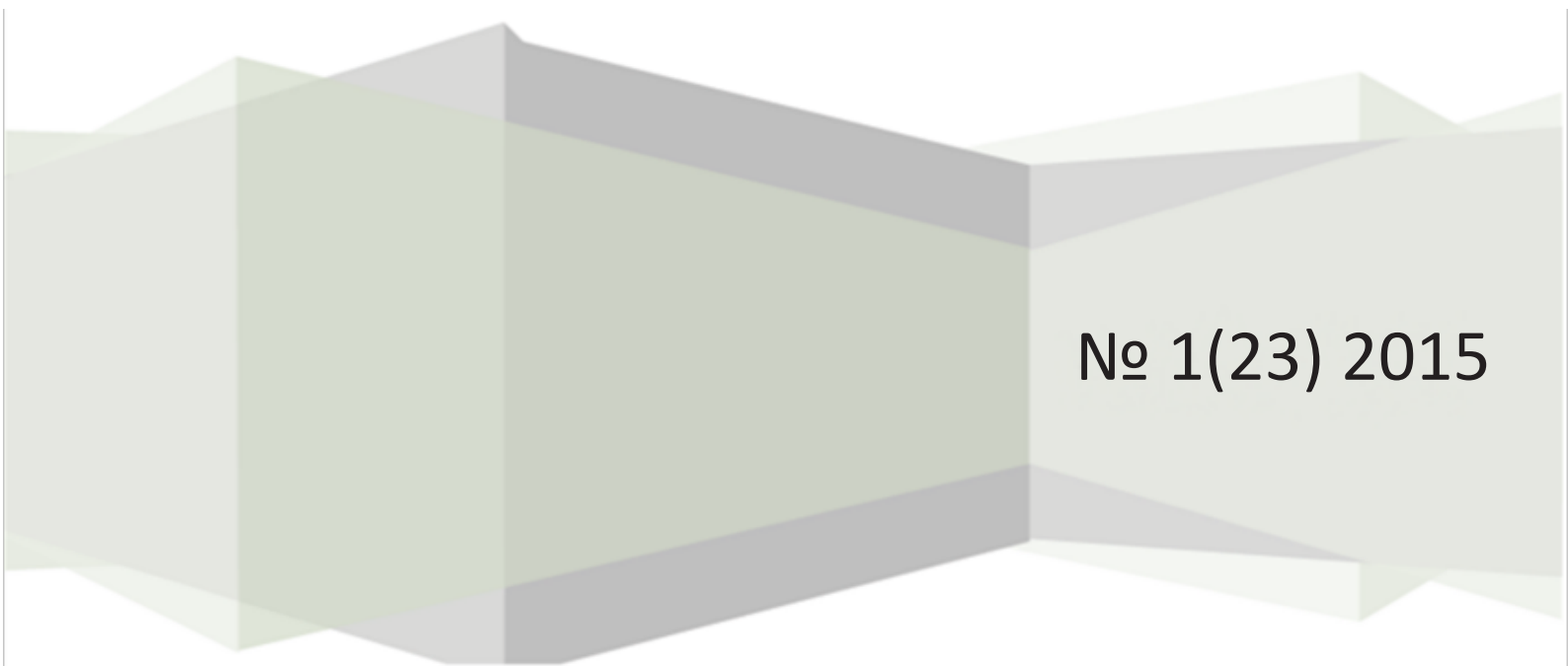


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## CONTENTS

### International Scientific Practical Conference “Millennium Science”

#### *Pedagogical Sciences*

- Malinina T.B., Dadianova I.B.** Occupational Structure as a Measure of Social Development: Information Aspect..... 6
- Vlasova O.P.** The Contents of a Series of Exercises for the Development of Base and Main Elements in Rhythmic Gymnastics ..... 10

#### *Economic Sciences*

- Antipov D.A., Mitroshin A.A.** Comparative Analysis of the World Countries on the Human Development Index..... 13
- Lavrova E.V.** State Support for Small and Medium Business as a Strategic Resource for Regional Economic Growth..... 18
- Muhimhanov R.R.** Conceptual Directions of Developing Business Education in Russia...21
- Rakhmonov B.U.** Self-Organization of an Individual: Synergetic Perspective .....27
- Shmeleva N.V., Eliseeva E.N.** Methodological Approaches to Corporate Management Stability .....31

#### *Political Science*

- Mahir Hamed Jasim Al-noora** Irish Nationalism and Liberalism: Gladstone, Parnell and Davitt..... 36

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

### Материалы VIII международной научно-практической конференции «Наука на рубеже тысячелетия»

#### *Педагогика и психология*

- Малинина Т.Б., Дадьянова И.Б.** Профессиональная структура как мера социального развития общества: информационный аспект ..... 6
- Власова О.П.** Содержание серий учебных заданий для освоения базовых и профилирующих элементов в художественной гимнастике ..... 10

#### *Экономические науки*

- Антипов Д.А., Митрошин А.А.** Сравнительный анализ стран мира по индексу человеческого развития ..... 13
- Лаврова Е.В.** Государственная поддержка малого и среднего предпринимательства как стратегического ресурса регионального экономического роста ..... 18
- Мухимханов Р.Р.** Концептуальные направления развития системы бизнес-образования в сфере МВА ..... 21
- Рахманов Б.У.** Личность как самоорганизующаяся система: синергетический подход ..... 27
- Шмелева Н.В., Елисеева Е.Н.** Методические подходы к корпоративному управлению устойчивостью предприятия ..... 31

#### *Политология*

- Махир Хамед Джасим Мохаммед Аль-Нура** Ирландский национализм и либерализм: Гладстон, Парнелл и Девиитт ..... 36

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## Occupational Structure as a Measure of Social Development: Information Aspect

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**Key words and phrases:** labor; occupational structure; social development.

**Abstract:** In this paper, we prove that occupational structure of society can be a measure of social development provided that mass media generate an image of occupational structure adequate to recent social needs.

New realities of social life force to recognize the fact that Russia is a participant of formation of the world of information, globalization and interpenetration of cultural processes and aggravation of global problems related to natural resources, environment, demography and economy. The world community perceives the economic growth not as an end result, but as an investment tool aimed at the achievement of the goals of strategic social development to meet the increased needs (physical, intellectual, spiritual etc.) of different groups of people.

Information processes are penetrating into all spheres of Russian society and cause transformation of its social structure. A type of employment is becoming the most critical factor. The transition of working population from industrial sector to services reflects the high level of well-being. For Russia, this transition has been ahead of time. While in Western countries the service sector employs 70 % of the population, in Russia this figure is barely 30 %. We should bear in mind that material production plays a crucial role in the life and development of people

Contemporary realities force to realize the need for changes in production, public policy and the very principles of organization of the economy for the purposes of human development, improving environment, conservation of natural resources for future generations. The Declaration adopted at the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995) stated that in the twenty-first century social development and the needs of people has advanced to the forefront.

Labor has been and remains the basis and the critical factor of all human life. Only in labour and with its help human needs are satisfied, national wealth is formed and a person and society as a whole are developed. The nature of labor, its impact both on social and human development in different historical conditions are not the same. Depending on the social and economic environment in which the work is used, it can be a heavy burden or a source of creativity and inspiration (Malinina, 2013).

Today, knowledge plays a leading role in social development since it becomes the basis of technological innovation. This is manifested in the new knowledge-intensive industries, such as manufacturing of computer, electronic and optical products etc. There is a connection of science, technology and economics. It is the leading role of the theoretical, scientific knowledge which leads to the modernization of production and is a source of innovation. Thus, the fundamental science and theory are the basis of technical and social progress, the competitiveness of

social communities (Bell, 1986). During this period, science reaches its mature state and largely determines social needs, and the fastest growing group in society becomes a class of technical employees. Science and scientists are becoming a strategic resource of technological and social development (Bell, 1986).

Social development is directly related to the process of production of material goods to meet increasing needs of society as a whole and each individual separately, so it should not be regarded as isolated from its economic development. Only the interaction of social and economic spheres will meet the needs of people and support their economic activity. A human has the ability to take a prestigious position, not only by the right of birth and property, but also because of education and skills (Malinina, 2013). In this regard, the role of education, science, culture, health and other sectors of the non-production sphere as well as the mass media are growing in importance.

The media should be aimed at meeting an important human need - the need for information that is necessary for orientation in social reality, for adaptation to social environment, for making important decisions – what professional to become, what career to choose.

Today, there are about 40,000 jobs in the world. For example, in Russian National Classifier of Occupations of Employees, Positions of Civil Servants and Wage Category issued in August 21, 1994 by the Ministry of Labour of the Russian Federation 8,000 professions and positions were recorded (Radaev, Shkaratan, 1996). With the development of society a number of professions is constantly changing (new professions appear, old ones disappear). Scientific and technical progress contributes to increasing specialization of labor which forms a group of related professions, the emergence of “universal” occupations inherent in various industries. In the process of intellectualization of labor specialization within the profession, mental work is increasing. At the same time its different types get technical support through the use of modern computer technology.

