

DEMOGRAPHIC SECURITY

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DIFFERENTIATION OF MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES
IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND BELARUS

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the comparative study of the dynamics and structure of mortality from external causes in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus in 1995 — 2016. Despite the very significant decline over the last decade, mortality from external causes remains at a high level and ranks third among all causes of death after circulatory system diseases and neoplasms. In Russia and Belarus, a significant part of the mortality from external causes is formed by four components: suicide, homicide, alcohol poisoning and transport accidents of all types. In addition, alcohol poisoning and traffic injuries contribute to the rise of population disability. The article shows that external causes of death are largely due to social reasons. Also identified gender and age specificity of mortality from external causes in Russia and Belarus. In particular, it is shown that in different years in separate age groups, the excess of male mortality over female on average during the period under review amounted to about 3.5 times. The biggest gaps typical of working age. For Belarus, the largest contribution of mortality due to suicide and alcohol poisoning. In Russia for both men and women a high proportion of mortality due to suicide and transport accidents of all kinds. In conclusion, the article proposes measures to improve state policy in the field of the reduction of mortality from external causes.

Keywords: demographic development, external causes of death, Russian Federation, Belarus, factors of mortality reduction, healthy lifestyle, self-preservation behavior.

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MIGRATION OF POPULATION IN THE FAR EAST AS AN OBJECT OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF RUSSIA

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Abstract. This article discusses migration of the population in the far Federal District and its formation through migration from other federal districts of Russia. In addition, the population of the Far East was largely repopulated through international migration. This flow is dominated by the population of the CIS and Baltic countries, of which nearly 50,000 persons have been in the Far East in five years. This amounted to 1/3 of the total number of migrants who fled the region during the period under review. In other words, a third of those countries had compensated for the overall loss of their populations. Estimates are given for the number of urban and rural populations over the period 2010-2015 and the dynamics. The trends in migration outflows and population growth in the Far East during the same period are analysed. The impact of international movements on the development of the Far East Population and the migratory movement of different age groups in the region is evident. In the migratory exodus of the population from the Far East, the majority of persons of working age The population over the working age during the period under review (2010-2015) has also been steadily leaving the regions of the Far East.

Keywords: the Far East, population, population migration, age groups, migration growth.

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CLIMATE CHANGE AS A REASON FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION AT THE GLOBAL STAGE

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Abstract. The article considers the problem of ecological migration as one of the most large-scale humanitarian problems of our time, caused by climate change and caused by natural disasters. It is revealed that global climate change means global warming, which is expressed in increasing the temperature of the environment and the average temperature of the World Ocean. It is established that the increase in the number of natural elements on the one hand and the increase in the level of the World Ocean on the other, are the main reasons for the sharp increase in the number of environmental migrants. The article presents the structure of natural disasters that have the greatest impact on ecological migration. A comparative analysis of indicators of the dynamics of changes in the number of environmental migrants during the period from 2008 to 2016 is given. The study showed that the Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than 80% of the total migration flow caused by natural factors. The island States and countries with a significant coastline are at the greatest risk. The paper describes the main problems associated with the regulation of the legal status of environmental refugees at the global level. At the current stage of the UN Convention on the Status of Refugees, the issues of environmental migration are not regulated. The article concludes with recommendations and possible solutions to the problem of environmental migration.

Keywords: global climate change, studies, ecological migration, natural disasters, climatic migrants.

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SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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THE IMAGE OF A MIGRANT IN THE ELECTRONIC-INFORMATION DISCOURSE IN THE CONTEXT OF
A TRANSFORMING IDENTITY OF A PERSON

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Abstract. Migrants, who fall into a new sociocultural and language environment, fall into a situation of mental and socio-cultural discomfort, begin to live a double life: the host community and the emancipating community. This aspect is reflected in one way or another in the formation of the perception of the image of the migrant in the new ethno-linguistic environment, and in the native environment of the country of origin. The constantly growing number of labor and educational migrants is becoming more and more noticeable both in Russia and in Europe, the very attitude to this fact is rather ambiguous and, at times, painful. This problem becomes a cornerstone issue in the modern globalizing society, as the intensification of social tension is manifested by increasingly frequent clashes due to belonging to one or another ethnic group [8]. There are very frequent examples of negative attitudes towards migrants in individuals who have no real experience of interaction with them, which indicates a high probability of the influence of the media on the formation of such a relationship. This problem prompted us to study the attitude towards the modern migrant in representatives of different socio-demographic groups.

