

**Кузбасский государственный технический университет имени Т.Ф. Горбачева
Великотырновский университет им. Святых Кирилла и Мефодия
Филиал КузГТУ в г. Белово
Высшая школа агробизнеса и развития регионов, Пловдив**

IX Международная научно-практическая конференция



ИННОВАЦИИ В ТЕХНОЛОГИЯХ И ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

Сборник статей

ЧАСТЬ 3

**БЕЛОВО, ВЕЛИКО-ТЫРНОВО
2016**

УДК 082.1
ББК 65.34.13 (2Рос – 4Кем)

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Инновации в технологиях и образовании: сб. ст. участников IXI Международной научно-практической конференции «Инновации в технологиях и образовании», 18-19 марта 2016 г.: / Филиал КузГТУ в г. Белово. – Белово: Изд-во филиала КузГТУ в г. Белово, Россия; Изд-во ун-та «Св. Кирилл и Св. Мефодия», Велико Тырново, Болгария, 2016. – Ч. 3. 429 с.

В сборнике содержатся пленарные доклады и статьи участников секций «Психология и педагогические технологии», «Политические и юридические науки», «Философия и методология научного познания», «История», «Филология», IX Международной научно-практической конференции «Инновации в технологиях и образовании», которая состоялась 18-19 марта 2016 г.

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета КузГТУ.

УДК 082.1
ББК65.34.13 (2Рос – 4Кем)

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ISBN 978-5-906888-03-7

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СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ПРОЕКТ «НАШЕ АКТИВНОЕ ЛЕТО» О. Д. Таймурзина, М. Г. Манукян, П. С. Белова, О.И. Шигапова	178
УСЛОВИЯ И ФАКТОРЫ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ НЕВЕРБАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ СПОРТСМЕНОВ В КОМАНДНЫХ ИГРАХ Д.С. Терентьев, Е.В. Григорьева	182
К ВОПРОСУ О МОТИВАЦИИ О.В. Тихонова	186
ОБЩЕЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЕ ЦЕННОСТИ ТВОРЧЕСТВА ИВАНА ВАСИЛЬЕВИЧА МИГАЛКИНА В СТРУКТУРЕ ВОСПИТАНИЯ А.Г. Трофимчук	188
МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО РАБОТЕ С ОДАРЕННЫМИ УЧАЩИМИСЯ А.Н. Халимова	192
МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ФОРМИРОВАНИЮ УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫХ УЧЕБНЫХ ДЕЙСТВИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ФГОС ООО А.Н. Халимова	195
УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ КРУЖКОВ ЭКОЛОГО- НАТУРАЛИСТИЧЕСКОГО ПРОФИЛЯ ВО ВНЕШКОЛЬНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ УКРАИНЫ ВТОРОЙ ПОЛОВИНЫ XX – НАЧАЛА XXI ВВ Л. А. Черкашина	200
ЛОГОПЕДИЧЕСКАЯ СКАЗКА В РАБОТЕ С ДЕТЬМИ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА С НАРУШЕНИЕМ ОПОРНО-ДВИГАТЕЛЬНОГО АППАРАТА Ю.Б. Шаршова	203
ЗАВИСИМОСТЬ ТИПА МОТИВАЦИИ ОТ ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПОСЕЩЕНИЯ ЗАНЯТИЙ В ДЕТСКОМ ОБЪЕДИНЕНИИ «КАЛЕЙДОСКОП» И. Шаталова, О. Чернова	207
СЕКЦИЯ «ИСТОРИЯ»	211
THE CONTEMPORARY PROBLEM OF POLICE CORRUPTION A. Janusauskas	211
MANIFESTATION OF CORRUPTION IN LITHUANIA'S POLICE AND IN THE STATE BORDER GUARD SERVICE A. Janusauskas, I. Kairiene ...	214
ИСТОРИЯ ШКОЛЫ №24 ГОРОДА БЕЛОВО А.Н. Белозерова	217
ЕДИННА СВЕТОВНА ИСТОРИЯ И. А. Василев	220
ЗАБЫТЫЕ СТРАНИЦЫ ИСТОРИИ ЗАВОДА «КУЗБАССРАДИО» О.С. Воробьева	223
ГЕНЕРАЛ ХРИСТО ПЕТРУНОВ – ЕДИН ЖИВОТ ОТДАДЕН В ИМЕТО НА БЪЛГАРСКАТА КАВАЛЕРИЯ Д. Георгиев	229
ПРОБЛЕМЪТ С ОБЛЕКЛОТО – ИЛИ НЯКОИ МАЛКО ИЗВЕСТНИ МОМЕНТИ ОТ ОБУЧЕНИЕТО НА БЪЛГАРИ УЧЕЦИ В РУСКИ ВОЕННОУЧЕБНИ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯ В ПЕРИОДА 1879 – 1880 Г. Д. Георгиев	232
ДОКТОР САВА МИРКОВ – ЕДИН ОТ ОРГАНИЗАТОРИТЕ НА ВОЕННО-МЕДИЦИНСКАТА ЧАСТ В БЪЛГАРСКАТА АРМИЯ	