One of the fundamental laws of social functioning is the law of the socio-economic division of labor. The proof of this law is occupational structure of society which is understood as a set of jobs in the community grouped by a field of activity, income, level of education required, and their relationship based on hierarchical order, as well as the social positions that provide individual membership to a particular occupational group. Issues connected to professional activities of individuals have been and remain socially significant. In modern society people do not exist separately from their professions as occupation is a characteristic of their social status, position in the social hierarchy. This is confirmed by undying interest of the various media in the subject. The media deliver to the audience information shaping specific worldviews, norms, values, and patterns of behavior, beliefs, aspirations, as well as a certain attitude towards professions covered. In this case, we are talking primarily about creating of a certain image of professions, which is formed by what and how much is said about, how the information is presented and what an attitude of an author to the subject is. (Dadianova, 2007)

We cannot say that individuals take an imposed image lying down. However, the role of external stimulus such as journalistic texts perceived by an individual in the formation of public opinion is very big. Personal opinions on any matter are tremulous to the influence of their own stereotypes and newly received information. Processing the information received from the media, people create their own picture about a particular profession, compiling rankings of socio-economic positions, giving them a level of prestige and subjective evaluation of their appeal. That is the result of media exposure to the audience about the professions expressed in shaping public opinion on sustainable occupations, their characteristics and their place in the hierarchy of professional and social development of society.

It is obvious that journalists are not able to pay due attention to each of the existing professions. Covering the limited range of occupations, they (sometimes unwittingly) become creators of a distorted picture of the occupational structure of society.

Thus, the decision-making process in choosing a profession by an individual is significant not only for social reproduction, but also for social development. The society is interested in the fact that individuals are making the right choice of their future profession as the stability of the social system depends on it and so does the satisfaction of the growing individual needs and ultimately social development of society.

It is emphasized that one of the major social results of the media performance is primarily the formation of consumer needs of population which are adequate to the type of social structure. This means that individuals need to form their own needs in line with the real needs of society. Since the media today are influential and widely available source of information, it seems the system of mass communication has to have the responsibility to inform public about needs of the society, in particular, about the requirements in various specialists. Violation of this process leads to the imbalance of professional structure of society. This, in turn, has an impact on the decision on the choice of profession, inadequate to labor market, and, as a consequence, leads to disruption of the process of reproduction and the negative impact on social development.

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**Профессиональная структура как мера социального развития общества:  
информационный аспект**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** профессиональная структура; социальное развитие; труд.

**Аннотация:** В статье показано, что мерой социального развития общества может выступать его профессиональная структура при условии формирования средствами массовой информации образа профессиональной структуры адекватного общественным потребностям.

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## The Contents of a Series of Exercises for the Development of Base and Main Elements in Rhythmic Gymnastics

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**Key words and phrases:** training; base and main elements; initial training; rhythmic gymnastics.

**Abstract:** The article reviews the contents of a series of exercises focused on teaching base and main structural elements of jumps at the stage of initial training, using elements of basic movements, basic actions and special exercises in rhythmic gymnastics.

Rhythmic gymnastics is a kind of sport with complex coordination of movements; jumps are obligatory to use and perform by young gymnasts at competitions. Jumps are an excellent means of expressiveness thanks to dynamics and emotional coloring. The main task for a gymnast during a jump is to make it easily, gracefully, emphasizing the character and expressiveness of a definite part of a musical piece. Nevertheless, it is one of the most difficult categories of movements, where the main prerequisites for successful high-amplitude jumps of various difficulty are coordinating abilities and good physical development of an athlete.

In the training process of young gymnasts a sequence of elements of different structural groups without an object that require flexibility, must be done in a form of exercises focused on forming a set of movements and simple basic skills that are the basis for high-quality gymnastic elements [1; 2].

A technique of successive teaching high-amplitude elements, developed on the basis of research data, proved effective at the stage of initial training in rhythmic gymnastics.

Having analyzed the structural elements of jumps", we have identified the main components for the selection and development of the set of movements and basic skills in gymnastics. They are basic choreographic elements performed in different starting positions (on the floor, at the stand, in the center). They are obligatory at the initial stage of training.

1. Movements by different parts of the body:

- arms;
- legs;
- head;
- keeping a static posture;
- keeping a dynamic posture.

2. Landing:

- landing posture;
- amortization;
- final position.

### 3. Special exercises for mastering elements:

- bending and arching in the hip joints;
- keeping static positions;
- moving slowly.

Flexibility exercises are used in such a way as to ensure structural similarities to movements (in the way of direction and amplitude) in the forming phase of a jump. Exercises must be static and dynamic as well.

## **The contents of a series of exercises for phase 1**

Exercises in the first phase are aimed at the development of joint mobility. This is especially important for young gymnasts when mastering a set of movements.

The first stage is mainly focused on the development of passive mobility in the ankle-joints, hip-joints and shoulder-joints necessary for mastering and improving parts of movements that are typical of jumps.

As muscles and ligaments get stronger and coordination abilities improve thanks to doing simple coordination exercises (a combination of movements of arms, legs and the head in different variations for further mastering of jump elements) further mastering of basic skills requiring total mobility is necessary. We identified exercises for active and passive joint mobility as well as training movement exercises preparing for jumps.

Taking into account age peculiarities of children (playing being the dominant cognitive process), we identified the main flexibility exercise. Imitating is characteristic of children of this age. Using figurative names encourages children to use their imagination and keep an interest in the exercises. To develop joint mobility, (gymnastic posture, position of arms, legs and the head) and motion skills, we used gymnastic objects (rope, hoop, ball, gymnastic wand, bench, climbing wall, etc.) at lessons as guiding lines of movement amplitude in different jump phases.

## **The contents of a series of exercises for phase 2**

The main focus of the second phase is the use of special exercises for flexibility with emphasis on the direction of movement. To master the elements of jumps there are active and dynamic exercises on the mobility in the hip joints, followed by a basic jump and later on by a special jump.

As elements are mastered, the focus of exercises of phase 2 shifts from single flexibility exercises to complex ones, when several single parts of movements are combined into one complex movement.

When passing on to phase 3, it has to be remembered that young gymnasts in sport school are supposed to qualify for sport categories. Thus, one of the ways of practicing mastered elements is to perform routines done at competitions, without an object. To keep the flexibility level it is necessary to reduce the number of single flexibility exercises done before elements. It is connected with the fact that it increases the number of connected flexibility elements in structural groups and in routines.

Thus, selection of exercises for young gymnasts must be done very carefully with regard to their age peculiarities, individual characteristics and use of exercises at the lessons. Instructive trainings are to include: introducing and practicing new material. To master new material successfully children are to be as attentive as they can possibly be, and the trainer is to give elements clearly, orderly on the basis of the following principles: passing on from simpler to more

difficult, explaining in a way comprehensible to children, etc.

The exercises described above for each phase provide reasonable development of flexibility and joint motion for effective mastering of high-amplitude elements of the structural group.

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### Содержание серий учебных заданий для освоения базовых и профилирующих элементов в художественной гимнастике

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** обучение; базовые и профилирующие элементы; начальная подготовка; художественная гимнастика.

**Аннотация:** В работе рассматривается содержание серий учебных заданий, направленных на обучение базовых и профилирующих элементов структурной группы «Прыжки» на этапе начальной подготовки с применением элементов «школы», базовых движений, базовых действий и специальных упражнений в художественной гимнастике.

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## Comparative Analysis of the World Countries on the Human Development Index

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**Key words and phrases:** human development index; dynamic analysis; rating analysis; trend analysis; comparative analysis.

**Abstract:** The paper presents a comparative analysis of the human development index for the period 1990–2013. We used an assessment methodology of territory differentiation by ranking and a trend analysis. Using these methods it was possible to conduct a comparative analysis of human development index dynamics, visualize the results for a large number of objects.

### Introduction

The Human Development Index (**HDI**) is a standard tool for cross-country comparisons. The HDI is a composite index, which is calculated from the three components of indices: life expectancy, education and income. Such an integral index was offered by two economists – the Pakistani Mahbub ul Haq and the Indian Amartya Sen in 1990. Since then in the framework of the UN Development Programme the rating of the most world countries has been annually published. HDI index has attracted attention of the public and scientific institutions around the world. The site of the United Nations Development Programme has online data visualization tools in terms of HDI. This module allows you to build a time series index across countries and display the information in a spatial context. Nevertheless, taking into account all the advantages of such an approach, there are difficulties in comparing a large number of countries in terms of their ranking on the HDI and the rate of change of change. Thus, the task of this paper is to solve the problem.

### Initial data

The initial data for the analysis were indicators of HDI in different countries of the world for the 1990–2013. The selection of countries was carried out so that the figures for each country were calculated for the study period 1990–2013. Those countries which did not satisfy these conditions were excluded from the analysis. As a result, a comparative analysis was performed for 140 countries.

