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***UNESCO: arts and culture,
national traditions***

***ЮНЕСКО: культура, искусство,
национальные традиции***

On the Question of the Role of the Russian Language in the Modern World

The role of the Russian language under the current conditions is becoming more and more significant because of constant changes in the country and in the world. The history of development of our planet shows objectively that such a great and unique country as Russia has been and will always be a powerful nation in spite of numerous external challenges. From the earliest times, the Russian language has remained and still remains a language of international communication, by means of which the language barrier is conquered between the representatives of different ethnic groups within the multinational state, while mutual penetration of national cultures only encourages its enrichment and development.

Under the conditions of globalization, it has been several decades since English has been the language of universal communication in the world: literature and documents, scientific forums, political and economic debates of various formats and, of course, the main achievement of the modern time, the Internet with its initial English vocabulary.

The history of humanity shows the opportunity of quite dynamic changes of leadership of this or that language as a means of international communication. In the Ancient World, it was Greek, then, it was followed by Latin in Europe and Arabic in Asia, which hadn't given up their leading positions till the end of the late Middle Ages. In the 19th century, it was French and in the 20th century, it was English. Still, times are changing. Even 20-25 years ago, it was impossible to imagine that in the Russian language there would be guidebooks, signs in shops and banks. This is what happening in the majority of the EU countries, as well as in the touristic zones of a significant

number of Asian countries. Together with English, German and Japanese, there are announcements in the airports in Russian in many countries of the world. It is possible to refer to the creation of a great deal of Russian-speaking websites in the World Wide Web as quite an important change in the position of world languages. Now it is a reality.

Today the Russian language belongs to one of the most widespread languages in the world. According to the number of its speakers, it occupies the fifth place in the world after Chinese, Hindi (and Urdu, which is the closest to it), English and Spanish. According to other investigations, the Russian language holds the third place in the world (more than 500 mln people) after Chinese (more than 1 bln) and English (750 mln). To some extent, the Russian language is studied at universities and schools in more than 140 countries of the world.

Russian is the official or working language of many prestigious world organizations.

The great future of our country, Russia's leading role on the world arena under the conditions of the new configuration of powers and the world's multipolarity, will be followed by a significant growth of importance of the Russian language. In the long view, Russian should be considered as a language of global communications. It is practical to recall of the enormous size of the Earth territory with its multimillion population, which is united by the Russian language. For example, in the USSR epoch, Russian was the main and only language of international communication of the Soviet people, it was studied and spoken in the Eastern Europe countries, and today it still remains the only language of international communication in the post-Soviet space.

It is doubtless that from the past experience it is necessary to borrow powerful mechanisms of development of the civic awareness and the formation of interethnic and interchurch relations of the peoples of our country, paying tribute to the dignity of every nation.

Taking floor at the collective meeting of the Committee on the interethnic relationships and the Committee on the Russian language on the 19th of May 2015, President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin denoted the following.

“The questions of maintenance and development of the Russian language, all the languages of all peoples of our country are of the highest significance for harmonization of interethnic relations, preservation of the civic union and strengthening of the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Russia.

It is unquestionable that the foundation of re-orienting of our multinational culture and relationships between the peoples of Russia into the constructive and positive direction should be a supra-national idea, a nationwide idea. To disclose it, we need the demonstration of all our national diversity.

In our country, there are representatives of 193 nationalities, and all of them speak almost three hundred languages and dialects. It is important to mention here that the writing system of many of these languages was developed only in the USSR with the help of outstanding Russian scholars and linguists. Since 1920 to 1940 fifty nations got their own writing system. Before that time, they had not had it.

It is important to recall the rich traditions of literature translations into the Russian language of books and poetry, the authors of which wrote in their own mother tongue. Thanks to their translations into Russian, these creative works became famous all over the country.

Without exaggerating, it is possible to state the following: such support, a true preservation of national languages as in our country, no one has ever done.”

It is known that the great Russian thinker N. Ya. Danilevsky stated that it is the language that lies in the foundation of each cultural and historical type of a nation, i.e. he considered the language union as the highest criterion denoting the culture of the nation's thinking, and not its geographical union, nor the blood union. If in the ex-Soviet republics a great deal of

people speaks and thinks in Russian, than no administrative documents will be able to change it in one moment.

Most adequate politicians of the CIS acknowledge the historic entity and, together with the national one, objectively supports the equal status of the Russian language. The example of such common sense and the most constructive decision was given by Belorussia, where together with Belorussian the Russian language was recognized as well as the second state language. Unfortunately, against all things Russian, the language including, appear to be several political powers in some ex-USSR countries, but we highlight it, it is only the powers and not the peoples of these countries.

As a rule, attempts to re-write its history, to “forget” the legacy of the previous generations go hand in hand with peanut politics in questions of the status of the Russian language. It is short-sighted to set against oneself the Russian-speaking part of the population and Russia in general and to forget one’s own history. As an objective historic and geopolitical experience of development shows, it is Russia and not the Western countries that is the true strategic partner of most of the ex-USSR countries. Provided that Russia, apart from many other countries, was not draining the countries of their wealth, but investing in these territories all the way, developing the social, economic and cultural part. No one has the right to forget it.

As soon as nations forget their history, they get into the backyards of the world politics! Or appear to be under the external management, i.e. they lose the sovereignty. The sane world is a witness of this phenomenon today.

The current Russian government has a clear understanding that there is no union built on divide, as well as there is no union built on mistrust and confrontation. To confirm it, we set the words of national leader Vladimir Putin. Speaking of interethnic relationships, he declared that “Russia has become a great country thanks to interethnic consent, and can remain a great country if its people and every ethnic group, even a

small one, feels here like home”.

It is necessary to point out especially about the huge role which Russian literature has always been playing in the matter of union and mutual enrichment of Russian peoples: literature which is inseparable from the “great and mighty, truthful and free” Russian language, which became a base for creation of many works of A.S. Pushkin, M.Yu. Lermontov, N.V. Gogol, I.S. Turgenev, I.N. Goncharov, N.A. Nekrasov, M.A. Sholokhov, S.A. Yesenin, V.V. Mayakovsky, M.A. Bulgakov and many more writers and poets.

It is very symbolic that the 6th of June is celebrated as Day of the Russian language on the state level, on the day when A.S. Pushkin was born.

By the President’s Decree of the 9th of June 2014 #409 the Committee under the President of the Russian Federation on question of the Russian language was created. There is a Committee on the Russian language also under the Government of the Russian Federation with several commissions (the Russian language in the CIS countries, Russian as a world language, Russian in the far-abroad countries, etc.) There is an International Association of teachers of the Russian language and literature (MAPRYAL) and many other specialized institutions with scientific potential. Such a delicate matter should be solved not only by politicians and governmental workers, but also by scholars, poets, writers, teachers and specialists in Russian philology.

Practically in every region of Russia, there were many round-table discussions, scientific conferences and arrangements devoted to the Russian language and the Russian state system. Massive anniversary celebrations were held, they were devoted to the memory of the Saint Equal to the Apostles Vladimir, Russia’s baptizer. The Patriarch of Moscow and all Rus Kirill and a plenipotentiary of the President of the Russian Federation A.D. Beglov took part in the ceremonies.

In 2015, in the regions of the Central Federal District, in

Moscow, Belgorod, Bryansk, Vladimir, Tula, Oryol, Smolensk, Lipetsk, Kostroma, Voronezh, Kursk and other districts, there were several high-level international scientific and practical conferences devoted to the great Russian language as a language of intercultural communication. Scholars from many countries took part in those events. Regional managers showed a great support to the holding of the conferences. It is proposed to enlarge the circle of guests in favor of winners of the “Teacher of the Year” contest, winners of literary prizes, honored writers and public people.

It is the successors of Lomonosov and Derzhavin who must stand in the first rows of enlighteners and enthusiasts in the field of the Russian language. They are always in need. The vital task has become imminent for attracting social writers’ organizations into the process of language problem solving in the country.

The Izborks Club headed by a famous writer and a public person, a true patriot, A.A. Prokhanov, is doing an enormous job in preserving the cleanness of the language, its popularizations and strengthening of the spiritual unity of our people.

It is obvious that the language (and the Russian language in particular) is not just transmission of information. It is a unique cultural and civilizational phenomenon that unites and consolidates nations.

An annual Congress of Compatriots plays a big part in maintenance of our history, culture, spirituality and, moreover, the Russian language. On the 5-6th of November, 2015 in Moscow the Fifth World Congress of Compatriots took place in Moscow. More than 400 representatives of the Russian diaspora from 97 countries took part in it. Among the tasks of the Congress there were the defining of further ways of development of the Russian World’s activities, the analysis of efficiency of compatriots’ rights and lawful interests, raising of the role and influence of the Russian diaspora abroad, maintenance and strengthening of the Russian language and culture

positions, contributing to the development of connections between these communities and their historic motherland.

On the 18th of November, 2015 there was an event that later would be considered as a token. The first session of the “Moscow Caucasian Club” was held, the plenipotentiary of which was the representative of the President in the North-Caucasus region S.A. Melikov. Members of the Federation Council, MPs from the Northern Caucasus federal district, managers of permanent representative committees of the Northern Caucasus in Moscow, religious spokesmen, regional experts and public people took part in that event, which is of such an interest today. “Moscow Caucasian Club” noted a special role of the Russian language in the matter of achieving the union and interethnic harmony in the region. It promotes consolidation of the society and the forming of youth’s patriotism.

Studying Russian at schools of different types lies, by all means, in the competence of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. But when the results of the State Exam on Russian in ethnic republics is higher than in Russia’s midland, it means two things:

either it is necessary to study the pedagogical experience of these regions and introduce it country-wide;

or to raise the awareness of civil servants’ and teachers’ responsibility about the correlation of the knowledge level and its evaluation of school leavers.

Perhaps, the level of literacy and the culture of the Russian speech cannot satisfy many needs of today. For example, when public speakers and TV presenters allow the usage of slang, swear words and expressions while being on the air, it is unacceptable. But what is a sacrilege is that they try to make us perceive it as a norm!

Today our country is in need of assertive and systemic language politics. We share the concern of the Lomonosov University’s rector, V.A. Sadovnichy, about a possible loss of the positions of the Russian language as a means of international

communication in the near future. We think that the main in a language being spread worldwide is the practical conditions, which are demanded by its usage: economic, financial, commercial and other connections, which are served by it. It is the transmitting of scientific, technological, social and humanitarian information with its help. These are the objective conditions of its functioning, without which the language will be pushed out in spite of all possible measures taken. We are certain that there cannot be insignificant details in the language politics, that is why it is necessary to do the following:

- to open a Russian-speaking TV-channel in most of the countries in the world, similar to such channels in English and Chinese;
- to introduce other countries' experience in limitation of foreign TV and radio broadcasting. If the percentage of foreign programs, shows and films exceeds the set limit, the channel just loses its license;
- to oblige all the politicians, spokespeople, performers, DJs and journalists (all those who form the mass consciousness in mass-media) to speak without mistakes;
- at universities, schools and colleges there are not enough classes of the Russian language and literature. It is necessary to introduce educational standards and set the maximum hours of Russian in these institutions;
- actual national educational TV and radio programs do not exist at the moment. It is urgent to create them;
- to control advertisement in order to not allow the distortion of language norms;
- to eliminate the barriers at Russian language exams for foreign applicants. It is impossible to demand equal knowledge from a person who received their education in the Ukrainian- or Lithuanian speaking environment to that of a person from the Russian-speaking environment);
- it is adequate to introduce free education for foreigners who are obtaining education in Russia in the Russian language;

- to open branches of Russian universities abroad and educate foreigners there if not for free than not expensive. The education should be in the Russian language only;
- to use commercial and economic measures for the strengthening of positions of Russian worldwide;
- in far-abroad countries where there are numerous Russian-speaking diasporas, it is a good idea to use the Israeli experience of bilingualism;
- to take polls on different levels on the questions of how to enlarge the sphere of the Russian language usage;
- to develop new directions of the language spreading in the Arabic world with the help of Russian imams. It is necessary to take into account opinions of such religious leaders as Head of the Ufa Madrasah. The imam is in constant cultural communication. He needs not only to read and understand Islamic texts, but also to spread their contents, explain it to a concrete person and to the whole society in an adequate way. To do it without any context associated with the socio-cultural neighborhood of an average Russian Muslim, is impossible.

We are convinced that there are many more mechanisms, channels, ways, methods and technologies, which are not used in the spreading of the Russian language not only within the country, but also abroad.

For establishing the norms of the Russian language, there are specialized institutions. But as for the governmental institutions who are licensing them, they are to note the facts of illiteracy in the mass-media and to “freeze” the license in case of violating the norms and rules. The police are to watch the observation of these rules in public places.