ber in 2010, the decree of the general commissioner of Lithuania's police No 5-V-447 "In consequence of the programme of a fight against corruption in the police in the year 2012-2014 and the confirmation of its means' scheme" on the 7th of June in 2012, the decree of the general commissioner of Lithuania's police No 5-V-448 "In consequence of the confirmation of means' scheme in the year 2012-2014 of a fight against corruption in the traffic police" on the 7th of June in 2012.

We have to admit that though the juridical base was developed, however, the law security of our country was not very powerful since it did not have the centre which could coordinate the research of corrupt crimes.

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УДК 343.918.1 : 35

MANIFESTATION OF CORRUPTION IN LITHUANIA'S POLICE AND IN THE STATE BORDER GUARD SERVICE

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In the study by Pivoriunas [2] and Jociene [1], concluded that the manifestations of corruption are everywhere the government and its institutions which make decisions exist. Corruption is a generic disease that has pervaded every aspect of society, so much so that even law enforcement agencies have not been spared. Corruption within the legal and judicial system especially those within the police and law enforcement departments has been a source for concern for ordinary citizens and political administrators. Corruption exists where the government is. The manifestations of corruption are everywhere the government and its institutions which make decisions exist. Scientists started showing interest in the problem of corruption only on the second part of decade when Lithuania became independent. The national development of law pays most attention to the administrative corruption and the prevention of officers' misuse at work. As a result, further to this article the authoresses are going to pay most attention to manifestations of corruption in Lithuania's police and the State Border Guard Service. Corruption in the police is any behaviour of a police officer, career public official or worker who works under the employment contract which does not correspond to the given authority or stated morals and strive for a profit for himself or other people thereby he does much harm to the interests of people and the police system or it is the stimulation of such behaviour. To read on the authoresses are going to analyse the corruption of the 1st half-year in 2013 as compared to the 1st half-year in 2012 as it has been mentioned before that the Immunity department in Lithuania was established in August in 2011. Since the year of 2012 great attention is being paid to the registered cases of

bribery such as one of the methods of corruption prevention whereas their number is significantly increasing. With reference to the data of departmental register of criminal acts within the 1st half-year in 2013 448 bribery cases have been registered in the police. The accomplished analysis of the Immunity department has shown that people between 20 and 49 years old usually try to bribe police officers. The Immunity department has maintained that people at the age of 20-29 have absorbed the model of corruption operation therefore it has been understood that the incorrupt education of a society did not have more influence on that age-group.

According to the disposal method of the analysis of corruption risk the determination of corruption expectation was accomplished in the State Border Guard Service. In conformity with the analysed complaints and reports received from people by the chosen period of time, the launched before-the-trial investigations due to officers and the rest information of public and unadvertised format, 4 work areas in the State Border Guard Service were marked where the most expectation of corruption evidence was defined:

1. To accomplish the check-up of people and vehicles which cross the border and according to competence secure the treatment of borderline control centres;
2. To safeguard the state border overland and borderline's inland waters;
3. To implement the national control of migratory procedures (the proceedings of subdivisions of illegal migration's prevention and control near the interior borders of the European Union);
4. To administer public purchases according to competence.

Up to November of the year 2013 the allegations for corruption practice have been stated for 152 officers. 89 officers whereof have been convicted and adjudged, 33 criminal cases have been suspended, 126 officers have been dismissed from the internal service. The fundamental corruption proceedings such as misfeasance and bribery are usually indicated in these forms:

1. The officers of the State Border Guard Service give information about a guard position to the people who organise cigarette smuggling.
2. The officers of the State Border Guard Service who work in the borderline checkpoint allow the organisers of cigarette smuggling to transport them in the fitted hiding-places of cars.
3. The officers of the State Border Guard Service who work in the borderline checkpoint let the stolen vehicles pass.
4. There is little bribery in the State Border Guard Service that is that the officers who work in the borderline checkpoint take small amounts of money from the people who cross the Lithuanian border (to put it simply, a driver gives and an officer takes money, practically a frontier-guard does not expect money).