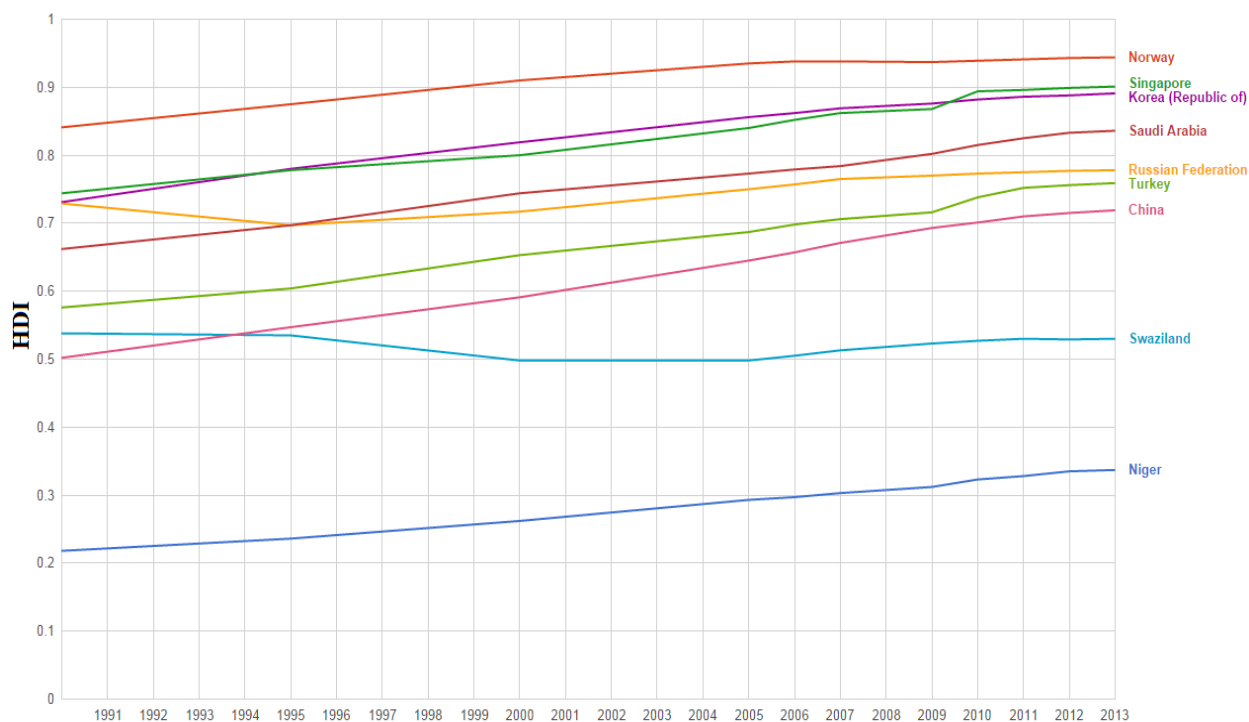


Fig. 1. Dynamics of HDI in some countries of the world

### Rating approach

Sorting of the study area according to the largest index on the release of several groups of similar value ranking (very high, high, medium, low) [1, p. 168–171] is the simplest method of comparative analysis of the level development of the countries in the HDI for a certain period. Later, as a rule, the individual parameters of groups are defined and differentiation is analyzed [2]. A comparative analysis of the dynamics can be conducted by the comparing of time series indicator of the countries (Fig. 1).

Considering this graph, we can trace the development tendencies of countries relative to each other. For example, started from the same point Korea and Russia began to disperse in different directions: the first country ever higher, gaining momentum, and the second, on the contrary, began to worsen its position. Singapore, which had HDI value slightly higher than that of Korea, during the period from 1995 to mid-2009 yield its position, but in recent years regained a higher value than that of Korea. Swaziland, being ahead of China in the HDI in 1990 had sharply negative dynamics of development while the indicators of the Celestial Empire rapidly went up. In comparison with the other analyzed countries Niger had a distinctively low HDI, but in comparison with Vazilendom this country had ever-increasing dynamics of development. Norway in comparison with other countries under consideration throughout the period had the highest HDI. However, the problem of this approach is the difficulty of analyzing the dynamics of the development process for a large number of countries in the HDI. It is quite feasible to analyze 10–15 countries in the graph, but it is extremely difficult to analyze all the countries due to the fact that the lines intersect and merge. Therefore, the goal of this work is eliminate this problem in terms of the HDI analysis technique.

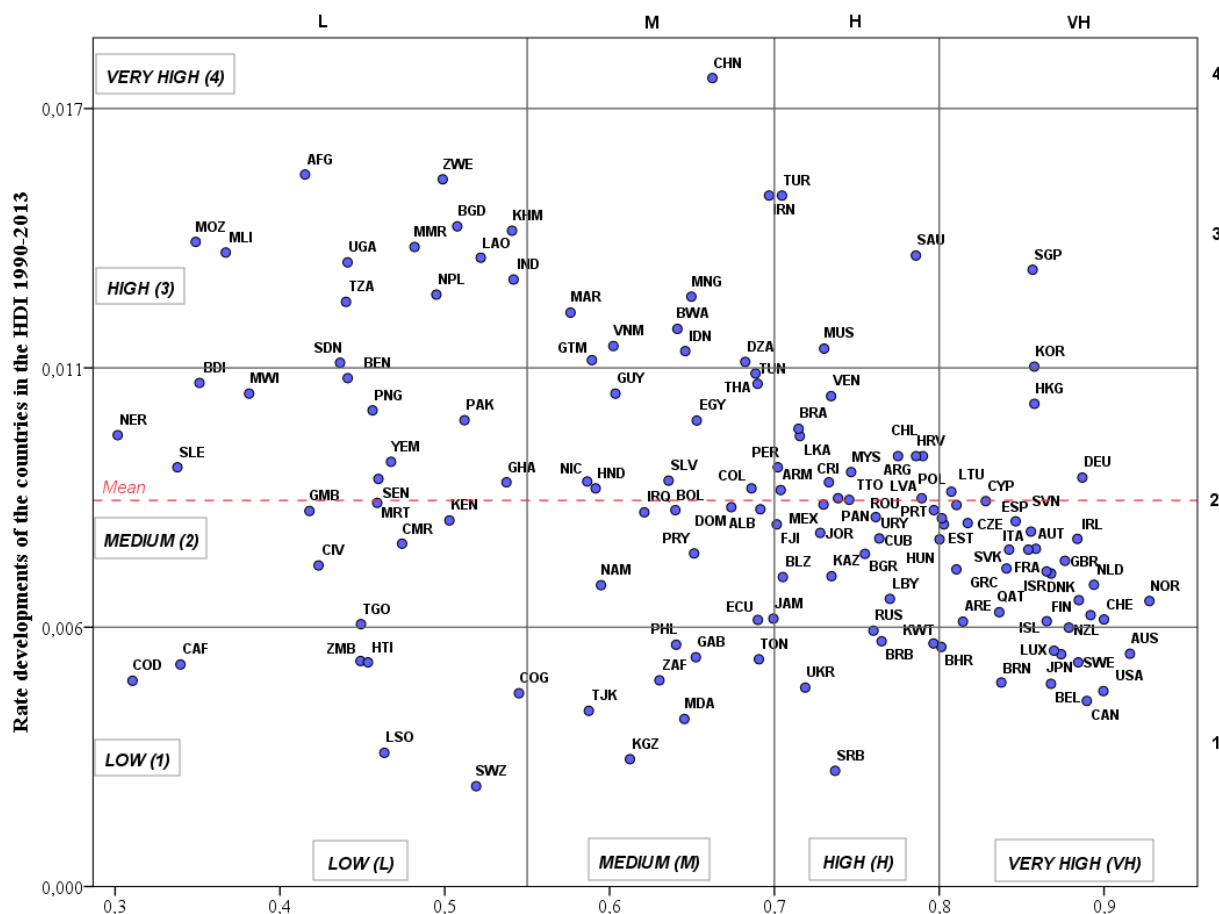


Fig. 2. Two-dimensional graph of the rate development of countries and the average rating by years

### Trend analysis

Improving the methodology of comparative analysis of the dynamics was proposed by the scientists of the State University “Dubna” [3]; it is possible to make a comparison of the rate development of investigated territories with the help of trend analysis. In this case, the development rates of the countries in the HDI trends characterize the slope time series coefficient of the dynamics. In this case, a good understanding of the rating index and its growth rates gives a two-dimensional graph of the slope of the trend of the average HDI over the years (Fig. 2).

In this case, the designed area is divided into quadrants, which allow identifying the country by the degree and the development rate (LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH, VERY HIGH). This picture helps to see the full picture of the human development index by using the average value of 1990 and 2013, as well as the development rate of these countries. As we can see, the picture is divided into 16 squares, which contain all the countries. Thus, we can trace the position of the countries analyzed in the previous section. On the top horizontal line (VERY HIGH 4) marked the countries with a very high development rate of the HDI. This category has got only one country - China. Of all the potential superpowers it has the fastest growing economy. However, in comparison with other countries China has a small average ranking, so this country is located



in the square (M4). In square (L2) Niger is located. If you look at the graph, we can see that the country has the lowest rate by the average HDI over the period under review however, the rate of development has a value slightly above average. Russia occupied the position of the middle peasants in the square (H2). Norway is located in the square (VH2), with the highest value at the average HDI rating having the value of the speed below average. This is due to the fact that this HDI is approaching a maximum value. Singapore and Korea are in the square (VH3). The reason for such success of Singapore is that by 2006 the country's export had reached US \$ 270 bln (2.2 % of the world), as well as the value of the export of local products, equal to US \$ 100 bln (1.1 % of the world). Even for a second indicator this country with a small territory outpaces the most of the larger countries. Swaziland and Lesotho are located in the square (L1), and Turkey and Saudi Arabia – in the square (H3).