Further “language building” in Russia, its perspectives are a strategic matter for the state, which is necessary to consider in two levels: vertical and horizontal. The horizontal plane is to ensure the advancement (or, if you wish, expansion) of Russian into the world. Here, it is possible to be democratic and patient about the language level, even to some mistakes

in grammar and syntax. It is a level of world communication between the people interested in the culture, economy and politics of Russia. It is here where the programs encouraging Russian studies abroad are needed (scholarships, grants, contests, conferences, etc.)

The vertical level must be absolutely different. It is a firmly constructed hierarchy of language studies, the level of the language within the country, beginning from the kindergarten. Here we must have strict criteria and demands, which will be an obstacle for repeating errors.

There is also a question of intensity and direction of migration streams into the language and culture in the general sense. It is an extremely important problem not only for our country, but also for the countries that experience all the possible consequences of migration waves. This problem is so sharp and multisided that it requires special studies, governmental regulations and international agreements.

Without a doubt, scholars who study culture and who are engaged in socio-cultural prognosis are right. It is necessary to work out some mechanisms of development and criteria of multiculturalism and adequacy of the growing generation, as well as for a separate person as such, taking into account the conditions of multiethnic society. It is necessary to regulate the processes of development of enculturation and acculturation, which in modern times should not be chaotic. It is essential to develop techniques of “soft” social interaction. That is why it has been ages since we started speaking of “politics and must be cultural”.

With that said, culture cannot exist without the language as a semiotic (sign) system. Besides, the language is the most important communicator. Understanding of what was said, as well as the sense, the contents and the colouring of the communication itself heavily depends on the correct and literate usage of the language during communication. Thus, the relationships between the communicators of different nationalities also de-

pend on the speech culture. In other words, the language is a means of communications and a forming of international relations and culture. The absence of its knowledge, the inability to use it or the absence of wish to use it correctly negatively affects the formation and development of interethnic relations. For example, immigrants who come to Russia from the CIS countries and from the far abroad, must learn the basics (including the language) of the national cultural heritage of the people, to the country of which they are moving in.

It is essential to point out that the existence of cultural constants speaks of existence of certain cultural laws typical of the world culture as a whole. Their absorption will be the basic culture competence of a person, will create the positive image of Russia, which immigrants will be transmitting to their children, who will continue the tradition.

Giving a speech on the final session of the 7th Meeting of the International Valdai Discussion Club on the 22nd of October 2015, President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin made a special note of the peculiarity of the Russian culture. “You know if we take the line of reasoning of our thinkers, philosophers, representatives of classical Russian culture, they see the reasons of disagreement between Russia and the West in general. Broadly speaking, it is a difference in the mentality. And they are right to some extent. In the core of the Russian mentality, there is a notion of the good and the evil, of the divine and the higher powers. In the core of the Western thinking – I don’t want it to sound a bit awkward, but still – there is pragmatism, logic and interest. In this connection we need to be very precise about the terminology.”

It is necessary to point out the significance of an annual Assembly of the Russian World, held in Moscow on the eve of National Unity Day, organized by the fund “Russian World”. Russian civil servants, managers of ministries and other organizations, diplomatic representatives and public organizations, well-known Russian and foreign scholars, writers and

people of art take part in it, as well as representatives of different confessions and youth organizations.

We need to direct the words of gratitude to the head of the “Russian World” fund, a famous scholar and a public person, Vyacheslav Nikonov, for his enormous work in maintenance of the Russian language, spreading of spiritual and cultural heritage of our multi-confessional, multinational state.

The Patriarch of Moscow and all Rus mentioned that today it is of extreme importance to preserve the common spiritual and cultural world of the Eastern Slavic people, i.e. the Russian World. “As for the Russian language, added the Head of the Russian Church, I will only say that it is part of our communication system. If the role of the Russian language weakens among the Ukrainians, Russians, Byelorussians, as well as among many other peoples, the communication will become harder, because language is a natural means of maintaining the relationships between people who compose one and the same cultural and spiritual identity...”

The Head of the Council of Muftis of Russia, Rawil Gaynetdin, urged the people of our country to maintain and enrich the Russian language. “Invaluable for the cultural and religious dialogue, this language unites us into the whole, opens the wisdom promised to us by our predecessors,” claimed the mufti, taking floor in the Assembly of the “Russian World”. According to his words, the Russian language is a language of “friendship and mutual understanding”. “By developing it, adding what was created in the national languages of the peoples of Russia, we enrich the language and the country.”

The concept of “Russian School Abroad” which was confirmed by President Putin highlights: “The support and advancement abroad of our general education in the Russian language is an important factor of humanitarian and political influence of Russia in the world society. It serves for the solidifying of the language positions and the spreading of the Russian culture in the world.” In the Concept, there is information

on methodical supporting of Russian schools abroad, which is aimed at organization and realization of educating activities in these schools according to the federal education standards. Also, in the Concept it is said about the support of the Russian schools abroad, which means systematic and goal-oriented cooperation with official structures of foreign countries, coordination committees of compatriots, education organizations that perform Russian-language programs in foreign states, as well as collaboration with Russian societies of friendship, sister-cities, national associations of foreign graduates of Russian and Soviet universities.

According to different statistics, there are more than 30 million Russians living abroad. It is our pride and treasure. They are Russian native speakers abroad. It is comforting that many of them return to Russia realizing their union with the Motherland and the Russian society.

With that said, we need to mention the words of President Putin at the Address to the General Assembly from the 4th of December, 2014. “Together with the ethnic closeness, language and common elements of material culture, shared together although not defined by the territory, the common activity and power of the knyaz (prince), Christianity appeared to be a powerful uniting strength, which allowed to switch on the forming of the united Russian nation and the general statehood for absolutely different tribes of the wide Slavic world. It is in this spiritual background that our ancestors realized themselves as a united nation”.

President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin highlighted the following in his speech on the role of the Russian language: “We know the all-encompassing, uniting role of culture, history, the Russian language for our multinational population and according to that we must build the state politics, including that in the sphere of education.

We need schools where they do not just teach, what is extremely important and it is the most significant thing, but also

schools where they bring up a personality. A citizen of the country who has absorbed its values, history and traditions. People with a wide scope who hold a high inner culture, capable of creative and independent thinking”.

It is important to point out that the beginning of the new century is characterized by the attention of state institutions towards the questions of preserving the heritage of the native culture and the Russian language. Thus, as an example, we may take such a structure as the State Council of Russia, which took into considerations such questions as the priorities of the Russian culture development, the cooperation of the state institutions and civil institutions on the questions of preservation of the objects of historical and cultural heritage. They raised the matters of support of the traditional folk culture in Russia and of the promotion of the role of cultural heritage, the preservation of union of Russia’s multiethnic peculiarity.

The following words of Vladimir Putin have a special significance: “The matters of preservation and development of Russian and all the other languages of our country are of a specific importance for harmonization of interethnic relations, supporting civil unity and strengthening the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Russia.

We would like also to add that the Constitution of Russia guarantees the right of all the nations to preserve their native language, creation of conditions of their learning and development. Here also go the republics that have the right to set their own state languages and use them in the work of state institutions and local government together with the state language of Russia. We can take Crimea as an example, where there are three absolutely equal languages: Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar.

The Russian language, in its essence, together with the culture, formed Russia as a united and a multinational civilization, during centuries supporting the association between generations, continuity and mutual enrichment of ethnic cultures.”

The current state of the world society, which is at the moment fighting with terrorism, points out the main and leading role of Russia in the matter of preserving peace on Earth. In the new world order Russia is a multinational civilization model, in which the Russian language plays one of the most significant parts, and also performs a whole lot of fundamental and cementing functions.

Moreover, it is certain that this role of the Russian language is to be considered strategic: it is that important to maintain, preserve, study and spread it not only in Russia, but also worldwide.

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Перекрестный год культуры России и Греции: традиции и перспективы международного культурного сотрудничества

Нельзя не замечать удивительной близости России и Греции в историческом, культурном и религиозном планах. Важнейшими факторами, объединяющими народы двух стран, выступает их духовное и культурное наследие. В реалиях начала XXI в. именно эти глубокие корни позволяют выстраивать отношения стратегического партнерства, тогда как экономическая, энергетическая и военная составляющие взаимодействия с Российской Федерацией не определяются Грецией самостоятельно, а находятся в тесной привязке к членству страны в Европейском союзе и НАТО. О пагубности взятого международными институтами курса на стабилизацию экономической ситуации в Греции написали в ноябре 2015 г. авторы «Дельфийской декларации о Греции и Европе»¹.

Разнообразные российско-греческие контакты охватывают более чем тысячелетний период. В России сложилась обширная греческая диаспора². И в Греции проживало и сейчас живет немало выходцев из России. Около двух тысяч русских людей упокоились на земле Эллады. В истории этих людей с удивительными судьбами отразились не только этапы и особенности русского присутствия на

1 Дельфийская декларация о Греции и Европе // <http://www.geopolitica.ru/article/delfijskaya-deklaraciya-o-grecii-i-evrope#.VyRVU9SLTIU>.

2 Греки России и Украины / Ред и сост. Ю. Иванова. СПб.: Алетейя, 2004; Пряхин Ю.Д. Греки в истории России XVIII- XIX веков. СПб.: Алетейя, 2008.



Рекламный плакат и зарисовка кадра из фильма «Свадьба»

греческой земле, но и часть самой российской истории, а также отношения двух государств и православных народов в XIX и XX вв.³

Для русских Греция представлялась благословенным краем. Всем знакома фраза «В Греции все есть!», которая появлялась в одноактной пьесе А.П. Чехова «Свадьба», но по-настоящему стала знаменитой после экранизации этого произведения в 1944 г. Это выражение вошло в обиход и отразило особые симпатии русского человека к Греции. То, что лента снималась в военном 1944 г., только подчеркивает, как нужны были людям в то время домашнее тепло, добрый юмор и изобилие, которое в том числе связывалось с солнечной Грецией.

Дипломатические отношения двух стран можно отнести к старейшим официальным государственным контактам. Они были установлены 6 сентября 1828 г., но после революции 1917 г. в России греческая сторона их разорвала. И все же через семь лет, 8 марта 1924 г., дипломатические отношения были возобновлены. Однако в тот период

³ Жалнина-Василькиоти И. «Родной земли комок сухой». Русский некрополь в Греции. М.: Книжница, Русский путь, 2012.

их нельзя было назвать дружескими. В Советском Союзе неодобрительно относились к режиму премьер-министра Греции, а фактически диктатора - Иоанниса Метаксаса. Греция не могла оставаться равнодушной, получая информацию о преследовании в СССР греков во время сталинских репрессий. В Греции старались ограничить даже культурные с Советским Союзом. В частности, в 1939 г. была запрещена в Афинах выставка детского рисунка и иллюстраций к детской книге. Во время Второй мировой войны после оккупации Греции нацистской Германией греческий посланник в Москве получил советскую ноту о прекращении его полномочий в СССР. Это означало фактически прекращение дипломатических отношений. Правда, вскоре были восстановлены отношения уже с эмигрантским греческим правительством.

В послевоенный период неустойчивый характер отношений двух государств не прекратился. С греческой стороны было недовольство помощью, которую оказывал Советский Союз греческим коммунистам в Гражданской войне. Но и Москва не признала референдум 1946 г. в Греции, по итогам сохранилась монархия. Нормализация отношений произошла лишь в 1953 г. А 27 декабря 1991 г. греческие власти признали Россию государством-продолжателем СССР. Отношения приобрели позитивную направленность. Немаловажен тот факт, что сразу же после принятия клятвы, новый премьер-министр Греции Алексис Ципрас, первым встретил посла России в Греции.

Греко-российский год изначально должен был пройти в 2014 г. Однако по просьбе греческой стороны в связи с экономическим кризисом и греческим председательством в Европейском союзе в первом полугодии 2014 г. он был перенесен на 2016 г. Президентом РФ было дано распоряжение «О проведении Года Российской Федерации в Греческой Республике и Года Грече-

ской Республики в Российской Федерации»⁴. Меморандум о проведении двустороннего года культуры в целях дальнейшего развития российско-греческих отношений был подписан В. Путиным и А. Ципрасом во время визита главы греческого правительства в Москву в апреле 2015 г. Старт Перекрестному Году России и Греции был дан в Москве президентами двух стран, В. Путиным и П. Павлопулосом 15 января 2016 г.