Discussing and defining the concepts of police corruption and police misconduct, including overlaps, similarities and differences between the terms, was complex and not something that the audience had given much thought to before the research. Considering different degrees of severity added to this complexity. Thus, for some, corruption and misconduct were seen as different, for others corruption was understood as the generic and broad category which may encompass some examples of misconduct within it. While for others, it was misconduct which was the generic and all-encompassing category, and this was divided into gross misconduct and other forms of misconduct. Corruption was then regarded as a subset with se-

vere corruption being seen as gross misconduct. In whichever way they understood the concepts, they were considered negative. Generally, the general public readily used the word 'corrupt' to describe some form of 'bad behavior', but corruption was far harder for them to define due to it being a many layered and complex concept, with different degrees of severity. A very wide range of spontaneous examples were generated by respondents and these included: fitting people up; back-handers; covering up for each other; hiding the truth; excessive stop and search; excessive force; bribery; giving different sentences to people; letting a senior officer off a fine; provocation leading to an arrest; letting officers off speeding fines; stealing money during an arrest; falsifying figures to meet targets; falsifying evidence. In making a decision about the ideal management approach, respondents identified a range of factors that could affect the decision. In many ways these shared much in common with the factors they identified as being important in weighing up the seriousness of the corruption and misconduct. A range of key factors to consider included: the seniority of the officer and their position within the force; their position within the team; the number of officers involved and whether it was restricted to just one individual or a whole team - this was seen as a very important parameter; the nature of the corruption and the impact it had on the investigation of a crime; the regularity or frequency of the offence; the amount of money involved and the scale of deceit involved in carrying out the act. On purpose to exercise corruption prevention properly and ensure clear and responsible work of Lithuania's police and the State Border Guard Service there have been instituted the Immunity subdivisions which have to organise and control the malfeasance of statutory and not statutory public officials and workers, work ethic violations and other offences, also the prevention and investigation of criminal acts of corrupt nature. The programme of the fight against corruption in the police in the year 2012 – 2014 has been prepared which objective is to warrant the system of efficient and purposeful corruption prevention and control, ethics infraction, prevention and investigation of malfeasance and to found clear and responsible police. According to the programme of the fight against corruption in the police in the year 2012 – 2014 and the accomplished statistical analysis which has maintained that the most corrupt officials in the police are traffic police officers the scheme of the means of the fight against corruption in the traffic police in the year 2012 – 2014 was confirmed by the decree No 5-V-448 of the general commissioner of Lithuania's police on the 7th of June in 2012. Similarly the prepared programme of corruption prevention of the State Border Guard Service in the year 2011 – 2013 which objective was to strengthen corruption prevention in all briefs of the State Border Guard Service coherently and consistently, detect and eliminate the reasons and circumstances of corruption origin and due to them corruption could spread, reduce corruption in the State Border Guard Service on purpose to gain more effective proceedings of public officials and other workers of the State Border Guard Service and its subdivisions. The scheme of the means of corruption prevention relevant to the State Border Guard Service has been confirmed yearly. The Immunity subdivisions of Lithuania's police and the State Border Guard Service have traversed the information collected by remote observation, detective intelligence service and exercising before-the-trial investigations which is related to possible criminal acts of officers of the police and the State Border Guard Service and have determined the most cor-

rupt vulnerable areas which the most attention is given to. The Immunity subdivisions of the State Border Guard Service actively collaborate with the Immunity subdivisions of the police they exchange information and execute general investigations. The fundamental work areas of the Immunity subdivisions are corruption prevention, incorrupt education and investigations of corrupt criminal acts. The Immunity subdivisions are the subjects of the criminal intelligence service and execute the investigations of the criminal intelligence service of corrupt criminal acts. The Immunity subdivisions of the State Border Guard Service administer all the means of corruption prevention provided in the decree of corruption prevention as well as the scheme of corruption prevention of relevant means to the State Border Guard Service is additionally confirmed every year. Although the manifestations of corruption can be found in other national institutions, however, according to the authoresses it is very important to discuss the main problems related to the manifestations of corruption in these statutory institutions. Our state has entrusted specific functions to Lithuania's Police and the State Border Guard Service which are not only to maintain order within the state, secure people and society, prevent from criminal actions, detect and investigate them but also to safeguard the outer state border and its crossing control and protect the state by armed forces in the event of war. As a result, manifestations of corruption in these institutions have degraded their work in regard to the society and have negatively affected society's trust in the police and the State Border Guard Service.

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УДК 379 : 9

ИСТОРИЯ ШКОЛЫ №24 ГОРОДА БЕЛОВО

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История моей школы – это история моего города, небольшая частичка истории Кузбасса. И это - богатейший материал для исследователей и требует большого пути познания.

2016 год для школы №24 юбилейный. Ей исполняется 25 лет. Проводится много мероприятий в честь этого замечательного события.

В школе учителями начальных классов работают моя мама Людмила Николаевна и тётя Елена Николаевна. В течение года проходят классные часы, посвященные юбилею, которые они проводят со своими учениками. Меня это очень увлекло и заинтересовало. Так родилась тема исследовательского проекта.

В ходе подготовки к классным часам мы столкнулись с проблемой, что информации про школу много, но она не совсем удобна для использования во время тематических мероприятий. Появилась идея оформить материал об