### Conclusion

This work is devoted to the comparative analysis of the countries' development in the HDI using the ranking techniques and a trend analysis. The presented methods allow you to analyze the development rate of the countries, to observe their recession (rise) over a certain period of time. Comparing the dynamics of the countries it is possible to sort them in the terms of the HDI average ranking and changes in the index dynamics, as well as to see the overall picture of the level of human development in the world.

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### Сравнительный анализ стран мира по индексу человеческого развития

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** индекс развития человеческого потенциала; динамический анализ; оценка анализ; анализ тенденций; сравнительный анализ.

**Аннотация:** В статье представлен сравнительный анализ индекса развития челове-



ческого потенциала на период 1990–2013 гг. Рассматривается методология оценки территории дифференциации по рейтингу и тенденции анализа. Используя этот метод, можно провести сравнительный анализ динамики, визуализировать результаты для большого числа этих объектов.

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## State Support for Small and Medium Businesses as a Strategic Resource for Regional Economic Growth

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**Key words and phrases:** financial resources; methodology of regional programs formation; support for small and medium businesses; public-private partnerships; program-oriented method of management.

**Abstract:** The article discusses the place and role of small and medium businesses in the regional economy. The author suggests improving the methodology of developing regional support programs of small and medium businesses, formulates the principles of effective use of program-oriented method of management, public-private partnerships and offers tools of financial support of regional programs.

In modern economic conditions, small business performs a very important social function: reduction of social tension, activation of personal resource; support of small businesses promotes innovative growth of the economy, because small businesses are the most active innovators. Governmental support for small and medium businesses as a strategic resource for economic growth is particularly relevant in the regions. Regional authorities should plan the strategy for the development and implementation of entrepreneurial potential as an internal source of regional economic growth.

In 2014, in the Smolensk region 282.1 rubles, including 60.9 million rubles from the regional budget and 221.2 million rubles from the Federal budget was spent on the support for small businesses. As a result, small businesses concluded 1,968 contracts, or 33 % of the total number of concluded contracts, 75 % of the total number of concluded contracts amounted to contracts with winners of competitions, registered in the Smolensk region. Implementation of the planned activities of the subprogram regional state program "Economic development of the Smolensk region and creation of a favorable business and investment climate" for 2014–2020 supported 166 small and medium businesses. The number of requests in comparison with 2013 increased by 47 % [3].

However, the contribution of small and medium enterprises in the economy of the Smolensk region is very small and lags behind the Russian indicators. Therefore, the existing programs of support of small businesses have not produced the desired effect for its development and do not have a proper impact on the economy of the Smolensk region.

In modern conditions, it is necessary to improve the methodology of development of regional programs for support of small and medium enterprises taking into account the relationship with the regional strategy for socio-economic development. It is imperative to proceed from the

development of different programs to support small businesses to comprehensive programs of sustainable and durable development. Instruments of implementation of the programs should be integrated with the system of regional management of the national economic complex and correspond to priority directions of development. Thus, the regional targeted programs of support of small and medium enterprises should be focused on solving the problems of socio-economic development of the region and include a range of social, economic, organizational, operational, informational, and other measures to ensure effective development of small and medium enterprises in the region. The development of regional targeted programs need to build on the functions of small and medium enterprises, such as: job creation, promotion of competition, saturation and de-monopolization of the market, the replenishment of budgets of all levels.

An important principle of the program-oriented method of management is its targeted nature, the accounting goal setting objective characteristics of regional economic performance and the status of small and medium enterprises at the time of development of the program and priorities of their development. In relation to the development of targeted programs of support of small and medium enterprises program-target method involves direct orientation measures of state regulation on specific quantitative and qualitative results based on the analysis of the socio-economic situation of the region and its long-term development trends. However, in existing regional programs, the use of program - target method several formalized; to meet fixed targets on quantitative and qualitative parameters for the development of small and medium enterprises [1].

The effectiveness of the use of program-oriented method of management to solve problems of state support of small and medium enterprises depends largely on the sustainability of its resources. In the current situation, factors restricting the development of small and medium enterprises are many types of resources, including financial, personnel, information and other. One of the goals of the state support of small and medium business is to assist in filling data of limited resources and requires significant resources, which are not always available at the regional level. Areas for financial support of regional programs of support for small business should include:

- increase in the share of extra budgetary sources of funding (such as a public-private partnership);
- development of financial tools for small businesses through the formation of a system of guarantee funds and venture funding, legislative support microfinance;
- greater integration with resource support programs of non-financial resources (such as property relations);
- increased support of procurement for state and municipal needs;
- introduction of result-oriented budgeting in the framework of financial management programs.

In order to increase the innovative potential of the Smolensk region, the development of science-intensive industries and the introduction of new advanced technologies it is offered to establish a regional venture fund in the framework of public-private partnership [2]. In addition, the administration of the region must submit an application to the Ministry of economic development of Russia for participation in competitive selection of the Russian Federation subjects for granting subsidies from the Federal budget for state support of small and medium enterprises on "Creation of industrial parks".

Support measures for the development of small business should take into account the sectorial priorities of economic development of the Smolensk region: innovation, manufacturing, provision of housing and household services, craft activities, tourism and recreational activities. Support of the development of small businesses in the selected industries will ensure a sustain-

able socio-economic growth of the Smolensk region.

Thus, for the effective management of the business processes it is necessary to strengthen the regional economy through legal regulation of economic relations, including investment, tax and credit policy, protection of economic interests of Smolensk businesses in foreign and domestic markets. Consolidation of efforts of government and business in the designated areas will allow for accelerated growth and development of small enterprises of the Smolensk region, which will contribute to the prosperity of the region, raising the level and quality of life of the population.

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### Государственная поддержка малого и среднего предпринимательства как стратегического ресурса регионального экономического роста

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** методология разработки региональных программ; поддержка малого и среднего предпринимательства; государственно-частное партнерство; программно-целевой метод управления; финансовое обеспечение.

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматривается место и роль малого и среднего бизнеса в региональной экономике, предлагается совершенствование методологии разработки региональных программ поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства, сформулированы принципы эффективного использования программно-целевого метода управления, государственно-частного партнерства, предложены инструменты финансового обеспечения региональных программ поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства.

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## Conceptual Directions of Developing Business Education in Russia

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**Key words and phrases:** business education; management in education; MBA; business education system; professional education.

**Abstract:** The paper proposes a model of the formation of business education services for specialist training, which reflects the principles of the system of business education in Russia.

Business education is an important element of the market of educational services. Its main task is training of managerial personnel capable of meeting challenges of the modern economy.

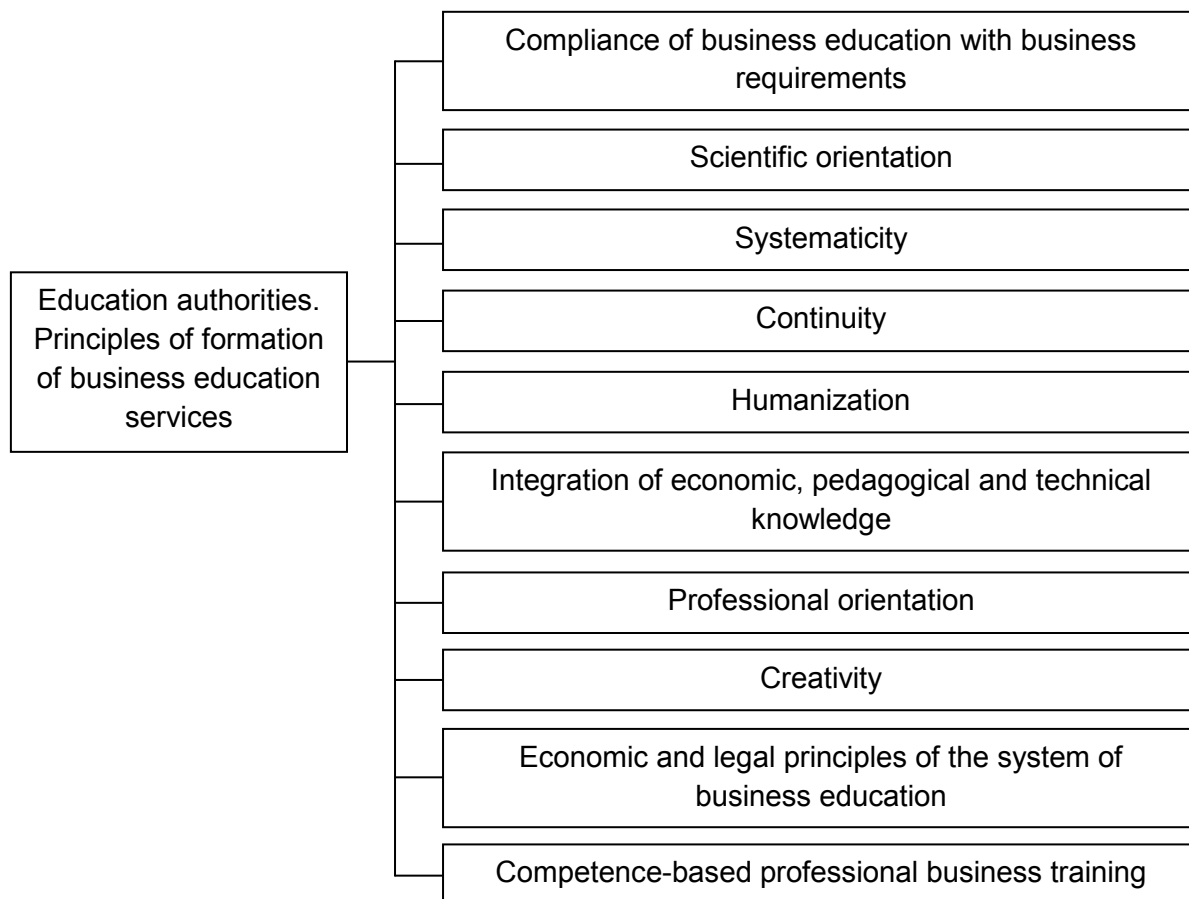
Training of business professionals and top managers of corporations is organized at post-graduate level. The formation of the system of business education requires the development of a set of legal, economic and organizational measures, as well as the basic conceptual principles of training. The principles of the organization of business education are defined by the main directions of the development of education. We distinguish the principles defining the theory and practice of training. Cumulative realization of the principles allows projecting and carrying out effectively the process of business education.