Key words: migrants, ethno-linguistic environment, host community, transforming identity.

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THE ESTIMATING CHARACTERISTIC OF THE ASSOCIATIVE PORTRAIT OF AN ARAB/ARABIAN WOMEN IN THE LINGUO-MENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF MODERN RUSSIAN STUDENT YOUTH

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Abstract. The authors argue that the presence of ethno-injuries, the imposition of a negative ethnic stereotype through the media form a negative stereotype in the perception of other people in the linguistic consciousness of modern Russian native speaker. Strengthening the position of Arab-Muslim culture on the world stage raises the need for a study of the dynamics estimation-associative portrait of the ethnonym Arab in language consciousness of modern students. In the connotative field of the reactions to the ethnonym Arab/Arab great attention is paid not to the knowledge of the Arabic language and culture, and universal values (respect to parents, children and the family). Among high-frequency and malochislennyh token, the presence of negative ratings speaks of the dual perception of the ethnonym Arab/Arab native Russian language, that allows to speak about existence of cultural distance, despite the long ethnic and cultural ties due to Islam. Therefore, we develop certain speech markers of ethnic and institutional portraits and self-portraits of people-neighbors. Today there is an urgent need for live communication with representatives of Arabic countries, Arabic language is no longer perceived in the world as a dead language used only for religious worship. The modern linguistic situation is mega-conceptual complex, accentuation depends on the aspect and/or characteristic.

Keywords: estimate, associative experiment, the ethnonym, Arab, ethno-linguistic consciousness, semantic halo, ethnic stereotypes.

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THE ROLE OF MODERN MEDIA IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORIST THREATS

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Abstract. In modern conditions, the mass media (media) play a very significant role in shaping public opinion. In this context, special attention should be paid to the nature of relations between the media and the public, as well as the correct administration of the entire flow of information produced by information sources. The mass media, being the most important means of social communication in the field of countering terrorism and extremism, are intended to provide timely and reliable information about terrorist threats, the actions of state authorities and law enforcement agencies to ensure security. The media are in fact weapons in an irreconcilable war, imposed on humanity by the forces of international terrorism. Therefore, the most important task of all subjects of information counteraction to terrorism, including the journalistic community, is to create a mechanism that ensures coverage of terrorist activities exclusively from negative positions. It is necessary to find the right balance between ensuring the principles of media freedom, guaranteeing public access to information on the one hand, and suppressing the use of the media to propagate radicalism, extremism and terrorist acts on the other. In the article the author considers the peculiarities of the media influence on the formation of mass consciousness, their role in the fight against terrorist threats in modern conditions is analyzed.

Ключевые слова: информационная среда, институты, средства массовой информации, массовое сознание, терроризм, угрозы.

Keywords: information environment, institutions, mass media, mass consciousness, terrorism, threats.

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SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF TRAINING IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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Abstract. The article analyzes socio-psychological factors influencing the process of training in the educational organization of law enforcement agencies. Focuses on the factors of formation of professional and General cultural competence of student interaction with the officers of the faculty. When interacting with the officers of the faculty formed a professional subjectivity, the system of professional values and value orientations, social and professional identity, professional mobility. When interacting with teachers in the process of studying of educational disciplines develop cognitive and creative activity, trusting communication, confidence and interpersonal skills, motivation to learn. Take into account the influence of the personality of officer of the faculty and lecturer on the personality of the future officers. These areas, in the author's opinion, have a significant impact on the formation of professional competences of future employees of law enforcement agencies.

Keywords: students, officers, faculty, teaching staff, training, professional subjectivity.

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IDENTIFICATION OF LIE STRATEGIES IN THE INVESTIGATION OF OFFENSES AND CRIMES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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Abstract. This article describes the forms and causes of lies offenders. The authors defines lying as the act by which one person misleads another, making it intentionally. Describes the main forms of falsehood: default and distortion. Contains examples of the flow of information about offenders and the reasons for false testimony of witnesses and victims. In addition, the publication lists the main strategy of lies: unprepared, controlled, creative and imaginative. Demonstrate models lies used by the offenders justified their relationship with stress and barriers. The choice of strategy lies offenders is explained with regard to the type of the nervous system.

Keywords: lies, lies, lies, lies, strategies, models of lying, the type of nervous system.