В рамках Перекрестного года предусмотрено проведение около 40 мероприятий. Это - греческие выставки в Эрмитаже, в Историческом музее в Москве, организация круглого стола в рамках XX Международного экономического форума в Санкт-Петербурге. Россия стала почетным гостем на 13-й Международной книжной выставке в Салониках с 12 по 15 мая 2016 г. В календаре года России и Греции запланирован не только культурный обмен, но и углубление сотрудничества в области политики, обороны, экономики, туризма, науки и технологий. Одним из первых мероприятий стала проведенная с 19 по 25 марта в Москве Неделя Греческой культуры, посвященная десятилетию Греческого культурного центра (ГКЦ) и Дня Революции 1821 г., Дня Независимости Греции. Во время Недели были организованы выставки, концерты, лекции, традиционная дегустация греческих вин и закусок.

Международное информационное агентство «Россия сегодня» и Афинское и Македонское агентство новостей (АНА МПА) представили совместный проект, посвященный Перекрестному году России и Греции. На протяжении 2016 г. сайт проекта «Россия-Греция 2016» должен освещать не только мероприятия, которые предусмотрены программой Перекрестного года, но и актуальные политические события, интересные аудиториям обеих стран; знакомить читателей с традициями, культурой и

⁴ Распоряжение Президента РФ от 25 октября 2014 г. № 336-рп «О проведении Года Российской Федерации в Греческой Республике и Года Греческой Республики в Российской Федерации» // <http://base.garant.ru/70774042/>.



Серии памятных марок «2016 – Год Греции в России»

значимыми фактами из жизни двух народов, судьбы которых неразрывно связаны на протяжении нескольких веков. В рамках проекта «Россия-Греция 2016» выходит радиопрограмма Sputnik Express, авторы-ведущие которой беседуют с выдающимися политиками, учеными, деятелями культуры двух стран, обсуждают текущие мировые события. С основными темами Перекрестного года можно было познакомиться в Москве на выставке в Библиотечно-информационном комплексе на Ленинградском проспекте, где были представлены книги по истории и культуре Греции, древнегреческой философии, мифы Древней Греции и др.

Особое внимание в программе года уделено совместному празднованию 1000-летия присутствия русского монашества на Святой Горе Афон. Гора Афон - святое место причастное к становлению русской православной традиции. Считается, что монашество на Русь пришло именно с Афона. Значение празднования этой даты особенно важно в наши дни, когда в России происходит возвращение людей к духовным ценностям и святыням. В начале января 2016 г. Правительство РФ утвердило план празднования юбилея. При поддержке Министерства культуры, Министерства образования и науки, Русской Православной Церкви год ознаменуется сотнями образовательных мероприятий для студентов, духовенства и вольных слушателей в честь празднования памятной даты. Так, планируется провести ряд конференций:

«Афонские монашеские традиции», «Афон и славянский мир», «Духовные ценности Афона в Петербург», «1000-летняя традиция русского православного паломничества на Афон» и т.д. Старт официальному празднованию юбилея дан во время торжественных богослужений на Афоне 18-20 мая 2016 г. в честь дня памяти преподобных Антония Киево-Печерского, Нила Сорского, Нила Мироточивого и мученика Пахомия Русина Афонского. Это – русские подвижники, прошедшие особый духовный путь и положившие начало многовековой традиции монашества в России. Также знаковым событием для православного мира станет передача некоторых афонских святынь Русской Православной Церкви.

В духовной части программы Перекрестного года есть и Дни духовной культуры России, которые открылись концертами хора Свято-Данилова монастыря в концертном зале Музея войны в Афинах и ансамбля классической и народной музыки «Русский сувенир», который состоялся в Национальном театре, одной из лучших концертных площадок греческой столицы. Следует заметить, что дни Духовной культуры представляют самостоятельный масштабный проект. Аналогичные концерты прошли в октябре 2015 г. в рамках 200-летия дипломатических отношений России и Швейцарии в Берне. В Белграде их мероприятия проводились в Народном театре Сербии. Очередной площадкой будет Милан. В ноябре 2016 г. в Российском центре науки и культуры в Афинах пройдет международная конференция «Религиозный туризм и паломничество».

В Афинах запланирована фотовыставка «Духовные связи России и Греции. Валаам и Афон» Московского дома фотографии. В экспозиции будут представлены около 60 цифровых копий фотографий конца XIX в. из альбомов «Виды Валаамского монастыря» (1887) и «Монастыри и скиты Святой горы Афон из альбома фото-

графий великого князя Константина Константиновича Романова» (1881). Выставку сопровождают текстами из произведений русских писателей Серебряного века Бориса Зайцева и Ивана Шмелева.

Традиционно выставочная часть Перекрестных годов культуры занимает в программах таких мероприятий особое место. Это связано с огромным потенциалом международных выставок, который позволяет решать задачи самого широкого порядка, выходящие за рамки просто ознакомительного образовательных и развлекательных проектов. Выставки ярко раскрывают основы социокультурной и геополитической идентификации и самоидентификации страны. Это утверждение справедливо по отношению к художественным, научно-техническим, продовольственным и многим другим выставкам. Естественно, выставочная программа Перекрестного года России и Греции отличается исключительной насыщенностью.

В Москве выставлены украшения из Византийского музея города Янина, а также уникальные иконы из Музея Византии в Афинах. Выставка «Византия в течение веков» пройдет в Санкт-Петербурге. На экспозиции в Санкт-Петербурге будут представлены 100-120 уникальных работ, созданных греческими мастерами с дохристианских времен и до XVII в. Особый интерес к выставке придает тот факт, что ряд произведений византийского периода и венецианских художников с Ионических островов, хранящихся в различных коллекциях и музеях страны, никогда ранее не выставлялись. На выставке экспонируются произведения испанского художника, по происхождению грека, уроженца острова Крит Эль Греко (Доменикоса Тотокопулоса), творившего в XVI-XVII вв.

Еще одна крупная выставка «Боги и герои Древней Греции» организована в Москве. На ней экспонируются различные предметы быта и произведения искусства,

посвященные легендам и мифам древней Эллады. Всего выставлено около 130 памятников, начиная с артефактов доисторических времен. Это - предметы из глины и меди, бронзовое оружие и амулеты. Кульминацией московской выставки можно считать представление двух великих произведений античности: скульптуры Геракла и изображения Александра Великого, чьи завоевания вдохновили греческую культуру и искусство.

Еще одна экспозиция из греческих частных и государственных коллекций «Противоположности в современном искусстве» рассказывает российской публике, как прошлое воспринимается настоящим.

Не менее представительным выглядит участие России в выставочных мероприятиях Перекрестного года в Греции. Например, в Афинах организуются выставка Русского музея и показ в Византийском музее произведений искусства из собрания Эрмитажа. В частности, в Византийском музее, расположенном в самом центре Афин, Эрмитаж покажет картины Рубенса, Караваджо, Веласкеса, Моне, Матисса, Гогена, Пикассо и других художников, золотые украшения мастеров Востока и Запада, а также подарки русских царей. Бесценные экспонаты Эрмитажа в ходе Перекрестного года выставлены в Музее Акрополя. В качестве ответного жеста этот самый посещаемый музей Греции познакомит жителей Санкт-Петербурга со своей уникальной коллекцией.

Одним из важнейших направлений международного сотрудничества выступает туризм. Российские туристы и до «закрытия» египетского и турецкого направлений активно посещали греческие курорты, были там приятными гостями. Пока Греция занимает пятую строку в списке стран, куда чаще всего отправляются российские туристы. Для российских отдыхающих Греция является сокровищницей культурного, интеллектуального и природного наследия, а для паломников жемчужиной древнего христи-

анства. В рамках 2016 г. планируется внести изменения в ценовую политику авиасообщений, что позволит сделать отдых в Греции более доступным для россиян. Однако Греция, как член ЕС, не сможет в единоличном порядке сделать безвизовый въезд для них. Но уже введены максимальные послабления: гражданам Российской Федерации, у которых уже была шенгенская виза хотя бы на полгода, будут выдавать годовую многократную визу. Тем, у кого была виза на год, выдадут двухлетнюю, а обладатели такой визы смогут рассчитывать на пятилетнюю.

Российская сторона предложила разнообразить маршруты для туристов из Греции, предлагая не ограничиваться экскурсионными программами по давно известным городам – Москве и Санкт-Петербургу, но включить и другие древние города России - например, Псков и Великий Новгород, а также другие самобытные места. Новые маршруты по северо-западной части нашей страны, дадут возможность грекам больше узнать о России, ее традициях и обычаях.

Греция – родина театра. Театральная тема просто не могла не быть поднята в программе Перекрестного года. Мастера сцены дали старт году спектаклем МХТ имени Чехова «Карамазовы» в постановке К. Богомолова в стенах Центра Онассиса. Большой театр познакомит греков с экспонатами музея ГАБТ, в частности личными вещами великих русских актеров, макетами декораций и костюмами, которые были созданы российскими мастерами для постановок. Такая выставка будет впервые проводиться за рубежом.

Как всегда программы Перекрестных годов ориентированы на будущее поколение. Для молодежи подготовлены специальные программы по обмену, а также программы преподавания греческого языка в России и русского языка в Греции. Перекрестный год открывает возможность греческой молодежи ознакомиться с перспективой учебы в

России, ее рынком труда. В Греции, многим из молодых специалистов сложно найти работу по профилю подготовки, а прежде чем начать изучать иностранный язык, в частности русский, следует получить информацию о перспективах трудоустройства в России. В программу Перекрестного года по просьбе греческих молодежных организаций включены совместные мероприятия в области образования, языка, науки, культурного наследия, искусства, спорта и молодежные обмены. В сфере образования запланированы программы по взаимному обмену студентами. Российские учащиеся смогут побывать в Греции, познакомиться с языком страны не из учебников, а поговорив с жителями, окунувшись в культурно-лингвистическую среду. Важнейшим шагом в укреплении отношений двух стран станет введение программы по изучению русского языка в Университете политического образования Пантеон в Афинах. В греческих школах будут проводиться занятия с целью распространения русского языка и культуры среди молодежи.

По решению ЮНЕСКО 2016 г. объявлен Годом Аристотеля – величайшего философа, родившегося 2400 лет назад. В ходе празднований специалисты по античной философии представят исследования его трудов. В России подготовлена насыщенная познавательная программа о творчестве Аристотеля. В Москве в течение года в учреждениях культуры будут организованы мастер-классы, встречи и лекции, квесты, раскрывающие девиз философа «Энергия разума является сущностью жизни».

Новация данного Перекрестного года состоит в том, что он существенно расширяет рамки мероприятий, обычно предусмотренных концепцией Перекрестных годов. Они обычно ограничиваются лишь сферой культуры. Однако наука неоднократно доказывала свою исключительную близость к культуре. Поэтому в программу Перекрестного года России и Греции органично вошли

мероприятия, которые можно оценить как высокий вклад в научную дипломатию. На 2016 г. сторонами были намечены разнообразные совместные исследовательские программы. Они включили так называемые мастерские передовых технологий, которые предполагают разработки направлений в области микробиологии, нанотехнологии, борьбы с парниковыми газами и опасными выбросами в атмосферу. Имеются специальные мероприятия, тематика которых находится на стыке науки и культуры. Так, частью выставки в Греции русских икон из московского музея Андрея Рублева станут научные семинары, посвященные обсуждению культурной ценности икон, а также способам их сохранения для будущих поколений. Проблематике современных технологий сохранения и реставрации икон, рукописей и тканей византийского периода посвящен двухдневный семинар российских и греческих ученых в Москве.

Практика Перекрестных годов направлена на то, чтобы соединять высокое искусство и повседневность, знакомить с древними обычаями другого народа и раскрывать их влияние на современность. Эти задачи позволяет решить и национальная кухня. Министерствами сельского хозяйства России и Греции была создана комиссия для подготовки почвы к отмене эмбарго и возврату греческих продуктов на российский рынок. Греческая сторона особенно заинтересована в том, чтобы приобщить россиян к Средиземноморской диете, оказывающей положительное влияние на развитие человеческого организма. По инициативе ряда стран, включая Грецию, Средиземноморская кухня признана ЮНЕСКО частью мирового культурного наследия. Греческие производители хотели бы, чтобы составляющие Средиземноморской диеты – оливковое масло, сыры, фрукты – вошли в рацион питания жителей России.

Проекты Перекрестного года рассчитаны на то, чтобы

дать импульс российско-греческим связям практически во всех областях, включая экономическое сотрудничество, контакты в области энергетики, инвестиционное взаимодействие, торговый обмен, туристические потоки.

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Процесс коммуникации в структуре культуры языка: социально-философский анализ

Структурная организация процесса коммуникации не перестает являться предметом дискуссий и изучения на современном этапе развития философского знания. Традиционно коммуникация представляет собой синтез вербального и невербального компонентов. Рассмотрим каждый из них и проанализируем взаимосвязь:

I. Вербальный компонент – это глубокая многоярусная структура от фонемы, как минимальной единицы языка, до текста (интертекста). Она также выступает в различных стилистических разновидностях. Все речевые характеристики и другие компоненты коммуникативного акта способствуют его успешной (либо неуспешной) реализации [1].