The system of business education services is formed on the basis of a number of the fundamental principles inherent in professional education (Fig. 1).

Current trends of economic development demand new approaches to the organization and methodological support of business education. These approaches assume a set of principles and methods, but the main thing is the transition from the former scheme of knowledge-based education to professional business education.

The literature analysis showed that the main attention is paid to the principles of education, while the development of the approaches to the content design of professional training is not sufficiently covered. V.A. Makrak substantiated such principles as scientific orientation, comprehensiveness, differentiation, systematicity, availability. S.Ya. Batyshev put forward the principles of compliance of the content of professional training with the level of production development and main forms of labor cooperation, scientific character, systematicity and availability, the unity of practical training and productivity. Using the given principles the conceptual approaches to the formation of the system of business education have been developed.

The basic principles of construction and functioning of the system of business education are defined and characterized by the following distinctive features: connection of theoretical and practical training with the Russian traditions of professional training; orientation to independence both from state, and from market structures; continuity in education; its systematicity, gradualness, modularity; development of regional features and preservation of uniform educational



**Fig. 1.** Principles of formation of the system of business education services

space.

*The first principle* is based on compliance of business education to business requirements. The purpose of the training is all-round development of an individual and promotion of inclusion in the process of social production. Ideas of the principle of compliance of the content of education with professional orientation were developed by P. R. Atutov, S.G. Shatsky, A.S. Makarenko. In the system of professional training methodological functions perform:

- social function that encompasses an area of identity formation, determines the main directions of value orientations in productivity, reveals social aspects of professional activity, social relations and needs;
- prognostic function that ensures the use of prognostic information to determine long term prospects of identity formation, the content of general, polytechnic and vocational education, its rapid adjustment to construct the model of professional training;
- integrative function that is manifested in the link between general and vocational education, brings together the totality of knowledge, skills, values and norms in the educational system;
- systemic function that ensures the integrity of professional training, correlation of accumulated information on the basis of socio-economic, scientific, technological, didactic, psychological features in the main elements of production.

The content of education is to find its reflection in scientific information of economic, administrative, legal, technological and technical character, in a complex construction of educational and practical work, in the selection of students' competence to apply the system of knowledge and skills. Professional knowledge must be generated in the course of their own intellectual work; they must be conceptualized and transformed into professional consciousness.

*The second principle* of business education is the principle of scientific orientation. This principle acts as a prerequisite for the selection of the content of education. Two dialectic contradictions occur in the implementation of the principle of scientific orientation. The first contradiction is connected with the fact that knowledge must correlate with scientific concepts. The second contradiction is that scientific concepts are debatable. The principle of scientific orientation is based on scientific facts, their scientific substantiation; as a result, students should understand the nature of the studied phenomena. Science is a particular source of content of business education, defining ideas, laws, concepts, facts, principles, theories. Science as a source of education content can be seen in the following aspects:

- a source of knowledge of general theoretical, general professional and special disciplines included in the curriculum;
- one of the laws related to the improvement the content of education;
- a source of establishing regular relationships of phenomena, objects, concepts to explain scientific concepts and facts and their essence.

Scientific orientation is a major requirement to the content of education, the guiding principle explaining phenomena of nature and society, ensuring a transition from simple understanding of events to establishing causal connections.

*The third and the fourth principles* are systematicity and continuity of business education, which is understood as a complete system including the interconnected elements, such as the purpose, the contents, forms, methods and tutorials. The purpose of education, the role of a teacher, the learning outcomes are the main components of the process of forming skills and competences. The variable components include training materials, teaching methods, tutorials, organizational forms.

The implementation of the system approach requires meeting the following conditions:

- versatility of the system, i.e. alternativeness, variability, variety of programs and methods of teaching;
- reliance on basic knowledge and abilities;
- sequence of formation and acquisition of skills and abilities in the course of training.

The education system is considered as unified model of forms and types of general secondary, secondary vocational, and higher professional education. The multi-cycle model of the interconnected elements ensures a certain integrity and unity of system. The term "education system" encompasses the concept of interconnected education cycles; the effectiveness of these elements depends on the system in general, and the quality of educational system depends on the quality of its main subsystems.

The nature of professional training with its structure meets the principle of continuity aimed at mastering the acquired knowledge, abilities, skills and personal qualities, consecutive development and improvement.

*The fifth principle* is humanization of modern education. The doctrine of humanization is connected with the new vision of the education system and development of society and market economy in general. Thus humanization is considered as the general tendency of the world education development. There is a huge concern about the quality of education in all countries, searching for the ways of its improvement. Currently, advances in science and technology as



well as strong social dynamics of various countries make people more united practically in all spheres – economic, socio-political, cultural relations, etc.

Humanization of professional education, including business education, is urged to provide readiness of graduates to use common cultural values and develop professional skills to meet the challenges of market economy.

*The sixth principle* is integration of pedagogical, economic and technical knowledge. The general regularities of pedagogical, economic and technical activities are distinctly traced in the technology of their realization. For example, the proximity of technical and pedagogical technologies is caused by a number of factors, including similarities in pedagogical and technical design.

*The seventh principle* is professional orientation, which implementation provides: compliance of the content of training with the modern level of development of science and technology, connection of learning materials with future professional work, modeling of professional activity in the educational process, a polytechnic orientation of integration of knowledge, abilities, skills and qualities, continuous professional training in close interrelation of various disciplines, continuity of training.

The principle of professional orientation is closely connected with other principles of training. The analysis of the general concept of professional orientation of education includes such concepts as professional orientation of the general education, professional orientation of vocational education, professional orientation of an individual manifested as interest in profession.

*The eighth principle* is creativity; it defines a conceptual approach to the formation of entrepreneurial skills, which should include a combination of formal education, promoting development of personality, creative thinking, and indirect influence on students' interests, abilities related to the profession and the learning process.

The formation of educational potential of a businessman is determined by a level of development of scientific capacity of society which assumes, on the one hand, distribution of scientific achievements, and on the other hand, the use of these achievements in market economy. Compliance of business education with the requirements and the level of development of business assumes that it is the important qualitative characteristic of educational potential of a businessman allowing to solve the real and future problems of economy, acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the system of business.

Today, the importance of managing creative activities of each employee is obvious. It is important not only to be able to accumulate and store knowledge, but also to be able to realize it in a creative way. The specified process is one of the major factors determining the market value of the intellectual capital through its creative return.

In this connection it is necessary to develop business education services based on knowledge and professional competences that ensure mobility, ability to adapt to quickly changing conditions. The contents and nature of work must be built in a new way so as to ensure that the system of professional education meets the requirements of national economy, science, production. It is necessary to consider their mutual interest in the improvement of quality of training and retraining of personnel, in the fullest use of creative potential and an initiative of each employee.

*The ninth principle* covers economic and legal principles. They influence the formation of the system of business education and represent the legal and economic laws forming educational activity in the market of educational services.

