свидетельствует о том, что двухпалатный парламент приносит элементы политической и парламентской стабильности. То есть, вторая палата, ускоряет демократическое и политическое развитие государства.

**Выводы.** Вместе с тем, мы понимаем, что вопросы организационной структуры парламента являются одними из наиболее сложных. Еще Джон Стюарт Милль считал, что проблема формы парламентаризма второстепенна, потому что прежде чем перейти к упорядочению структуры парламента, следует решить другие проблемы конституционного устройства, так как само по себе учреждение второй палаты этих проблем не решит [7]. То есть структура и состав парламента, а также полномочия палат должны соответствовать реальным потребностям и логическому развитию государства и общества.

Анализ процессов бикамерализма, его сущности, становления и ключевых признаков свидетельствует о его значительном уровне адаптации к разным условиям и вызовам современности, состояний политической среды, что постоянно находится в транзите изменений, качественно новых вызовов системы.

Сегодня не существует идеальной теории бикамерализма, вместе с тем, социальная значимость бикамерализма в процессе усиления национальной государственности, экономической интеграции и безопасности, обеспечения политической стабильности и развития демократии в обществе и государстве в целом неоспоримы в контексте преимуществ двухпалатной структуры в качестве сдерживающего фактора демократических аномалий, поспешных, эмоциональных и политически необдуманных решений. Что безусловно позволяет нам говорить о бикамерализме как необходимой составляющей демократического общества, гарантии публичности, прозрачности и защиты интересов и прав меньшинств. Бикамерализм способен учитывать политическую конъюнктуру и объединить интересы всех представителей власти и таким образом обеспечить реальную демократию законодательной ветви власти. Вместе с тем, мы понимаем что, истинная демократия существует только в том обществе, которому присуще ощущение глубокой политической ответственности и гражданства.

У политически малокультурном обществе демократия не может существовать только за счет би-камеральной системы. Только при наличии этой составляющей, представляется возможным вести речь о большем или меньшем демократизме той или иной модели организации парламента.

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