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SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS

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THE ROLE OF MODERN MEDIA IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORIST THREATS

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Abstract. In modern conditions, the mass media (media) play a very significant role in shaping public opinion. In this context, special attention should be paid to the nature of relations between the media and the public, as well as the correct administration of the entire flow of information produced by information sources. The mass media, being the most important means of social communication in the field of countering terrorism and extremism, are intended to provide timely and reliable information about terrorist threats, the actions of state authorities and law enforcement agencies to ensure security. The media are in fact weapons in an irreconcilable war, imposed on humanity by the forces of international terrorism. Therefore, the most important task of all subjects of information counteraction to terrorism, including the journalistic community, is to create a mechanism that ensures coverage of terrorist activities exclusively from negative positions. It is necessary to find the right balance between ensuring the principles of media freedom, guaranteeing public access to information on the one hand, and suppressing the use of the media to propagate radicalism, extremism and terrorist acts on the other. In the article the author considers the peculiarities of the media influence on the formation of mass consciousness, their role in the fight against terrorist threats in modern conditions is analyzed.

Ключевые слова: информационная среда, институты, средства массовой информации, массовое сознание, терроризм, угрозы.

Keywords: information environment, institutions, mass media, mass consciousness, terrorism, threats.

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SOCIOLOGY OF MANAGEMENT

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF PERSONNEL POLICY BASIS OF USE MODERN STAFFING TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract. The article deals with topical issues related to personnel policy, staffing for sustainable development of municipalities. It is emphasized that in the practice of municipal administration, one of the effective means of implementing the personnel policy is modern personnel technology. The article states personnel technology has specific characteristics: firstly, a clear description of the phased actions of the perpetrators of these staffing techniques, involving the entire production chain of action from beginning to end, clear for a chief, head of department, and the employee and giving specific end result. Secondly, the presence of such technologies of management beginnings, first of all, target strategic objectives, priorities, resource and financial support, work coordination and harmonization of actions of various entities and units involved in this technology. Thirdly, personal responsibility of the worker for the result that are responsible for specific staffing technology. Fourthly, the presence of samples of all documents used in this technology.

Keywords: personnel policy, concept, frames, personnel technologies, local government.

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PEDAGOGICS: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO
EXTREME SITUATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

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Abstract. The relevance of the study is due to the need to preserve civil peace, political and social stability in society. The goal is to disclose the content and problems of organizing prevention and countering explicit and latent forms of extremism among young people through analysis of ideas about extremism. The study was carried out in the framework of the preventive paradigm. The leading methods were the system-subject approach and the cultural-historical theory of development. The main results of the research: social representations of young people about extremism at the level of the core of social representations, the potential zone of changes, the peripheral zone; indicators of the psychological state of society and an index of tolerance among young people in the border region; The reasons for the spread of extremism and changes in the sphere of ethnic and social tension in the conditions of the transboundary are analyzed. The need to prevent extremism among young people is proved, as there is a latent ethnic and social tension. Systemically organized monitoring of extremist attitudes should include economic, sociological, psychological and pedagogical indicators, including indicators of the psychological state of society, the index of tolerance, etc.

Keywords: preventive paradigm, youth extremism; mentality, ability to self-determination, protest behavior, extremist manifestations.

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ON TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS OF POWER STRUCTURES ON ISSUES OF
COMBATING TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM

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Abstract. Terrorism and extremism are considered by the author in the context of training of specialists of power structures. The content of the activity to ensure security from threats to national interests are presented as a set of measures for the prevention and suppression of terrorist and extremist activities. This complex is all security structures and law enforcement bodies in interaction with special services of foreign States. The article reveals distinctive features of modern terrorism, the experience of fighting terrorism in the United States, Israel, France and other countries. The specifics and conditions of the development of terrorism in Russia. An important element of the complex is the training of military personnel. The proposed creation of unified standards for higher education, training programmes, professional retraining and advanced training of law enforcement officers in Russia.

Keywords: terrorism, extremism, national interests, security, training, professional retraining, advanced training of employees.