*The tenth principle* is competence-based training of business professionals. This principle is based on the design of the federal educational standard of new generation, the introduction of multi-cycle structure of higher education, competence-based approach to the requirements to



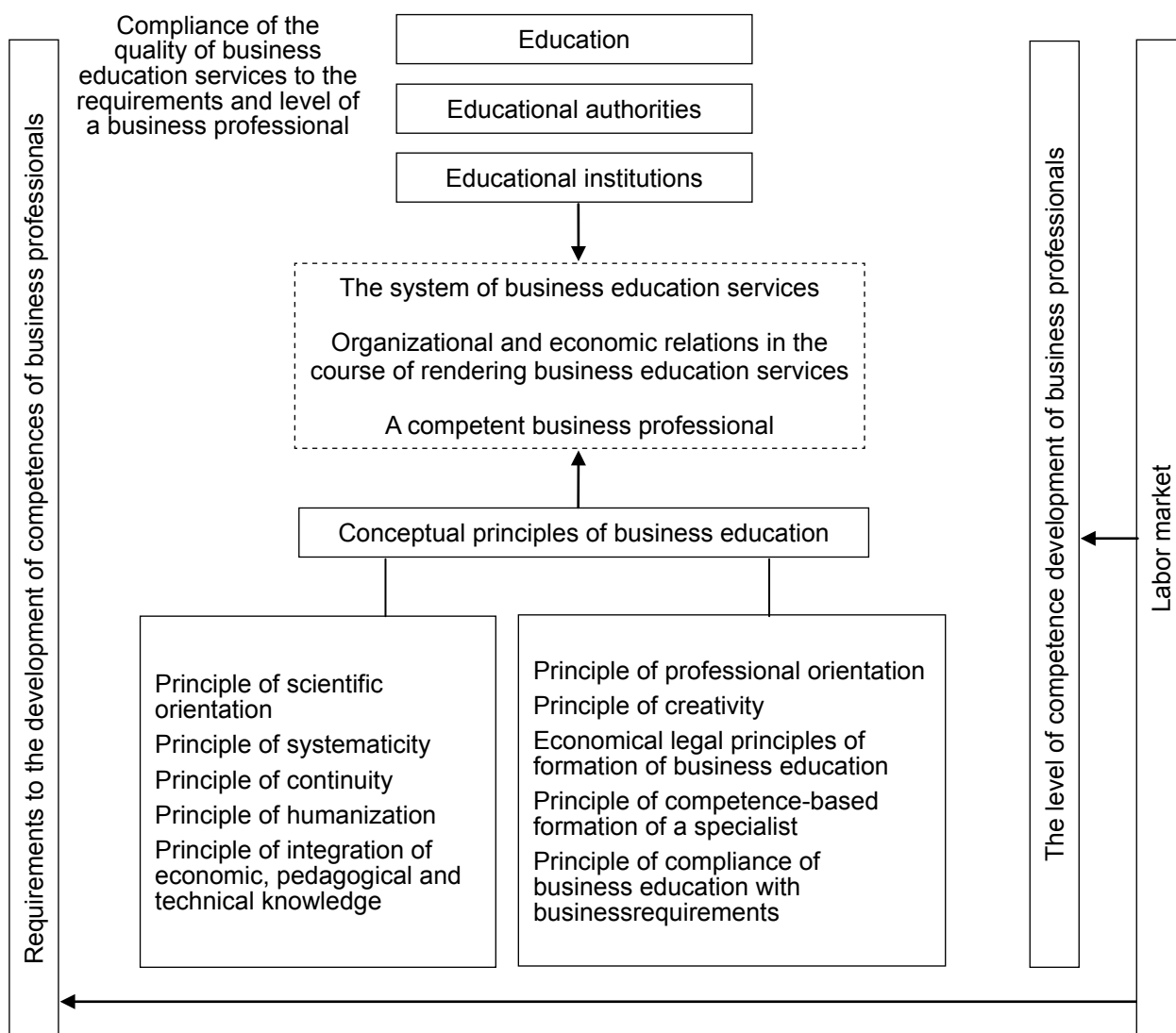


Fig. 2. Model of formation of the system business education services

graduates, comparability of the quality of education based on uniform criteria.

The given principles form the basis for the model of the system of business education services. It is obvious that the system should include both the requirements and competences of a business professional to meet the requirements of the labor market (Fig. 2).

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**Концептуальные направления развития  
системы бизнес-образования в сфере MBA**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** бизнес-образование; менеджмент в образовании; MBA; система бизнес-образования; профессиональное образование.

**Аннотация:** В статье предложена модель системы формирования услуг бизнес-образования для подготовки специалистов, отражающая принципы формирования системы бизнес-образования в России.

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UDK 33

## Self-Organization of an Individual: Synergetic Perspective

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**Key words and phrases:** self-organization of an individual; synergetic approach; synergetics; personality; bifurcation; fluctuation; chaos.

**Abstract:** The article presents a synergetic analysis of self-organization of an individual. The degree of self-organization of an individual can be divided into three levels: biological, spiritual and social.

The development of synergetic anthropology has influenced all areas of scientific research. Synergetics is an interdisciplinary science explaining the formation and self-organization of patterns and structures in open systems. As a paradigm of a new subject, it has created a new methodology of cognition, of both man and the world. For example, through this methodology, a new and non-conventional approach to understanding a human being has appeared. Analyzing and researching the features of human intelligence at different levels of cognition takes its roots in philosophy.

The needs of individuals are changing in the process of their life. Nowadays it is impossible to satisfy all the needs of individuals in a simple way, and there is an increase in demand for stability as the system is getting complicated. It is becoming important to find new sources of self-organization in order to be active and fulfill the requirements.

According to Hermann Haken, one of the founders of synergetics, it focuses on the spontaneous, i.e. self-organized emergence of new qualities, which may be structures, processes or functions [4]. Self-organization means that the structures evolve without specific interference from the outside. Synergetics searches for basic principles of self-organization irrespective of the nature of the individual subsystems. The central problem of synergetics is the study of how the state of the total system changes, when one or several control parameters are changed. In general, between two situations can be distinguished:

- 1) the system adapting smoothly, i.e. without qualitative changes;
- 2) the system undergoing dramatic qualitative changes (critical situation).

The central goal of synergetics is the study of the system in critical situations. Although researchers have studied characteristics and features, including appearance, spiritual values, physiology, morality, world outlook, activity, role in social relations, beliefs, etc., self-organization of an individual has not been studied yet.

The aim and essence of synergetic analysis of self-organization of an individual is to study physio-biologic, social and spiritual aspects.

In fact, the methodology of studying an individual as a self-organizing system has not been studied since the classification of synergy was developed. Self-organization has been interpreted from the synergetic approach. It should be admitted that an individual can self-organize as a

biosocial and spiritual being. The degree of self-organization of an individual can be divided into three levels: physio-biological, spiritual-moral and social. These levels are closely connected with each other. From this point of view, an individual is a system consisting of connections of natural-social system. An individual has characteristics and features of self-organization:

Firstly, an individual is an open, complicated, self-organizing system. Secondly, the states of disorganization, evolution, order, self-development, self-control, self-creation, and transfer from chaos to order can be observed. Thirdly, an individual's mental and spiritual state is an imbalanced open system. It takes matter and energy from outer surroundings, keeps its inner imbalanced state and acquires opportunity to transform into a more complicated structure. Fourthly, it can be useful to apply synergetic approach and methodology to investigating self-organization of an individual and solve problems of non-mental processes and states. It gives the opportunity to choose ways of development of specific characters by regulating the evolution of development stages, as evolution process appears in nature and society.

Self-organization of an individual is connected very closely with a self-fulfilling process. It is considered not only as introduction to self-organization, but also the basis of effective mechanism. That is why it is expedient to investigate human beings using the synergetic methodology.

According to the synergetic approach, the object in progress should have the following features:

- 1) elements which are capable of self-organization;
- 2) a self-organizing object should be in open condition and exchange matter and energy with surrounding environment;
- 3) a self-organizing object should be in inconstant position;
- 4) an object in progress should not be limited through reason and result, but also have spontaneous, progressive, and deterministic nature.

If we take into consideration the above-mentioned characteristics, it is expedient to investigate an individual as a self-organizing system. It should have the following essential features: self-management; self-development; self-sufficiency; self-organization; self-criticism; self-realization; self-control; self-order; self-assessment.

These features are also inherent to the social system and these processes form a synergetic investigation circle.

The synergetic approach to an individual is a new approach to human health. Different components are in mutual relations through chaos, as a result a new element can appear. So, in some cases activity of an individual can be a result of important natural, social and historical events. In its turn, it shows the fact that the study of an individual as a complex system is very important [3, p. 99–113].

The intensive development of science and technology in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and the IT revolution have put a lot of pressure on humanity. A man and his spiritual world play an important role in solving this problem and forming a balanced harmonious society.

The society and social processes are responsible for the spiritual development of each individual and his maturity. Society and its members have an impact on defining the spiritual and moral norms of an individual and in changing them through logical thinking.

Currently, the creation of the new world outlook based on the ideas of independence is considered as one of main objectives. President Islam Karimov emphasized that it is impossible to form a new society without changing the man's world outlook and his ideas [1, p. 145]. Every man should have the world outlook, which can be appropriate to the requirements of modern science and ideas of a democratic society in the process of self-organization. This involves using the spiritual tradition and heritage wisely; to achieve this self-organization, self-criticism, and

self-control are necessary.

An individual has the ability for biological, physical, social and spiritual self-organization. The spiritual world can influence and change the behavior and activity of an individual as a system. Besides, spiritual self-organization of an individual is based on a number of philosophical and scientific categories.