Вербальный компонент по мнению В.Б. Кашкина имеет следующие свойства:

- является частью коммуникативной культуры и культуры вообще;
- способствует осуществлению общественной роли коммуниканта;
- помогает осуществлению взаимного общественного признания коммуникантов;
- является одним из источников создания социальных значений [2].

В контексте настоящего исследования для нас это наиболее значимо, поскольку именно с помощью языка мы выявляем социальные объекты и формулируем свое к ним отношение. Сложный процесс вербального общения, основывающийся на действии последовательного

включения обеспечивающих его механизмов, включает в себя следующие компоненты [3]: программирование речи, формирование синтаксических структур, проговаривание. В ходе развертывания процесса говорения коммуникант кодирует информацию, которую необходимо передать. В процессе слушания у реципиента запускается процесс декодирования полученной информации – поэтапного перевода звуков слышимой речи в значение слов.

Ряд исследователей¹ считает, что конкретная ситуация общения предполагает, что средства выражения мышления не замыкаются только на вербальном уровне и изолированы от других факторов. В этой связи в сферу лингвистических исследований включены факторы, непосредственно сопровождающие словесный компонент. По определению Т.Г. Винокур, речевое поведение предстает как «визитная карточка» человека в обществе, отражающая регулярное взаимодействие лингвистических и паралингвистических факторов [4]. Невербальная коммуникация является важным, наряду с вербальной, средством общения и взаимодействия. Она транслирует достаточно значимую информацию о говорящем, его отношении к собеседнику, к предмету разговора, к самому себе. Невербальная коммуникация – это такой вид общения, для которого характерным является использование жестов и т.д. то есть не словесных средств, в качестве главного средства передачи информации, организации взаимодействия, формирования образа, понятия о партнере [5]. Общеизвестный факт о том, невербальное общение имеет и определенную этно-национальную специфику.

II. Невербальный компонент участвует в процессе убеждения людей, разъяснения или украшения устных

¹ См. работы Т.М. Николаевой, Г.В. Колшанского, Д.И. Рамишвили, В.А. Зинченко, Н.И. Смирновой, С.Б. Гончаренко, В.А. Лабунской, А.М. Антиповой, И.В. Грошева, А.А. Акишиной, Ф.К. Poyatos, А.К. Kendon, D. McNeil, А.К. Mehrabian.

выражений, акцентирования, дополнения и другое [6]. При этом вербальный компонент действует в «содружестве» с жестами, мимикой. А.К. Мехрабиан установил, что передача информации происходит за счет вербальных средств на 7%, за счет звуковых средств (включая тон голоса, интонацию звука) на 38% и за счет невербальных средств на 55% [7].

Существует множество определений понятия «невербальная коммуникация». Основным при этом является то, что словосочетание «невербальная коммуникация» означает общение, осуществляемое *несловесными средствами* [8]. Невербальная связь состоит из всех сообщений, используемых людьми при общении, кроме слов. Невербальная коммуникация – это система невербальных символов, знаков, кодов, использующихся для передачи сообщения с большой степенью точности, которая в той или иной степени отчуждена и независима от психологических и социально-психологических качеств личности, имеет достаточно четкий круг значений и может быть описана как лингвистическая знаковая система. Конвенциональные, интенциональные, произвольные жесты, телодвижения, позы, выражения лица успешно кодируются и декодируются, выступают в роли знаков, имеющих ограниченный круг значений, и выполняют функции сообщения. Невербальный компонент коммуникации рассматривается только в сочетании с вербальным, так как природа вербальных и невербальных сигналов одинакова. Невербальные средства коммуникации характеризуются некоторой двойственностью: с одной стороны, их применение делает возможным употребление свернутых словесных фраз, с другой, - они служат компенсирующим фактором речи [9, с. 16-25]. Вербальное поведение переплетается с невербальным очень тесно, и границы между ними иногда совсем незаметны. П. Экман и У. Фризен выделяют пять функций невербальных

средств: повторение, противоречие, дополнение, акцент, регулирование² [10, с. 49-98].

По мнению Д.И. Рамишвили, функция выразительных движений (то есть паралингвистических средств) состоит в том, чтобы усилить эмоциональную насыщенность сказанного, «создать объективный фон словесного содержания, поднять его выразительность и силу» [11].

Как уже отмечалось, человеческое общение – сплав вербальных и невербальных действий, который имеет физиологические и социокультурные последствия. Жестикуляция настолько объединена с речью, что является ее неотъемлемой частью. Анализ паралингвистических средств, в частности, жестикуляции показывает, что жестикуляция и речь – два аспекта одного и того же процесса [12, с. 207-227]. Доказательством того, что вербальное и невербальное поведение практически невозможно разделить на две отдельные категории в структуре языковой культуры, является то, что некоторые жесты имеют лингвистический смысл и при различных видах афазии вместе с утратой речи у человека исчезают и жесты с соответствующими лингвистическими функциями. И наоборот, не все произносимые слова являются вербальными средствами коммуникации: например, речь больных, страдающих афазией, или звукоподражательные слова.

Процесс объединения языковых и неязыковых средств, сопутствующих однозначной передаче коммуникации, объясняется двумя факторами [13]:

- 1) определенной избыточностью выбора вербальных средств;
- 2) материальной конкретностью коммуникативного процесса.

Снятие избыточности речевого высказывания может

² Интересно на наш взгляд также работа Р. Харрисона: *Beyond words: An introduction to nonverbal communication*.

быть доведено до такой степени, когда практически разрушается словесная коммуникация. Именно в этих условиях паралингвистические средства компенсируют вербальные высказывания.

Ряд исследователей³ выделяют следующие способы соотношения жестов и речи. Жесты могут:

- выражать то же, что и вербальный компонент;
- выражать нечто, что противоречит содержанию вербального компонента;
- предвосхищать значения, переданные вербальным компонентом;
- акцентировать ту или иную часть вербального сообщения;
- быть связанными с более глобальными аспектами взаимодействия, чем данное вербальное высказывание;
- сохранять контакт между собеседниками и регулировать поток речи;
- заполнять или объяснять переходы молчания, указывая на намерение говорящего продолжить свою реплику (например, поиск подходящего слова);
- заменять отдельное слово или фразу;
- дублировать содержание вербального сообщения.

Соответствие между языком жестов и речью определяется тем, «что глубинные процессы, лежащие в основании вербальной и невербальной деятельности человека», в существенных положениях аналогичны:

1) смысл в определенных условиях может выражаться только словами, только жестами или их комбинацией;

2) жестовое поведение коммуникантов, как и словесное, меняется в пространстве, во времени, а также под действием изменяющихся социоэкономических и культурных условий;

3) жесты, как и языковые единицы чаще всего являют-

³ См. например работы Fromkin V., Rodman J. An introduction to language.; Canfield D. Making sense.; Shegloff E. A. On some gestures' relation to talk.; Sukhova N.V. Verbal-nonverbal communication (Cognitive and functional points of view).

ся символическими знаками. Они образуют лексикон языка тела, так же, как лексические единицы – словарь естественного языка;

4) многие жесты данного языка могут быть переведены не только на вербальный язык, но и на другой жестовый язык [14, с. 166-254].

Несмотря на наличие важных общих черт, между языком тела и речью имеются и значительные различия. Исследователями ⁴ установлено, что:

1) вербальные и невербальные компоненты речи сосредоточены в различных областях мозга: устный в левом полушарии, невербальный в правом;

2) вербальный компонент формируется, прежде всего, культурно, в то время как невербальный – биологически;

3) вербальный компонент обрабатывается в мозге дискретно, невербальный как гештальт;

4) вербальный компонент интерпретируется через слуховую систему, невербальный – прежде всего, через визуальную;

5) вербальный компонент может использоваться в письменной речи, выполнение жеста требует наличие аудитории;

6) вербальный язык может достигнуть адресата, когда его внимание отвлечено, тогда как для языка жеста внимание адресата существенно;

7) вербальное общение возможно в темноте, к жестикуляционной связи в такой обстановке прибегнуть нельзя;

8) жестикуляционная связь может использоваться тогда, когда голосовая нежелательна, когда нужно сохранить что-либо в тайне, когда желательна тишина;

9) устная речь производится с помощью воздуха, проходящего через рот и дыхательные пути, при жестикуля-

⁴ Интересны с этой позиции работы Andersen P.A. Nonverbal communication. Forms and functions; Canfield D. Making sense.

ции происходит манипуляция рук, пальцев, ладоней, локтей и других частей тела;

10) невербальный язык труднее, чем вербальный, кодируется и декодируется.

Кроме того, по мнению В.А. Лабунской [15], невербальный язык отличается от вербального тем, что является континуальным, произвольным, вероятностным, конкретным, природным, первичным, в большей степени аффективным, интуитивным, неосознанно используемым, нецеленаправленным, непреднамеренным, представляющим пространственно-временную целостность. Мы считаем, что невербальные средства могут использоваться сознательно (например, манерность жестов) и преднамеренно (глазные жесты).

Интересная схема взаимодействия вербальных и невербальных средств в коммуникативном акте, изложенная в диссертационном исследовании Н.Л. Грейдиной⁵. Невербальные средства в этой схеме сгруппированы в: а) положительные – универсальные невербальные средства, которые обладают признаками коммуникативно-функциональной изоморфности, тождественно интерпретируемые в любом этносе; б) отрицательные – идиоэтнические средства, характеризующиеся чертами коммуникативно-функциональной дифференцированности. В каждой группе по функциональному признаку выделены дублирующие (совмещающиеся с вербальным компонентом), элиминирующие (замещающие вербальный компонент) и редуцирующие (сокращающие вербальный компонент) элементы невербального комплекса.

Таким образом, коммуникация состоит из взаимодополняющих компонентов: вербального и невербального. Вербальное общение – самый универсальный способ передачи мысли. Каждому человеку присущ индивидуаль-

⁵ См. диссертационное исследование Н.Л. Грейдиной: Взаимодействие вербальных и невербальных средств в коммуникативном акте (на материале английского языка)

ный стиль коммуникации, который прочно опирается на норму данного языка, обеспечивая точность, ясность и выразительность речи. Индивидуальный стиль коммуникации включает особенности, характеризующие принадлежность говорящего к определенной социальной среде, профессии, образованию и практической деятельности. В человеческую невербальную коммуникацию включаются культурные, социальные, психологические факторы, пол, этническая принадлежность, возраст, одежда и т.д. При определенных условиях каждый из этих атрибутов коммуникации передает большинство эмоциональных сигналов, находит свое отражение в невербальном поведении человека.

Следует также отметить, что поведение людей, принадлежащих к различным культурам, имеет свою национальную специфику на невербальном уровне. Межкультурные различия на невербальном уровне представляют одну из проблем, возникающих например при изучении иностранного языка. К средствам невербальной коммуникации принадлежат жесты, мимика, интонация, паузы, поза, смех, слезы и т.д., которые образуют знаковую систему, дополняющую и усиливающую, а иногда и заменяющую средства вербальной коммуникации, то есть слова. Согласно исследованиям, 55% сообщений воспринимается через выражение лица, позы и жесты, 38% - через интонации и модуляции голоса. Отсюда следует, что всего 7% приходится на слова, воспринимаемые получателем. Это имеет принципиальное значение. Другими словами, во многих случаях то, как мы говорим, важнее слов, которые мы произносим. Большинство невербальных форм и средств общения у человека являются врожденными, они позволяют ему взаимодействовать, добываясь взаимопонимания на эмоциональном и поведенческом уровнях, не только с себе подобными, но и с другими живыми существами [16].

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International relations

*Международные
и межнациональные отношения*

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Socio-cultural state. The point of view

Scientific novelty. With the aim of identifying the characteristics of the socio-cultural state, in addition to the conducted analysis, to the obtained data integrated the results of the analytical activity of the Center of humanitarian technologies in the concepts of the democracy index, the human development index and the ranks of the countries in terms of happiness. The article highlights the distinctive properties of social and cultural states; gives the author’s interpretation of the cultural and socio-cultural state.

Practical application. The results of the work can be useful to sociologists, political and cultural scientists, politicians, employees of the governing structures, teachers and students of educational institutions, a wide range of readers.