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TO THE QUESTION OF PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OF CADETS OF MILITARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract. The article defines the concept of «becoming», as a pedagogical process. The essence, the main purpose, tasks, forms, methods and tools personal and professional formation of the cadet. The author reveals the theoretical framework and conditions for implementing the process of personal and professional development of cadets of military schools. It is emphasized that as a pedagogical process of personal and professional development of cadets consists of several components: target, substantial, organizational-methodical, control and effective. According to the author, at the center of this process is the personality of the cadet, which acts as both object and subject of the process under study. In the article the author identifies the main functions of the process of personal and professional development of cadets of military schools, such as: training, educational, developmental and psychological. Given them the short characteristic. In addition to the basic functions, the author calls the private: organizational, humanitarian, culturological (culture-forming), socialization, stimulation, control, productive, humanistic, communicative, regulatory, and other information. It is emphasized that all functions are interlinked and only a comprehensive implementation provides the performance.

Keywords: process, personal and professional development, student, learning, spiritual and moral education, scientific-pedagogical approaches, components, purpose, objectives, functions, forms, methods and tools personal and professional development of students.

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SCIENTIFIC AND APPLIED PROBLEMS OF FORMATION OF THE STRESS RESISTANCE OF CADETS OF HIGHER MILITARY EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS TO COGNITIVE ACTIVITY

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Abstract. The article considers issues of forming of stress resistance of students to cognitive activity. Stress resistance and is considered as a psychological phenomenon, and as a pedagogical category, which is the backbone component of the result of the training of students and professional activity of future officers. The latter carried out from the position of competence approach to training in a higher military school. The problem of forming of stress resistance to cognitive activity is considered within the concept of V.S. Stepina, who proposed metapod, qualitatively differentiating the levels of scientific knowledge on classical, nonclassical, postnonclassical. For the formation of the stress to cognitive activity the author offers problem-solving approach to learning. By learning the presented material refers to a system set of organizational thinking, organizational, communicative and organizational activity projects that align process of training of military specialists with the requirements of the professional military environment.

Keywords: stress, cognitive activity, learning, problem-solving approach, the professional military environment, meaning-making, generating.

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RATING EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SYSTEM OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

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Abstract. Terrorism and extremism are considered by the author in the context of training of specialists of power structures. The content of the activity to ensure security from threats to national interests are presented as a set of measures for the prevention and suppression of terrorist and extremist activities. This complex is all security structures and law enforcement bodies in interaction with special services of foreign States. The article reveals distinctive features of modern terrorism, the experience of fighting terrorism in the United States, Israel, France and other countries. The specifics and conditions of the development of terrorism in Russia. An important element of the complex is the training of military personnel. The proposed creation of unified standards for higher education, training programmes, professional retraining and advanced training of law enforcement officers in Russia.

Keywords: terrorism, extremism, national interests, security, training, professional retraining, advanced training of employees.

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HIGH SCHOOL INTERACTIVE LEARNING POTENTIAL

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Abstract. Rapid socio-economic and socio-cultural changes in society have put forward fundamentally new requirements for graduates, which implies the renewal of all elements of the educational system. An interactive learning as a current direction of modern didactics examines in the article. The interpretation of interactivity in education as characteristics of pedagogical interaction and as properties of technical means of training is given. The general characteristics and peculiarities of interactive learning as interaction between subjects of pedagogical process are given: intensity, individualization, experimentation, flexibility and saturation of research activity, contextuality, problematic approach, appeal to personal experience, focus on cooperation, independent search solutions, changing the role of the teacher, high educational effect. The article summarizes scientific researches on application of interactive forms of training for the last 15 years (from 2003 to 2017). The result of this synthesis is formulated directions that reflect the potential of interactive learning. Examines the didactic and social-psychological opportunities of interactive learning. Modern High School perspective directions of the theoretical and practical interactive learning aspects studying are analyzed in the article. However, this trend in modern didactics needs further scientific research.

Keywords: Interactive learning, interactivity, interactive pedagogical interaction, interactive methods, interactive learning tools, interactive learning.

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INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

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THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF TEACHING STUDENTS TO ACCOUNTING

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Abstract. The article, based on the design of the previously constructed scientific harmony of accounting, analyses the completeness of the didactic material sample at the appropriate academic subject for the last 45 years: the Soviet period, the nineties and two thousandth years and the period of the transition to a two-level education system. As a result, it is found that the duration of the training students has increased by 1.5 times, and the fullness of the knowledge offered to students — only to 16.0%. A steady decline of the intensity of intellectual work of pupils is noted. It has decreased by 22.6% by this moment. A set of economic and didactic indicators is proposed, by which the effectiveness of the educational process can be estimated. We give a definition of the didactic unit.

Keywords: scientific harmony, educational process, didactic sampling, didactic unit, the intensity of the intellectual student labor, ratios.

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