In the study of spiritual self-organization processes of an individual, such notions as “spiritual world”, “spiritual food”, “spiritual impact”, “spiritual power” should be investigated. Of course, in spiritual self-organization, thought is the main element.

When investigating spiritual self-organization as a system, we should understand its metaphors from the synergetic perspective.

The philosopher V. V. Vasil'kova described the following metaphors of the system:

- 1) Mechanical metaphor or “a close system” outlook;
- 2) Organic metaphor or “an open system” outlook;
- 3) Cybernetic metaphor or “carving system” outlook;
- 4) Cultural metaphor as the importance of unity in organizing the system;
- 5) Political metaphor, including relations, contests and conflicts among individuals and groups [2, p. 151–152].

These metaphors can be used as a system to investigate an individual; some metaphors can be changed.

In spiritual self-organization of an individual it is important to use information and spiritual impact, spiritual wealth and traditions purposely. The main cause of fanaticism and dogmatism spreading in the world can damage the spiritual system and its importance. There is a connection between human spiritual world and moral state. In spiritual self-organization, moral preparedness and intention are important. If an individual is completely away from spiritual process, his or her spiritual state can never be observed. A spiritual state needs a relation with exterior spiritual world. Exterior spiritual environment has a social character that people cannot accept directly.

In conclusion, studying spiritual self-organization and investigating its scientific bases helps to open new sides of an individual, intensify mental and social activity of people, and solve moral and spiritual problems.

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**Личность как самоорганизующаяся система:  
синергетический подход**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** самоорганизация личности; синергетический подход; синергетика; личность; бифуркация; колебания; хаос.

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются проблемы самоорганизации личности с точки зрения синергетической антропологии. В ходе анализа установлено, что степень самоорганизации личности зависит от трех факторов: биологического, духовного и социального.

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## Methodological Approaches to Corporate Management Stability

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**Key words and phrases:** accumulated capital; additional capital; economic stability; economic value added; indicators of sustainable development; industrial production; invested capital; weighted average cost of capital.

**Abstract:** Sustainability, or sustainable development, is aimed at improving the quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come. It encompasses environmental, economic and social dimensions, as well as the concept of stewardship, the responsible management of resource use.

At present, domestic industry operates under increased competition associated with globalization of the world economic crisis. Understanding that tried and tested methods of business efficiency assessment are not consistent with the goals of the enterprises strategic management has led to the necessity of developing new approaches and technologies of sustainable development.

Sustainable development is characterized by a complex set of interrelated factors. A number of indicators characterizing sustainable development can be considered at different hierarchical levels: global, national, regional, local. However, the projected indicators are largely debatable and have not received general acceptance in the international practice.

In this connection there is a need for an integrated assessment of the industrial enterprises sustainability by identifying and formalizing qualitative and quantitative criteria in the context of functional areas. The paper deals with the problem of determining balanced economic indicators for assessing industrial enterprises sustainability.

According to the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Russian Federation the following economic indicators characterize the stability at the macro and micro levels [3; 4]:

- gross national product – trends of changes;
- materials consumption and energy intensity of GDP;
- changes in the structure of the economy;
- productivity;
- use of waste, and its processing;



- reduction in the generation of hazardous and radioactive waste;
- increase in mineral reserves;
- share of exports of natural resources in foreign trade, including natural biological resources.

However, the indicators used must meet a number of requirements, including [5]:

- relevance, i.e. matching tasks that aim to solve a specific figure;
- availability for perception;
- feasibility and ease of interpretation;
- flexibility of adaptation to new situations;
- adaptation to the intersystem phenomena;
- scale and dynamism;
- reliability.

Thus, we need indicators characterizing the state of the individual parameters of the objects and processes, and the system performance with clearly defined areas of application and performance of mutual ties.

As a result of the analysis, it was found that the economic indicators recommended by World Steel Association for the assessment sustainable development of industrial enterprises meet the above criteria, as sustainability can be analyzed by the type of capital, allocating priority indicators [6]. In accordance with the methodology proposed by the World Steel Association, economic sustainability is determined by two indicators:

- 1) investment in new products and processes;
- 2) economic value added (EVA / EVD).

Economic value added index is based on the concept of economic profit, which was developed over 100 years ago by Allan Marshall in his "Principles of economics". The indicator of economic value as compared with the value calculated on the basis of discounted cash flows is easy to use, as it allows you to evaluate the results of the company and create value for a single period of time. Calculation of the EVA index is as follows:

1<sup>st</sup> method:

$$EVA = (P - T) - IC * WACC = NP - IC * WACC = (NP/IC - WACC) * IC, \quad (1)$$

when P – profit from ordinary activities; T – taxes and other obligatory payments; IC – investment in venture capital; WACC-weighted average cost of capital; NP – net profit.

2<sup>nd</sup> method:

$$EVA = (NP/IC - WACC) * IC = (ROI - WACC) * IC, \quad (2)$$

when ROI – return on capital invested in the company.

On the one hand, the structure of the company financial resources and cost sources play an important role in calculating the EVA. The EVA allows answering the question: what kind of financing (own or borrowed) and what amount of capital is required to obtain a certain value of profit. On the other hand, the EVA defines the shareholders behavior: whether to make investments in industry, or vice versa, facilitate outflow of investment from industrial companies to achieve higher return indicators.

The authors proposed to supplement the indicators (1)–(2) with the additional capital of the enterprise. Currently, the methods of additional capital accounting and disclosing information about it in the financial statements are being developed.



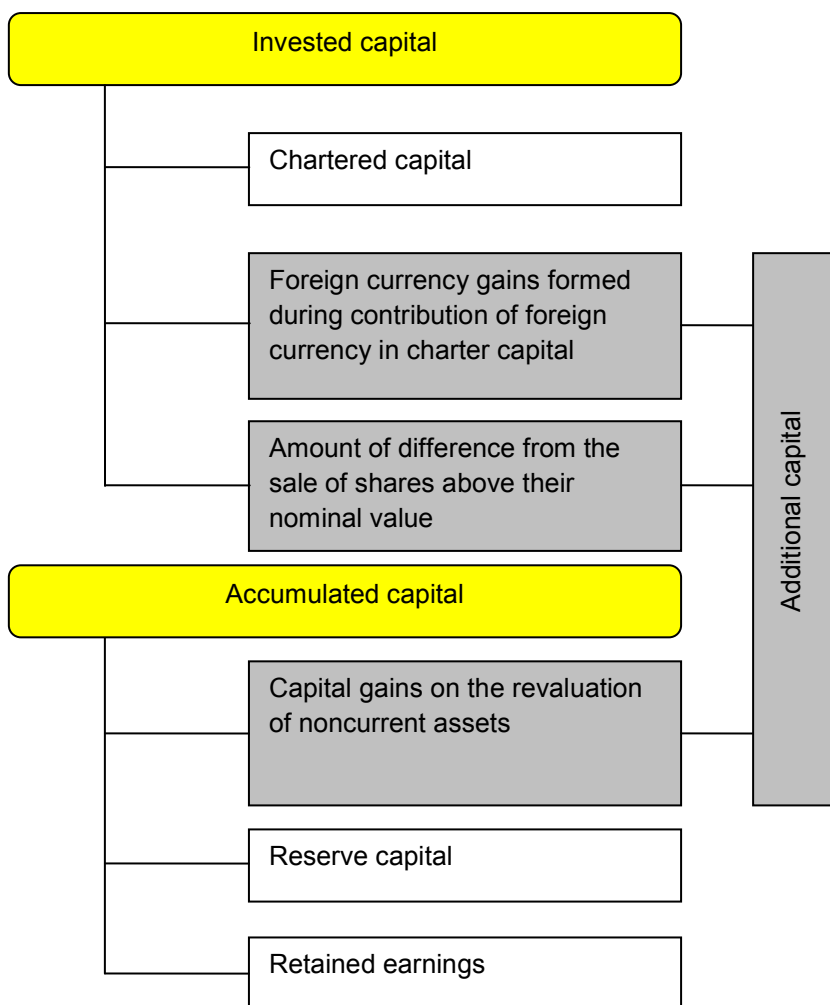


Fig. 1. The sources of additional capital

In our opinion, there is a need for further development of additional capital and its inclusion in the methods of assessing the enterprises economic sustainability.

In this paper, additional capital is understood as the capital made up of the invested capital through positive exchange rate differences generated in foreign currency after contribution to the share capital, share premium and accumulated capital obtained by revaluation of non-current assets. The inclusion of value added in the evaluation of the economic value (see Eq. 3) of the company is as follows:

$$EVA_{ac} = (P + AC) - T - IC * WACC, \tag{3}$$

when AC – additional capital.

The obtained EVA<sub>ac</sub> represents an alternative approach to the concept of profitability and enhances profitability by improving capital utilization, rather than by directing the main efforts on the reduction of costs for the use of capital.

Economic sustainability of industrial enterprises will contribute to the diversification of ex-

port products with high processing natural resources and improve the competitiveness of Russian enterprises on external markets. The importance of economic indicators of sustainability, environmental responsibility and energy efficiency is high for products focused on the end consumer.