The basic content. The law is an essential characteristic of any type of the state, including socio-cultural. The state of law in a high humanistic sense is a perfect social form of the state in which his power is limited by the law. More specifically, the law is higher than the state. The main signs of this state are: the state nonintervention in the area of the inalienable rights of individuals and the guarantee of their freedom, constitutionally secured. Thus, the state of law restricts its powers to the citizen by itself. To some extent this position is individual centric and almost unrealistic. However, it deserves attention as a model of legal security and safety of the individual. The basis of socio-legal state is not only a guarantee of rights and personal safety of the individual but also a guarantee quality of life, forms of which appear in a social stability and wellness. The duality of guaranteed rights and social stability and wellness at the same time is a guar-

antee the democratic foundations of the state. In a talk about democratic signs of statehood, we should note that such state must legitimate rights and freedoms, generate a sense of citizenship, i.e., a state obliged to promote a decent standard of living, security and development of the spiritual culture of the individual. Political scientists and sociologists are inclined to insist that the number of highly developed democratic countries is the result of the coexistence of social and legal state.¹ However, the Nobel Prize winner A. Schweitzer (1875-1965) is not accidentally *not* identified in the modern world no one state able to correlate with his perceptions about the cultural state. The final goal of any individual, any state must be the achievement of true humanism. Not only philosophy but also religion, including philosophy and religion of the state, can fulfill their destiny only in the case, “if encourage people to become humane in the deepest sense of the word”. Not finding the object of their philosophical dreams in life, the philosopher has *not* completed the work of his life that wanted to be called “Cultural state”.² We believe that a perfect and fair type of state is the cultural state. By *culture* in this context we understand the degree of perfection of the individual - the citizen of the state, the ideal of whom is the harmony of body and soul, humanity and justice, based on the material and spiritual activity, the high level of production and reproduction of social life. *Cultural state* in this case is a sovereign complex socio-political structure, covering a specific territory, providing order, security, economic prosperity, humanistic governing methods for the sake of justice, the harmonious development of citizens committed to promoting the values, past historical selection. Note that the definition “governing” implies the category of the governors and the governed. How to achieve humanistic forms of leadership? This question can

1 Karpushin V.A. Philosophy of culture of Albert Schweitzer / in: Albert Schweitzer, the great humanist of the XX century. Memories and articles. M.: Nauka, 1970. p. 170-171.

2 Schweitzer A. Culture and ethics. Trans. by N. Zakharchenko, and G. Olshanskii. M.: “Progress”, 1973. Albert Schweitzer. Kultur und Ethik. München, 1960.

be answered by referring to the heritage of Russian scientist V. A. Goltsev (1850 - 1906), who treated the governing as a joint activity of the “organized society” and the state for the sake of the right court, security, material well-being and spiritual growth of people. Clearly we see in this doctrine the trends of humanistic politics of present. V. A. Goltsev adhered to the principle of separation of powers, in which the third power performed or the role of a temporary controller needs, either in the role of the interpreter of the law. Goltsev put forward the cultural state concept: “the First and the greatest task of the state is, without a doubt, the realizing of justness in the mutual relations of citizens and in relations between them and the government. But along with this great goal of the state activities acts another... The state of our time assumes implementation of these tasks of well-being that excessive to private citizen or public unions of people. The state of law is replaced, thus, by the cultural state”.³ Noteworthy Goltsev’ thesis on the right. In understanding of the scientist, right represents “the result of composition and decomposition of social forces...” The scientific approach to law becomes feasible only thanks to the research of social life. In relation to matters of governing law needs to monitor social needs. Thus, Goltsev exalted sociology as a fundamental science about the society and methods of its governing. Polish sociologist L. Gumplowicz (1838-1909) positions law as the development of the lower classes equality with the higher. Gumplowicz complements the theory of governing by a category of self-government, which reduces to the differentiation of governing functions carried out by state structures and governing functions undertaken by public structures in those areas which do not fall within the competence of state bodies. This format of government allows preventing bureaucratization and establishes more equitable forms of governing.⁴

3 Goltsev V.A. Doctrine of the governance (problem and method) (Trial lecture given at the Imperial Moscow University). M.: Russian political encyclopedia ROSSPEN, 2008.

4 Gumplowich L. General theory of state. 1910. 542 p.

Recall «vehovtsev», who in the highly educated and committed to humanism intelligentsia, saw the driving force of transformation processes in Russia. According to the authors of the collected articles “Vehi” (1909), the state must be built on the interaction of the “thoughts of the uneducated” and the “thoughts of educated”. In Russia during the reign of Peter I to the European education was peculiar only to intelligentsia. That’s why only it had the capacity for enlightenment of hundred billion folk.⁵ National identity, which guiding a life, is considered by M.O. Gershenzon, the ideologist of “vehovtsev” should be the idea, subordinate the search for truth.⁶ “Cultural type” of the Russian intelligentsia saw the symbiosis of law, democracy, social responsibilities in the form of a community of enlightened, equitable, financially secure and free citizens. But the main mistake of the educated intelligentsia was the lack of understanding of the infinite gap between it and the situation of the wide masses.

In Russia for decades was born the ideal of liberalism, which in developed countries occupies a dominant position. Its ideology resonates with key trends in ideological and political theories described by us earlier. The basis of any social development has always been morality as one of the highest manifestations of culture. Russia is peculiar pragmatic morality, which for centuries demonstrated the potential of the nation, aimed at reproducing. The birth of a new moral ideal is capable to provide the formation of higher and more complex meanings to ensure the reproducing of society. The principles of morality triumphed before can remain a resource for revival under the new circumstances. For example, the ideology of the Russian Empire and the ideology of the Soviet regime were aimed at the triumph of

5 Bulgakov S.N. Heroism and selfless devotion [Text] / S.N. Bulgakov // Vehi: collection of articles about the Russian intelligentsia. M.: International association of culture “New time” and the magazine “Horizont”, 1990. p. 23-69.

6 Gershenzon M.O. Creative consciousness [Text] / M.O. Gershenzon // Vehi: collection of articles about the Russian intelligentsia. M.: International association of culture “New time” and the magazine “Horizont”, 1990. p. 70-96.

the authoritarian ideal, reducing the ideal of unity (“sobornosti”), so characteristic of the all history of Russian people culture. Culturally Russia can now be interpreted as the phase of existence between the hegemony of “veche” and liberal limits of culture and at the same time as the migration between unity (“sobornost”) and authoritarianism. Today, the idea of the social state has been recognized by many countries, along with the principles of democracy, rights and secularism. In Russia at the present time to the questions of social state is given the attention of scientists: P.K. Goncharov, O.V. Rodionov, A.F. Khramtsov, V.E. Chirkin, etc. For example the main provision of the social state is the correlation between economic condition of the state and its social resources (by S.V. Kalashnikov).⁷ M.V. Baglay considers that the characteristics of social state are the concern of social justice, social protection and the welfare of the population. However, the most important policy objective of the state acts the socio-political stability, “the political instinct of self-preservation”. Hoyrup T. (Denmark) says: the social organization of society “equalizes the material inequality and identifies the shared interests that integrate diverse social groups into a single state-organized society”.⁸ M. Aragon (Spain) underscores the public orientation of social society, consisting in the possibility of an open discussion of all issues, ensuring the identity between equality and freedom.⁹

In the Constitutions of Sweden, Netherlands, the Basic law of Germany has no positions associated with providing social or cultural rights, but the states declared to be socio-cultural. USA, Canada, Australia and Switzerland practice a qualitative approach to social assistance in contrast to the quantitative material.

7 Kalashnikov S.V. *Essays on the theory of the social state*. M.: Economics, 2007. 362 p.

8 Hoyrup T. *Models of life. Problems of epistemology, history of cultures and theory of the state*. SPb.: World word, 1998. 304 p.

9 Aragon M. *Los problemas del Estado Saial / Sistema*. Madrid, 1994. N 118/119.

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Human rights

Права человека

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Domestic violence against children: the essence and typological characteristics

Domestic violence (domestic violence) is a term used in special discussions, often causing a lot of controversy and ambiguity. Domestic violence against children has a number of features. The main feature of domestic violence is repeated in time incidents, regardless of their shape. To determine the differences between family conflict involving a child of domestic violence against the child, required the systematic repetition of acts of aggression, which follow each other. These acts can be quite broken at the time, but their repetitive nature suggests that we are dealing with domestic violence against a child. Often the concept of “violence” and “conflict” was mixed, although they have fundamental differences. In our opinion, they are related as cause and effect, i.e., a conflict is a certain way, and violence – one of the ways his permission. Supporters of the concept of “non-violence” form the view that actually will, limited violence, not seldom tries to respond to violence, but responses to it may be different.

Firstly, it may be expressed in retaliatory violence. This form of response is rarely justified, however, in the context of our study it is clearly detrimental essence, because the child who responds to violence with retaliatory violence, learns this behavior in the socialization process, such as conformal.

Secondly, a complete rejection of resistance – surrender, that is, obedience to all the requirements of the rapist, the manifestation of aspirations to cooperation, sometimes even to operate (when the son reveals the father in promoting “terror” in relation to the rest of the family), this is the most negative form of response to violence.

Thirdly, it is an adaptation to the circumstances expressed in the closure, passivity, non-resistance, awareness of the inevitability of violence that creates the conditions so that on the one hand, not to accept dictated rules, but do not take action on the escalation of violence.

Fourthly, the response to violence may, or rather, in the author's opinion, should manifest itself in active, nonviolent resistance. Of course, expect that the child will perceive this behavior as most efficient - difficult, because it does not always demonstrate targeted adults (for example, women victims of domestic violence), but the more clearly emerges the need for proactive social work to prevent violence in the learning process of the child, in school, about which more will be said in the second Chapter of the dissertation research. The child, being a victim of violence, must know how to react to it.

Another feature of domestic violence – specific, closest subject-object relations of this form of violence. It should be noted that, when the abuser of a child is not familiar or foreign to his face, that is, of course, lays on the psyche of the victim a certain effect, but when the source of violence acts a kin to human child, that action carries a extremely painful fragile impact, will inevitably affect the social behaviour of the victim in the future. The need for a permanent stay next to the guilty (especially in the case of cohabitation), not only is the basis for the increased frequency of acts of aggression, but also increase the psychological trauma of the child.

Another significant feature of domestic violence is the lack of often causes for aggression. Speaking of family conflicts that arise inevitably between adult family members and children, we are always dealing with a specific reason – the solution of which is a solution to the conflict and a basis for termination of any confrontation between family members. No reason for aggression or finding the slightest reason for its manifestation together with all the other features described above, indicates that there is a home (family) violence.

Thus, according to modern experts: “domestic violence is repeated with increasing frequency cycle of physical, sexual, verbal, psychological and economic abuse and pressure towards the close with the aim of gaining power over them and control.”

Through the classification of domestic violence against children it is necessary to allocate several reasons. The author of the study examining the numerous developments on this issue comes to the necessity of providing three bases for the classification of domestic violence:

- for the purpose;
- means.

In form, the author distinguishes the following types of violence against children in the family:

- physical violence;
- sexual violence;
- material violence;
- psychological and emotional violence;
- “secondary victimize”
- integrated violence.

Physical abuse is any intentional injury or infliction of pain to a child by means of punches, kicks, shaking, choking, tremors, restriction of liberty by confinement in a locked room, limiting the intake of water and food, involvement in use of narcotic, alcoholic and tobacco products.

Sexual assault – sexual intercourse or other actions of a sexual nature against a child or forcing him to such actions, as well as sexual abuse to satisfy the sexual needs of the adult or of obtaining material or other benefits. In this case, we need to differentiate between age categories, with the aim of identifying the fact of violence.

Sexual abuse is a demonstration or coercion of a child to viewing the video and photographs containing scenes of an erotic nature and involving a child in prostitution, participation in pornography and erotic photo shoots and videos, naked in front of a child and monitoring the child while undressing,

with the aim of testing sexual arousal.

Material abuse is the deliberate disregard of the interests and needs of the child, failure in providing the necessary needs of children in housing, medical care, clothing, education and upbringing, including leaving the child unattended, if it creates threat for occurrence of accidents. An important criterion for determining the fact of violence, in this case will be the intentional Commission of these acts. It is obvious that the material status of families in Russia is very different. The fact that one child is a daily need, for the other, alas, is a luxury. It is a question of social inequality, which in this study, the author leaves outside the object of study, but it need to be considered when determining “necessary” for the child’s needs and motives of parental failure in their satisfaction. If ignorance really is life-saving needs of the child committed parents deliberately, to suppress the will of the child, not because of difficult life situations of conflict and abuse in the family, in the face – the fact is material violence. In accordance with the National standard of the Russian Federation on social servicing of the population (terms and definitions): “under difficult life situation, you should understand the situation objectively violates the vital activity of the citizen, including disability, inability to self-care due to old age or illness, unemployment, orphanhood, loneliness, neglect, poverty, conflicts and cruel treatment in the family, a violation of the legitimate rights and interests, no fixed abode etc., which he cannot overcome on their own. “It is necessary to pay special attention to that difficult situations are certain circumstances that may arise in the family for many, not only personal, but also social reasons. Therefore, determining the causes of the failure of parents to meet the needs of the child must proceed from the fact that, as a rule, this failure is not caused by evil intent and is subject to availability, parents with a great desire would be fulfilled all of its duties for the proper maintenance, however, due to socio-economic difficulties, inability to adapt quickly to unfavorable changes in social

reality, the destruction of preexisting social support system of family and insufficiently rapid formation of a new system, environmental disasters or political crises are unable to do so.

Psychological violence is the most difficult to describe form of violence in connection with the diversity of psychological types of the children and their parents, and family patterns of relationships, often expressed in insults, the screaming, the psychological demoralization of the child, by means of threats, charges, charge excessive demands and humiliation of human dignity on the part of older relatives. Similar and very close to psychological violence is a form of emotional abuse, which is a demonstration of hatred, animosity, lack of kind and tender feelings toward the child, rejection, or even complete disregard.

It should also be noted one of the most common and consequential forms of violence against the child, when the child becomes a witness of violence, directed not against him, while no less psychological trauma than the victims of violence. According to the interior Ministry of the Russian Federation, 2/3 of intentional homicide and of causing grievous bodily harm due to domestic reasons. Every year about 14 thousand women die at the hands of husbands, and often their death was preceded by a systematic beating . The desire to help, to rescue, to support the mother experiencing violence and abuse from his father, when feelings of weakness, helplessness, anxiety, a combination of hate and love against, as a victim and abuser have extremely serious consequences in the future. Psychological state, which are subject to child witnesses of domestic violence, called the “secondary victimiza”.

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In view of the foregoing, the author comes to the conclusion that the problem of domestic violence against children is a sick danger to society, and the existing system of public response to the problems of children suffering from violence are not effective in the context of prevention of this phenomenon, or in matters of socialization and rehabilitation of children, violence in respect of which it has already been accomplished.

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International Experience of Pension Reforms: Financial and Legal Status

Pension provision is one of the most important issues in the sphere of socio-economic policy. Its significance in the contemporary history is basically defined by the consensus of economic interests of working-age population and incapacitated persons.

The main idea of the so-called defined contribution plan system is that every person pays a fixed percentage of the salary into a pension fund (Pension Fund of the Russian Federation - here) during the whole period of labour activity, and on reaching the retirement age, one begins to get back their payments, but in the form of retirement allowance.¹

World experience shows that the most efficient model of a modern pension system is a defined-contribution pension system, because it allows the following:

- to enrich the joint national savings;
- to increase the amount of investments;
- it does not depend on any political interference or on a political system,
- it does not depend on demographic issues;
- it ensures the difference in the amount of retirement allowances depending on the income and the amount of pension contributions.

The analysis of the world market shows that the most progressive method of accumulating and managing pension savings, which are based on the principles of stability, earning

1 Voloshina A.Y. Defined contribution pension system: arguments for and against // Problems of organization and self-organization of market economy. A coll. of scientific papers / under the ed. of F.I. Shakhmalov; National Scientific Fund. – Issue 4 – M.: Private company Ltd. “Izdatelstvo Ekonomika, 2004. – 0,63 pr.sheets (in Russian)

power and liquidity are non-state pension funds.²

As practice shows, an option of equal combination of an investment part of pension and a pay-as-you-go pension system in the pension scheme functions in most world countries. Only in Kazakhstan, Chile, Mexico, Bolivia and El Salvador the pension system was changed in favour of the investment scheme of formation of the pension system.

In European countries, inner guiding documents set the dates, methods and ways of transition from the pay-as-you-go pension system to the investment scheme till the year 2020.

Supposedly, the sum of private (accumulating) retirement assets by the year 2020 will have grown by more than five times and will have been 12 billion Euros.

In terms of managing active assets, international pension systems are also reformed with the help of private non-state pension funds. International social law in most developed countries gives private pension funds an opportunity to invest pension assets (savings) into certain spheres of economy for a long time period, which also presents an opportunity to obtain maximum profit. Thus, in the UK fraction share in business cases of non-state pension funds is 80%, in the USA it is 70%, in France it is 15% and in Switzerland it is 20%. Along with this, investments were made into assets, the quotations on which were realized in financial markets of these countries, thus supporting the development of financial markets and the stability of economy.

Thus, it is logical to state that in international practice in pension schemes:

- contributory pension scheme is prevailing, in which one of the main parts is a system of non-state pension funds;
- non-state (private) pension funds manage assets for the most part;
- the possibility of realizing long-term investments is included in the legal system;

² Prokopieva E.L. Models of pension provision in Russian and foreign practice // Strakhovoe delo. – 2012. - №10/11. – P.8-13 (in Russian)

- state regulation, control and monitoring is realized by specialized state regulators;
- there is an institute of self-regulating organizations, which unite non-state (private) pension funds;
- on the legislative level, activity standards for non-state pension funds are accepted.

The strategy of the development of the Russian financial market for the period till 2020 was ratified by Order 2043-p of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 29, 2008. It defines measures for the accelerated economic development of Russia through a quality rise of competitive ability of the Russian financial market, implementing mechanisms that ensure a wide participation of investors in the financial market, protection of investments, widening of a spectre of financial instruments, creation of conditions for attraction of investment resources into long-term projects concerning the development of transport, energy, housing and utility and social infrastructure.

The strategy of the financial market development is one of the main documents for each and every participant of the financial market, including non-state pension funds.³

Taking into account world trends of the non-state pension funds development, and also the financial and legal model of non-state pension funds in Russia, and considering the previously stated analysis, it is necessary to give the following recommendations and offers on perfection of this model:

- to take a closer look at the possibility of forming self-regulating organizations, which would unite non-state pension funds as a specialized institution;
- to forecast an opportunity to form a system of specialized referee's courts, the competence of which would include the settlement of disputes connected with the non-state pension funds' activity;

³ Order of the Russian Government № 2043-p of 29.12.2008, "Strategy of financial market development of the Russian Federation for the period till 2020" / <http://www.consultant.ru> / (in Russian)

- to work out and unify the activity standards of non-state pension funds in relation to other non-financial credit organizations;
- to optimize the system of prudential control for the activity of non-state pension funds to a possible maximum;
- to continue working on using modern technologies for raising the efficiency of collection, processing, analysis and public revealing of information by non-state pension funds, and also for providing access to everyone who has a desire to see the data bases with the necessary information.

These measures will encourage the perfection of the financial and legal model of activity of non-state pension funds in Russia.

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The social composition and the main objectives of Russian political parties of the early 20th century

Party development of the early 20th century is one of the most interesting parts of Russian history, which has been attracting a lot of interest of researches for many years. One of the most acute research problem is the social membership of the parties of that period and the actual reflection of the interests of different social groups by the party members. In this connection, it proves to be important to reveal the actual membership of political parties in the context of the social demands they made. In many respects the class character of the pre-revolutionary society should determine the one of the political parties, especially those of democratic nature. Nevertheless, some of the political organizations and unions (for example, Black-Hundreds) proclaimed their all-class character. Did those demands that they had put forward represent the interests of all the classes of the Russian Empire? The search of an answer to this question has become the reason for this article.

By the early 20th century in Russia there were “280 parties, around 60 of which could be relatively referred to as all-Russian, and the rest were ascribed to regional or national” [26, p.8]. It is important to note that one of the most important features of the political parties of Russia of the early 20th century was their multi-national composition, as well as the absence of the strict social differentiation. It means that many parties (apart from the Far-Left) had representatives of different classes in their membership. The interests of those representatives were not always in close agreement, and in many cases contradicted each other. K.M.Bondarenko comments as follows: “It is important to note the fact that in Russia no class had “its own” party adequately expressing personal interests

of the class. This peculiar feature of the Russian socio-public movement arose from the incompleteness of the country's socio-class differentiation" [5, p.24]. It is hard to contradict this opinion since during the time in question Russia was in fact in the process of transition from a society based on estate to a class society, which predetermined a mixed character of the social identification of people.

Let us examine the social membership of the pre-revolutionary political parties of the Russian Empire of the right and central politics, and determine how much this membership coincided with the demands of different groups of the Russian population.

Describing far-right monarchy organizations, V.G.Kicheev pays attention to the fact that "the parties and organizations of conservative and protective nature emerged from the land-owner's unions". At the same time "political parties that had more defined socio-class differentiation were perceived as an alien occurrence for Russia" [14, p.89].

The leaders of the monarchy movement themselves had always pointed at the all-class character of their organizations. Thus, the leader of the Monarchy Party V.A.Gringmut wrote: "The Black-Hundred-Monarchists are thousands, millions, they are Russian Orthodox people, that remain loyal to the oath of their orthodox unrestricted tsar" [11, p.156].

As the Russian historian, G.A.Ivakin notes that "the historic documents confirm the all-class composition of the Black-Hundred movement point of view". The author cites the lists of the founder members and the Constituters of the Kiev Union of Peoples of Russia [13, p.201]. Examples of the all-class based membership of the Black-Hundred are cited by other authors as well [for example: 12, p.589].

A.V.Gavrikov indicates that the Council of the Kharkiv Department of the Russian Assembly to 1903 was composed of 9 professors and 40 commoners ("raznochinets") noting that Black-Hundred unions were most active in areas with mixed population, with an extremely mixed national composition and the presence of various religious denominations" [10, p.32-39].

So what are the causes of the Black-Hundreds movement in all classes, which in the Soviet historiography was traditionally treated as pro-landlord and reactionary?

The reasons why different classes joined the Black-Hundreds were defined by I.V.Omelyanchuk as “conflicts of modernization”, which escalated in the Russian society in the early twentieth century [20, p.30]. Speaking about all-class character of the Black-Hundred movement, Russian researcher M.L.Razmolodin explains that “Black-hundred ideology had universal Christian character, which reflected the worldview of the traditionalist part of Russian population, the followers of which were located in all social layers – both among landowners and among farmers” [23, p.17].

According to K.M.Bondarenko the reason for such a state of affairs was that “participation in the activities of legally existing political organizations, that were permitted by the authorities, gave farmers the opportunity or at least hope to ask for help in solving their most urgent everyday problems – whether it’s a community withdrawal in connection with the Stolypin reform, loan-making, land leasing, etc.” [5].

It should be noted that the Black-hundred parties and unions conducted a very active and targeted policy of attracting the working class to its ranks. One example of this policy is the Black-Hundred appeal “To the Russian brothers-laborers from laborers” [7].

Very interesting idea was put forward by I.K.Kiryanov, who believed that “the architects of the new political system were seeking to tie it to social relief of Russia”. Not without hesitation the choice was made in favor of the representation of interests rather than classes, as the basis of the electoral system” [15, p.28]. Thus, Kiryanov inclined to think that the Black-Hundred appeal to all classes was their conscious choice.

In other words, being essentially a movement of great land owners, the Black-Hundred movement sought (primarily at the grassroots level) to include all social groups. In our opinion, this view is justified and the most objective.

It is necessary to admit that the similar explanation of the reasons for the right wing's belonging to all the estates was offered by V.N.Zalezshkii who wrote that originally, the nobility along with the clergy established their narrowly focused estate organizations, however, with the beginning of the revolution, they were unable to have serious impact on the masses what made the Black-hundreds to form a "all-classes" monarchical parties [see: 25].

Now we can conclude that the Black-Hundreds positioned itself as an all-class political movement, which in some cases was ready to make concessions with regard to ethnic and religious preferences. The vivid example was "Royal-National Muslim Society" - political organization of the Tatars Black-Hundreds orientation [1].

The political "center" among the parties of pre-revolutionary Russia was represented by the "Union of October 17th". Speaking of the social composition of the Octobrists, we can underline that according to the established point of view, big bourgeoisie and landlords formed its basis [for example: 2, p.53]. Today, the assessment of the social composition of the Union is somewhat different.

In such a way D.B.Pavlov noted that "...in 1905-1907 one quarter of the organization of the Octobrists included hereditary noblemen, merchants and honorary citizens, i.e. representatives of the upper layers of Russian society (in the ratio 2:1). For all that in terms of "social origin" the Union of October 17" can be called the noble-merchant organization, as 53,22% of party members were hereditary nobles (including titled) [21, p.182-183].

As our analysis shows, it is difficult to talk definitely about the landowner-bourgeois nature of the Union. And here D.S.Lavrinovich notes that on the territory of modern Belarus, "the social composition of the Octobrists party consisted of officials, the Orthodox intelligentsia, clergy and Old Believers. In some departments there was a significant proportion of the peasants. However, with the exception of the Mogilev province, there were only few landowners in the "Union of October 17th" in the North-Western edge" [18, p.77].