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### Методические подходы к корпоративному управлению устойчивостью предприятия

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** добавленная экономическая стоимость; добавочный капитал; инвестированный капитал; индикаторы устойчивого развития; накопленный капитал; промышленное производство; средневзвешенная цена капитала; экономическая устойчивость.

**Аннотация:** В настоящее время отечественные промышленные предприятия функционируют в условиях ужесточения конкуренции, сопряженной с глобализацией мирового экономического кризиса. Понимание того, что наработанные ранее методы оценки эффективности бизнеса уже не соответствуют целям стратегического управления предприя-

ями, привело к необходимости разрабатывать новые подходы и технологии устойчивого развития.

Устойчивое развитие характеризуется сложным набором взаимосвязанных факторов [1; 2]. Для характеристики устойчивого развития имеется ряд показателей, которые можно рассматривать на разных иерархических уровнях: глобальном, национальном, региональном, локальном, отраслевом. Однако предполагаемые показатели во многом носят дискуссионный характер и не получили общего признания в мировой практике.

В связи с этим возникла необходимость в проведении комплексной оценки устойчивости промышленных предприятий посредством определения и формализации качественных и количественных критериев в разрезе функциональных направлений. Статья посвящена актуальной проблеме определения системы сбалансированных экономических индикаторов для проведения оценки устойчивости промышленного предприятия.

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## Irish Nationalism and Liberalism: Gladstone, Parnell and Davitt

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**Key words and phrases:** Ireland; Home Rule; Nationalism; liberals; Gladstone; Parnell; Davitt.

**Abstract:** The paper analyzes the process of the unification of liberals, supporters of Gladstone, with nationalists in Ireland. The role of Parnell as the voice of the moderate wing nationalists is described. The causes of the union with the radicals of Davitt are revealed.

Parnell invited the liberals to discuss the compiled draft of the Constitution of Ireland, which was received by Gladstone on 30 October 1885. It included the ideas about the establishment of the independent Irish Parliament consisting of two chambers, which would have the right to make laws related to taxation, customs duties, police forces, justice, education and public works; England was supposed to deal with "Imperial" issues, including foreign policy and defence. According to the draft of Parnell, certain rights were granted to the Protestant minority. In response, on 9 November 1885 Gladstone made a speech in Edinburgh about the Irish question, which reaffirmed the importance of maintaining the British Empire, emphasizing, at the same time, his desire to give Ireland all funds for local government. On November 17, he spoke before the activists of the liberal party in and declared that the Home Rule could be discussed after the vote. Thus, the liberal leader explained his reluctance, and even fear, to enter into any political deals with former allies of their age-old opponents – the conservatives. Partly he was right: in the Manifesto of 21 November, 1885, Parnell spoke about the liberals as tyrants, the oppressors of religion and freedom of speech, and urged his countrymen to vote for the Tories.

All this testified to the presence of serious differences in the approach to resolving the Irish problem, not only among traditional political opponents – liberals and conservatives – but also within the liberal party. While the radical wing of the liberals had put forward their plan of conciliating the Irish, the Whigs and moderate liberals had very similar with the conservatives position in the approach to the problem. Between these extreme positions Gladstone and his closest supporters were trying to maneuver. A long time leader of the liberals sought to elaborate some new approaches to the problem of Irish Home Rule, but at the same time expected to give strong arguments to the Tory and to overcome the internal crisis of liberalism.

Parliamentary elections held in England from November 23 to December 19, 1885, brought some advantage to the liberals: they got 335 seats, while the conservatives and nationalists 249 and 86, respectively. Of course, the main result of the elections was transformation of the Irish nationalist party in an independent third force in the English Parliament. Aware of the great difficulty that stood in the way of solving the problem, Gladstone during the election (in mid-December, 1885) stressed that out of 103 deputies in the Imperial Parliament for Ireland,

86 were supporters of Home Rule, which was a manifestation of the desire of a huge majority of the population to obtain autonomous rights. He also mentioned that if the conservative-looking Prime Minister Lord Salisbury (1830–1903) with his colleagues proposed in the Parliament a draft of Home Rule, the liberal party would support this project. Gladstone made it clear to Parnell and his colleagues that the liberal party would support the government, only if a bill granting Ireland self-government was issued.

At the end of 1885, the political circles in England were bustling with rumors that Gladstone moved to practical actions in the issue of Irish Home Rule. Indeed, on December 22, 1885, it became clear that the liberals won in the elections. Almost simultaneously the news that Gladstone was inclined to Home Rule for Ireland appeared in the periodical press; Gladstone himself denied this information, but of course, very few people believed in it. Gladstone was familiar with the position of the right-wing liberals (Whigs) during the election campaign and expected weakening of his political strength caused by dissociation with a considerable part of the liberals, which could not be compensated even by the support of Irish nationalists led by Parnell. Indeed, representatives of the old Whigs were themselves large landowners, whose estates were numerous in Ireland. They opposed any concessions to the Irish nationalists and even moderate supporters of Parnell and did not consider them as a legitimate political opposition, but as a rebel separatist force in the British Parliament. Its main goal was to keep intact the economic and political position of England in Ireland, the representatives of the Whigs could not achieve, and this largely determined the transition from the liberal coalition to the alliance with the conservatives. Each concession of Gladstone, directed towards the national liberation movement, only accelerated the crisis in the party. Whigs fundamentally condemned the intention of the Gladstone to introduce Home Rule for Ireland prior to the submission of the Cabinet and from that time the organizational dissociation from the party began. They declared themselves “independent” and in violation of party discipline, refused to consider themselves as liberal deputies from local associations or be considered as any part of the liberal party.

On January 21, 1886, the British Parliament gathered for its first session and heard a statement by the Queen in her throne speech prepared by the head of the conservatives and dedicated to the creation of the bill on local authority in Ireland in the future; no detail of the bill was given. Moreover, the Queen’s speech was sharply condemned to anti-government agitation in Ireland against the Anglo-Irish Union in the field of legislation, and also reported about the new expansion of the powers of the Irish Viceroy. In conclusion, she talked about the restoration of the counties of England and Scotland administrative autonomy by the creation of a consultative Assembly whose members would be elected by the people; in the future the same measure was proposed for Ireland. Meanwhile, Salisbury not only reaffirmed the strong commitment of the Cabinet to stand for the unity of the United Kingdom, but also hinted at some “Irish sympathies”, which was manifested by certain members of Parliament. Gladstone immediately stated that he recognized the need to preserve the unity of England and Ireland, but expected the conservative government to issue a bill on measures they planned to undertake regarding the Irish question. January 26, 1886, after the opening of the debates in the House of Commons, the liberal Jesse Collings (1831–1920) proposed an amendment, which was supported by Gladstone.

On 1 February 1886 Gladstone became Prime Minister and headed the liberal Cabinet. Because after the election he could not form the government without the help of the Irish, he had to take a course for a stronger alliance with them, promising in exchange for their votes to issue in the House of Commons the bill on the Home Rule. In such circumstances, the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland was very important. It was occupied by John Morley, a longtime associate

and supporter of the Prime Minister. In this appointment Parnell's supporters saw a guarantee that the third Cabinet of liberals would do in Ireland everything to alleviate the plight of its population.

The only way out of this situation was that Gladstone issued a bill granting Ireland self-government.

According to the Bill on Home Rule in Dublin was formed a bicameral legislative body, which was to govern Ireland together with the Queen. The Upper House, possessing the absolute right of veto, was to include 28 inherited peers and 75 elected members. The latter were elected for a term of 10 years on the basis of a high property qualification, or annual income not less than £ 200, or property worth of £ 4,000; to be eligible to participate in their selection, it was necessary either to have or rent immovable property, giving an income of at least £ 25 a year. The remaining 28 members of the Upper House were appointed by the mayors of the major Irish cities. The Lower House was elected on the basis of parliamentary reform of 1884–1885, for a period of 5 years and consisted of 204 deputies elected on the same basis as representatives of Ireland in the Lower House of the Imperial Parliament. Out of those, 103 were former MPs of Westminster from Ireland and another 101 members of the Parliament were elected in the same constituencies that existed prior to this bill. From the British Parliament the Irish were excluded altogether. Both houses were to discuss the internal affairs of Ireland, but were supposed to vote separately from each other in some cases. The Viceroy was given the right to veto all decisions of the Parliament of Ireland. The Irish Executive authorities and as expected the Irish Parliament, were not supposed to deal with the issues of war, peace, foreign relations, the army and navy, post and telegraph, relations between the Catholic and Protestant churches, the rights of patent issuance, minting of coins, the number of regulations related to foreign trade, finance and taxation.

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**Ирландский национализм и либерализм: Гладсон, Парнелл и Девитт**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** Ирландия; гомруль; национализм; либералы; Гладстон; Парнелл; Дэвитт.

**Аннотация:** Проанализирована закономерность объединения либералов, сторонников Гладстона с националистами Ирландии. Раскрыта роль Парнелла как представителя умеренного крыла националистов. Выявлены причины объединения с радикалами Дэвитта.

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