On the basis of the analysis of archival materials of Simbirsk province V.N.Kuznetsov draws a conclusion that “the Union of October 17th” was full of “dead souls”. 3235 Octobrists in the region, as a rule, were the gentry-landowners, merchants and officials” [17, p.92].

N.O. Polosina stresses that “it is prematurely to make the conclusion that the majority of the members of party organization from the Tula province belonged to the large industrial bourgeoisie or large landowners “. As a result, this author concludes: “If you try to draw a social portrait of the Octobrist from Tula province, he will look like a man, to be exact, a landlord with higher education, a resident of a district or a provincial city, a representative of the propertied (doctor, engineer, magistrate or barrister, notary) or the bourgeois intelligentsia (a banker, Director, cartridge plant, a merchant), but rarely – hereditary nobleman (basically occupying a leading position in the party).” [22, p.173-174]

It should be noted that if wealthy layers of the Russian society actively participated in the activities of the Union, the situation with the workers had another perspective (who, despite their relative paucity, of course, were of considerable interest to all political forces of that time). “The Union of October 17th” was more focused on employers than on the workers. So, for example, “the St. Petersburg manufacturers Brusnitsyny played an important role in the establishment and operation of Progressive economic party and the “The Union of October 17th” [3, p.122]. Thus, the Union initially was focused more on business interests than on the interests of the workers themselves. It is also noteworthy that in 1917 “the Union of October 17” had no power to control the labour movement. So, A.I.Guchkov, being a little bit confused at the interrogation in the Extraordinary Investigation Commission of the provisional government in 1917, said: “I have the impression that they rebelled on their own, as independently rebelled the workers, and that they were not led by the officers” [6, p.279].

Speaking of other political parties of the beginning of the

XX century, that had pro-monarchical positions, but were not Black-Hundreds organizations, it is worth noting the above-mentioned Progressive economic party, whose members were close “in their views to the Octobrists, ... but differed from them in some respects, which hindered the unification of both parties” [4]. Social orientation of this party was one of the most important components of these differences, because it focused mainly on broad working masses. Referring to archival materials, it is extremely useful in this case to mention the appeal of the Progressive economic party “For working people”, in which it appeals “to honest working people” represented by the working class and the peasantry. In addition we should note the slogan of the party: “Freedom, knowledge, labor” [8].

“The Liberal Party, described by Lenin as a bourgeois liberal-intellectual grouping” [see: 19] and adjacent to the left of the Constitutional democratic party, declared the all-classes character. It was stated in the program that it “needs reforms, not only humane and appropriate in the interests of all the classes and, what is more, feasible” [9].

Summing up the consideration of the social composition of the main political parties, in general supporting the monarchy in the early XX century in Russia, we can draw the following conclusions:

- the considered political parties proclaimed their all-classes character, although some of them (primarily minor party, or otherwise interlocking with subsequently larger) wore narrow class character;
- the social composition of the reviewed political parties gives us the foundation to assert that they exerted maximum effort to attract to their ranks a variety of classes, but the effectiveness of these actions was different. Even if the affiliation to the Black-Hundreds to some extent could say about its all-classes character, then the Octobrists were having serious problems with attraction of the working and peasant population of the Empire.

Of course, all the parties, declaring their loyalty to the royal regime, claimed to be the “party of power”. However, as

G.M.Kropotkin notes, “if the Octobrists did not appear in the eyes of high-ranking dignitaries to be a reliable social rock, right-wing social movements can be told equally the same about” [16, p.21]. What is the reason of such an attitude of the authorities to these parties? It turns out that the main reason lies in the fact that in reality the considered political organizations only superficially claimed to be of all-classes status. They really could include representatives of different classes, but this fact does not mean that the party represented the interests of those classes. At the same time a rather massive participation of the peasantry in right-monarchical parties is sufficiently revealing. From our point of view, such a thing was connected with the political backwardness of the peasant population, as well as with the Patriarchal nature of its identity. It is obvious that the right-monarchism program aimed at preserving the large estates had nothing in common with the aspirations of the peasants, who were in urgent need for their own land.

In addition, there was another important reason: the radicalism of left-wing parties. Peasants were much closer to the conservative (and sometimes extremely simplified) content of the Black-Hundreds slogans, rather than to complicated programs of leftist, liberal and even centrist parties.

Not less instructive was the attitude of the workers. Being a more politically literate part of the population of the Russian Empire, working class have consistently asserted its political interests, which depended on its socio-economic status. Could they support the “Union of October 17th”? Obviously not, because this party represented the interests primarily of the industrial capital, which was not interested in the indulgence in the working issue solution. The Black-Hundred organizations that were closely affiliated with the nobility and landowners’ interests were not attractive for the working class. In other words, the right-wing monarchists programs paid very scant attention to the labor question. At the same time, left-wing parties programs were focused on workers.

Thus, we can say that despite the fact that the political

parties of the Russian Empire presented itself as the all-class political organizations in reality they pursued the interests of certain groups of the population because of the specificity of social and political structure of Russia in this era.

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Bormotova T.M.

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The problems of approximation of national legislations on subjects of migration policy of the countries which are included in the European Union

The migration issue has become one of the popular themes in modern studies, because of the nomination falling within the scope of its competence issues to the forefront of political struggle in various European countries. "The problem of migration has a considerable impact on the political situation, the balance of political forces in European countries. Concerns in Western societies regarding the preservation in the condition of large-scale migration processes their political identities are transferred into the plane of political struggle between left and right on issues of immigration policy. In this case, some and others have no the unity on these issues".

Its specificity lies in the fact that it covers problems related to economic policy as well as to complicated and hard to define phenomena as "culture" of a society, its traditions and identity.

Cristiano Codagnone, the Italian researcher, noted that "Immigration is at the crossroads of two very distinct political meanings: based on economic or functional issues and is based on the culture, identity and tradition¹".

This implies the need for a comprehensive study of issues related to the management of migration policy, when planning where you need to take into account the demographic aspects of the society, and the staffing and what can be called «cultural situation» in the country. «Negative trends in the development of xenophobic attitudes among second-generation immigrants are observed currently in building a Western multicultural society, for example the manifestation of the discontent

1 Bormotova, T. M. Collections of conferences. 2015. No. 3. S. 25-28.

of migrants in the countries of Western Europe, the outbreak of demonstrations turning into riots»².

The process of regulation of migration processes and the struggle against cross-border criminality in recent years they have become an increasingly important activity of the European Union, which declared that its goal the creation of a «universal migration policy on the ground of common basic principles for admission of third country nationals to the territory of the European Union countries», while ensuring the protection of its borders.³

Codes, including Schengen (valid since 2006), the EU Visa code (2011) in the future - the Code of labour migration (planned for 2015) have been accepted to streamline legislation and in the framework of this goal. Also acts on the rights and conditions of entry into the EU family members of migrants, students, researchers, specialists of high qualification were adopted. Through directives, regulations on the repatriation of illegal immigrants and sanctions against employers of illegally using foreign labour were introduced⁴.

The departments that perform the intermediary function between EU institutions and other members of the EU are played a significant role in the regulation of migration flows. The agency for the management of operational cooperation at the external borders of the countries of the European Union FRONTEX (FRONTEX) started its activity in 2005. It is established in the council regulation⁵ that the responsibility for

2 Bormotova, T. M., Ryabov, E. L., Sikula I. R., Radchenko, A. F., T. R. Suzdaleva Collective monograph / Under the General editorship of E. L. Ryabova, T. M. Bormotova. Moscow. 2015. P.6.

3 См.: Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (COM (2011) 743 final).18.11.2011. - P.4

4 См. read more Potemkina O. U. Immigration policy of the European Union: problems and prospects. Moscow: Russian souvenir, 2010.

5 См.: Council Regulation (EC) № 2007/2004 of 26 October 2004 establishing a European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union / O.J. 349, 25.11.2004; Council Regulation (EC) № 1168/2011 of 25 October 2011.

control at the external borders lies with the members of the EU and the tasks of FRONTEX are:

- general processes: external land, sea and air borders; - training: training of the staff of border services, the development of common training standards; - analysis of risks: collection and analysis of information about the situation at the external borders; - studies: framework for combining the best practices of border services of European countries and advanced technological developments in the area of border control; - providing rapid response: creation of European border teams and the usage of the common base of technical equipment; - assisting the countries of the EU in making the cooperative operations; - information systems and general information space⁶.

The teams of rapid border response (RABIT – Rabbit Border Intervention Teams (RABIT)) was established to strengthen cooperation between law enforcement authorities of the members of the EU for assistance in strengthening the technical and operational controls at the external borders in 2007. The RABIT includes from 300-500 specially trained border guards and experts of national States, which FRONTEX can mobilize for the specific tasks of border security of the EU. The RABIT can be seen as a first step towards the creation of integrated units to guard the external borders of the European Union – the European border service, an idea that was previously rejected by the members of the European Union as premature⁷.

The proposal to establish a common system of border surveillance (the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR)) with the aim of the struggle against cross-border criminality and illegal migration was made by the Committee of the European Union in 2010.

The establishment of this network is assigned to FRONTEX, its practical activity has proved the ability to become the main

6 Available at: http://dpsu.gov.ua/ru/activities/euroint/euroint_9htm (accessed on 22.10.2015.)

7 See: Potemkina O. Y. area of freedom, security and justice the European Union. – M., 2011. – P. 43.

point in the exchange of intelligence and other information on-line between states of the EU.

The European Parliament approved the European Committee's proposal on the establishment of a common system of border surveillance in 2013. Each member of the EU will provide information to FRONTEX through the national contact points⁸.

Before to 2009 the total volume of operations conducted by FRONTEX at sea borders, grew at an average of 50%, that led to a reduction of illegal immigration nearly one-third from the previous figures⁹.

However, by the end of 2010 the inflow of illegal immigrants has increased significantly. One of the reasons of insufficiently effective work of FRONTEX is the fact that, despite the budget and EU legislation that allows the Agency to be armed with their own equipment, it is not sufficient to accomplish Agency goals.

Therefore, FRONTEX must rely on the resources of countries of the EU, which do not always provide them. For example, during the operation «Hermes-2011» technical equipment RABIT consisted of two vessels provided by Italy, four aircraft and two helicopters that are allocated by other countries. Thus, the operation was clearly strapped for cash¹⁰.

All that was mentioned above was the basis for Laitinen I (the Director of FRONTEX) to note: “We hear all the time from members of the EU that you should use RABIT to stop immigration from Africa and, in addition, to deploy more technical resources in the region.

As another circumstance of great importance when struggling against illegal migration, it should be noted some of the legal gaps in the regulation of FRONTEX cooperation with countries that are not members of the EU. Thus, the unwillingness

8 Available at: <https://euobserver.com/justice/121747> (date accessed: 09.11.2015).

9 См.: FRONTEX Annual Report, 2009. – P. 22

10 See: Potemkina O. Y. area of freedom, security and justice the European Union. – M., 2011. – P. 166.

of Libya to interact in the absence of appropriate agreements led to the impossibility of repatriation of illegal immigrants.

The impact of the involvement of the members of the EU military operations in the Middle East again brought to the fore the threat of terrorism in European States, as well as traditionally existing link between immigration and security.

Therefore, the European Union was forced to develop and adopt new principles and programme of action within the legal space, in particular, and immigration policy; setting long-term goals and priorities.

However, the problem of illegal immigration is still intractable. In accordance with the report of the FRONTEX recorded significant growth in the influx of illegal immigrants in the EU. Three disturbing factors are fixed: the first, a significant increase in the number of refugees from Syria, the second, the persistence of a significant influx of illegal immigrants from North Africa to Italy, and the third, a sudden increase in detentions of illegal immigrants on the Western Balkan route. The number of Syrians has tripled, 2/3 of asylum applications they serve in Germany, Sweden and Bulgaria. 38% of illegals use the Mediterranean way to enter the EU through Italy, this number, however, has not reached the level of 2011, directly after the “Arab spring”. Migrants from the depths of Africa were using the trail across the Sahara to Libya and thence to the Italian coast. In the Western Mediterranean area continues transshipment point is at the Greek-Turkish and Bulgarian-Turkish borders. The border between Serbia and Hungary takes the third place among the “hot spots” detection of illegal immigrants.

The summit that takes place in June 2014 offered to return to the project of a European border corps, gradually expanding the powers of the FRONTEX is due to the fact that the sudden increase of migration flows since the beginning of spring 2011, triggering a crisis of the Schengen system and the principle of joint responsibility of the EU countries.

The new “guidelines”, adopted by the European Council in June 2014, suggesting the development of a detailed action plan that becomes the task of the new composition of the EU Committee, where immigration matters are handled by Dimitris Avramopoulos, ex-Minister of foreign Affairs, and before ex-Minister of defense in Greece. One of the main reasons for the lack of proper understanding of the EU institutions and its States can be considered a gap between the conceptual and practical implementation of software installations.

For the EU institutions, the deepening of political integration of the countries of the EU and the development of a common immigration policy is a means of creating an “ever closer Union” (ever-close union, since a common policy is a top priority within the legal space of the EU. However, this approach can substitute for the practical purpose of implementation, taking into account the problem of distribution of powers to supranational authorities of the EU to the largest possible field of immigration policy.

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Аннотации

Зязиков М.М.

К вопросу о правах языковой культуры и о роли русского языка в современном мире

В статье показано, что лидирующая роль России на международной арене в условиях новой конфигурации сил и многополярности мира будет сопровождаться существенным ростом значения и звучания русского языка. Проведено культурологическое осмысление роли русского языка в современных условиях, которые открывают новые каналы изучения и распространения русского языка в многонациональном социуме Российской Федерации и за его пределами. Автор на практических примерах указывает, что расширение культурного пространства русского языка определяет формирование наднационального общенационального единства; предлагает горизонтальную и вертикальную плоскости «языкового» строительства и конкретные меры по развитию и сохранению русского языка, как языка международного общения.

Ключевые слова: Роль русского языка в современных условиях, русский язык и наднациональное единство, «языковое» строительство, Россия – многонациональная модель развития.

Рябова Е.Л.

Терновая Л.О.

Перекрестный год культуры России и Греции: традиции и перспективы международного культурного сотрудничества

В практику межкультурного сотрудничества России с зарубежными странами вошли Перекрестные года культуры. В 2016 г. наступил такой год во взаимоотношениях России и Греции. Эти страны сближают тысячелетние исторические, культурные и религиозные связи. Такой контекст придает особый интерес мероприятиям Перекрестного года.

Ключевые слова: культура, Перекрестные года, выставки, туризм, молодежный обмен, Средиземноморская диета.

Зыкин А.В.

Процесс коммуникации в структуре культуры языка: социально-философский анализ

В статье автор, с позиций социально философии, анализирует вопросы вербального и невербального общения как структуры языковой культуры в полиэтническом социуме.

Ключевые слова: языковая культура, вербальное общение, невербальное общение, полиэтнический социум, социальная философия.

Курбонзода Хонали

Социо-культурное государство

В статье раскрывается содержание понятия «социально-культурное состояние» через призму истории, социологии, политических и культурных

наук. Автор выделяет основные черты этого типа состояний начальной дифференциации терминов «правового государства», «социальное государство», «культурное государство» и последующее соединение этих определений. Благодаря известным, на данный момент, отличительным свойствам, показателям демократии и развития человека, и прочих выбранных характеристик по состоянию дел в мире, автор делает вывод об отсутствии на карте мира государств, которые можно охарактеризовать как «социально-культурный», даже среди развитых стран, и считает, что этот факт открывает безграничную перспективу эволюции. Также автор обратил внимание на некоторые позиции Российской Федерации в исследуемом аспекте.

Ключевые слова: право, культура, социальное государство, культурное состояние, социально-культурное состояние, индекс, демократия, индекс развития человеческого потенциала, гуманизм, нравственность, безопасность, свобода, социальное равенство.

Плещицер М.Я.

Домашнее насилие в отношении детей: признаки и характеристики

В статье излагается сущность такого разрушительного социального явления, как бытовое насилие в отношении детей. Домашнее насилие (бытовое насилие) рассматривается как сложная социальная проблема, описывает особенности формирования деструктивных насильственных компонентов в социальных взаимодействиях на примере домашнего насилия в отношении детей. Автор анализирует особенности домашнего насилия в отношении детей, и показывает классификацию домашнего насилия в отношении детей по нескольким признакам.

Ключевые слова: доминирование, власть, принуждение, понятие «насилие», бытовое насилие в отношении детей, цикл насилия, оправдание, реакция, агрессию, последствия, физическое насилие, сексуальное насилие, психологическое и эмоциональное злоупотребление, «вторичный обкрадывания, сложное насилие.

Ефимов Д.А.

Международный опыт пенсионных реформ: финансовый и правовой статус

В статье говорится об истории развития и будущем пенсионной системы.

Определим место и роль негосударственных пенсионных фондов в пенсионной схеме в целом. Мы анализируем международный опыт создания и развития негосударственных пенсионных фондов, вопрос об их государственном регулировании и контроля за их деятельностью. Особое внимание уделяется арбитражной практике с точки зрения урегулирования споров в этой сфере на наиболее часто задаваемые вопросы, а также вопросы правоохранительных органов.

Ключевые слова: негосударственные пенсионные фонды, некредитные финансовое учреждение, системы пенсионного обеспечения, пенсионные реформы, пенсионный возраст, пенсия, инвестиционной части государствен-

ная пенсия, государственное регулирование пенсионных фондов, правовое регулирование, договорное право, стратегия развития финансового рынка.

Заболотский А.С.

Социальный состав и основные цели политических партий России начала XX века

В статье анализируется социальный состав политических партий Российской империи в начале XX века и реальное отражение интересов различных социальных групп. Принцип общественной организации дореволюционной России, по-видимому, должен был стать решающим для формирования партийных организаций. Однако, на практике, многие общественные организации заявили о своем намерении стать голосом максимально возможного числа социальных групп.

К началу XX века в России насчитывалось около 60 партий, которые можно было бы назвать все-русский. Сравнивая самый известный из них, автор приходит к выводу, что представителям черносотенцев во многом удалось реализовать провозглашенный принцип построения политической организации. Как заявил лидер партии монархистов «черносотенные-монархисты - тысячи, миллионы, это - весь русский православный народ, оставаясь верными присяге неограниченное православного царя» [11, с. 156]. Идеология черносотенцев, которая имела универсальный христианский характер, отражает традиционалистское мировоззрение населения страны, которое способствовало их проникновению в массы.

Вопреки распространенному мнению, крупная буржуазия и класс помещиков были не единственными группами, которые являются членами «Союза 17 октября». Однако октябристы сталкиваются с серьезными проблемами, привлекая в свои ряды рабочих и крестьян. Например, как отмечают исследователи, важную роль в создании «Союза 17 октября» играл заводчик в Санкт-Петербурге [see.:3, с.122]. Но к 1917 году октябристы совсем потеряли контроль над рабочим движением.

Таким образом, несмотря на постоянное позиционирование политических партий Российской империи, в действительности, они преследовали интересы определенных групп населения, что было связано с конкретной социально-политической структуры российского государства этой эпохи.

Ключевые слова: партийная, система, представительство, сословия, черносотенцы, Союз 17-ого октября.

Бормотова Т.М.

Влияние неконтролируемой миграции на рост трансграничной преступности в европейских странах

Авторы делают акцент на концептуальные вопросы, относящиеся к регулированию миграционных процессов и борьбе с трансграничной преступностью стран Европейского союза.

Ключевые слова: страны Европейского союза, незаконная миграция, мигранты, миграционная политика.

Abstracts

Zyazikov M.M.

On the Question of the Role of the Russian Language in the Modern World

In the article, it is stated that Russia's leading role on the world arena will be followed by a significant increase in importance of the Russian language under the conditions of the new power configuration and the multipolarity of the world. The author has conducted some constructive culture thinking on the role of the Russian language under the modern conditions, which open new directions of studying, spreading of the language in the multinational society of Russia, and abroad. The author gives practical examples that the amplification of the cultural space of the Russian language defines the formation of supranational unity. He offers a horizontal and a vertical plane of "language building" and some concrete measures on maintenance and development of the Russian language as a language of international communication.

Keywords: the role of the Russian language under the modern conditions; the Russian language and the supranational unity, "language building", Russia as a multinational model of development.

*Ryabova E.L.
Ternovaya L.O.*

Cross Year of Russia and the Greek culture: traditions and perspectives of international cultural cooperation

The practice of cross-cultural cooperation between Russia and foreign countries have entered Cross Year of Culture. In 2016 came this year in relations between Russia and Greece. These countries bring together thousands of years of historical, cultural and religious ties. This context gives the special interest in activities of the Crossover year.

Keywords: culture, Cross Year, exhibition, tourism, youth exchange, the Mediterranean diet.

Zykin A.V.

The process of communication in the structure of the language culture: social-philosophical analysis

In the article the author gives the analysis of verbal and non-verbal communication as the basis (structure) of the language culture in a multi-ethnic society from the positions of social philosophy.

Keywords: linguistic culture, verbal communication, nonverbal communication, multi-ethnic society, social philosophy.

Honali K.

Socio-cultural state. The point of view

The article reveals the content of the concept "socio-cultural state" through the prism of the history, sociology, political and cultural sciences. The author identifies the main features of this type of states by the initial differentiation of the terms "state of law", "social state", "cultural state" and the subsequent connection of these definitions. Thanks to the discovered distinctive properties and indices of democracy and human development, to the ranking of countries in terms of happiness, to the selected characteristics of the state of affairs in the world, the author makes a conclusion about the absence on the world map of the state, which could be characterized as "socio-cultural" even among highly developed countries, and believes that this fact opens the boundless prospect of evolution. In the article some of the position of the Russian Federation in the studied aspect are highlighted.

Keywords: law, culture, social state, cultural state, socio-cultural state, democracy index, human development index, a ranking of countries in terms of happiness, humanism, morality, safety, freedom, social equality.

Pleshchitser M.Y.

Domestic violence against children: the essence and typological characteristics

The article describes the essence of such destructive social phenomenon as domestic violence against children. Domestic violence (domestic violence) is considered as a complex social problem, describes the features of the formation of destructive violent components in

social interactions on the example of domestic violence against children. The author analyzes the peculiarities of domestic violence against children, the author shows the classification of domestic violence against children on several grounds.

Keywords: dominance, authority, enforced component, the concept of “violence”, domestic violence against children, the cycle of violence, justification of violence, responses to violence, aggression, consequences of violence, physical violence, sexual violence, material violence, psychological and emotional abuse, “secondary victimize, complex violence.

Efimov D.A.

International Experience of Pension Reforms: Financial and Legal Status

In the article, we speak on the history of development and the future of the pension system. We define the role and place of non-State pension funds in the pension scheme in general. We analyze international experience of establishing and developing non-State pension funds, the question of their state regulation and control of their activity. A special attention is paid to arbitral practice in terms of settling disputes in this sphere on the most common questions and the issues of law enforcement.

Keywords: non-State pension funds, non-credit financial institution, systems of pension provision, pension reform, retirement age, retirement pension, PAYG component, investment part of the state pension, basic component of pension, state regulation of pension funds, legal regulation, law of contracts, developmental strategy of the financial market.

Zabolotskikh A.S.

The social composition and the main objectives of Russian political parties of the early 20th century

This article analyzes the social composition of the political parties of the Russian Empire in the early XX century and a real reflection of interests of different social groups. The estates principle of social organization of pre-revolutionary Russia, seems, was to be decisive to formation of the party organizations. However, in practice, many public organizations (in particular, the Black Hundred Party) declared their all-estates character, trying to become the spokesman of the greatest possible number of social groups.

By the beginning of XX century in Russia there were about 60 parties, which could be called the all-Russian. Comparing the most famous of them, the author concludes that representatives of the Black Hundreds largely managed to realize the proclaimed all-estates construction principle of political organization. As stated by the leader of the Monarchist Party V.A.Gringmut, “Black Hundred-monarchists – are thousands, millions, it’s - the whole Russian Orthodox people, remaining faithful to the oath unlimited Orthodox tsar” [11, p. 156]. The ideology of the Black Hundreds, which had the universal Christian character, reflecting the traditionalist outlook of the country’s population, contributed to their penetration into the masses.

Contrary to popular belief, the big bourgeoisie and the landlord class were not the only groups that are members of the «Union of October 17th». However Octobrists faced with serious problems, attracting to its ranks of workers and peasants of the Russian population, because they are more focused on employers rather than workers. For example, as the researchers note, an important role in the creation of the “Union of October 17th” played factory owners Brusnitsyns in St. Petersburg [see.:3, p.122]. But by 1917 Octobrists altogether lost control of the labor movement.

Thus, despite the constant positioning of the political parties of the Russian Empire as all-estates, in reality, they pursued the interests of certain groups of the population, which was due to the specific social and political structure of the Russian state of this epoch.

Keywords: The party system, representation of estates, the Black Hundreds, Union of October 17th.

Bormotova T.M.

The problems of approximation of national legislations on subjects of migration policy of the countries which are included in the European Union

The authors focus es on conceptual issues relating to the regulation of the migratory processes and the struggle against cross-border criminality in the European Union countries.

Keywords: the countries of the European Union, illegal migration, migrants, migration policy.

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