

ABSTRACTS AND KEYWORDS

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MORAL VALUES OF TRUST TO POWER AND DECISIONS BEING TAKEN

Keywords: balance of values, public law and private law principles, private and public interests, justice, legality, morals, morality, custom.

Abstract. The constitutional foundations of loyalty to power as an independent legal value in the form of various formalised legal prescriptions aimed at promoting a loyal and trusting attitude towards the decisions taken by public authorities are studied in this paper. A close interrelationship between the standards of morality and morals with the cross-sectoral principle of justice is considered, and it is pointed out that the phenomenological reduction of the category of justice is inadmissible. The conclusion is drawn that the implementation of the constitutional principle of maintaining the trust, which presumes preserving reasonable stability of legal regulation, the inadmissibility of introducing arbitrary changes in the existing system of legal regulations, proper guarantees for the legal status of subjects of continuing legal relations, providing them with adequate temporary and other opportunities for adapting to the changed regulatory conditions for the acquisition and implementation of relevant rights and freedoms, is possible only in the situation of ensuring a balance between the values of private and public law spheres of life.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF TRUST AS A DETERMINING FACTOR FOR AN EFFICIENT LEGAL REGULATION OF SOCIAL RELATIONS

Keywords: state, good faith, legal person, Constitution, legal instruments, legal regulation, legitimate expectation, formal definitiveness.

Abstract. The paper is devoted to examining the implementation of the principle of trust and definitiveness of legal regulation as the foundation for the principle of public trust. The behaviour of citizens is considered who trust the state from the outset and have the right to count on its good faith, have certain expectations proceeding from the state's good faith which gives them a sense of being protected.

However, such protectedness cannot be achieved proceeding from the good faith principle alone: the principle of maintaining trust is also necessary. The relation between legitimate expectations and the said principle is due to the fact that in the absence of trust the person would have had no sufficient reasons to confidently expect that something will be done or will happen with the participation of the state. One of the main purposes of law is to make human actions to a certain extent predictable and to ensure a possibility for mutual agreement and coordination of actions.

Behaviour according to the principle of faith and trust is a universal basis for the whole legal order and a fundamental rule not only for the legal system but also for the whole system of standards of law, morality, and decency.

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THE PARLIAMENT OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION AND THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN ITS FORMATION: STATING THE PROBLEM

Keywords: political parties, parliament, Eurasian Economic Union, elections, electoral law, election process, Constitution, constitutional laws, liability before the constitutional law, financing of elections.

Abstract. The Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) is a new type of integration of post-Soviet states. For a further development of integration processes it is necessary to develop the legal institutions of the EEU, one of which is the Parliament.

The objective of the study is to identify a common legal framework for the creation and activities of political parties in the national laws of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia, and to develop proposals for the participation of political parties of these states in the elections of the Parliament of the EEU.

The object of the study was the social relations developing in sphere of creation and activities of political parties, and the subject of the study was the standards of law on political parties.

The methodology of the research are general methods of cognition (the dialectic method, analysis & synthesis, modelling, etc.), as well as the sociological, historical, formal legal, comparative law method, etc.

The paper contains a comparative law analysis of the constitutions, laws on elections to parliaments and on political parties of the states of the EEU. The general and particular features in the legal regulation of activities of political parties in the laws of the countries of the EEU are emphasised. Specific social and cultural features of the formation of parties systems in the countries of the EEU, participation of political parties in elections to national parliaments, as well as the grounds for holding them liable before the constitutional law are analysed.

A conclusion is made about the generality of the legal status of political parties in the states of the EEU, and general criteria for the participation of political parties in the elections to the Parliament of the EEU are proposed.

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ON THE FEATURES OF LEGAL REGULATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF COMMISSIONS FOR SETTLING CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN MUNICIPAL SERVICE

Keywords: local self-government bodies, control and supervision bodies, combating corruption, public service laws, federal laws, regional laws, municipal law-making, law enforcement practice, independent experts, office behaviour, professional competencies.

Abstract. Specific features of legal regulation and practice of functioning of commissions for compliance with the requirements to office behaviour of municipal employees and settlement of conflict of interests in municipal service are considered in the paper. Conflict settlement commissions are one of the key elements in the system of combating corruption in public authorities at all levels. Nevertheless, local self-government bodies have a considerable number of specific features which are so far poorly taken into account in the legal regulation of the procedure of formation and activities of these structures. An analysis of municipal legal regulations approving the composition and procedure of work of the commissions shows that municipal law-makers often formally follow the federal and regional law-maker but do not take into account the specifics of their level of government. In practice, this leads to the formalisation of activities for preventing the conflict of interest and dilution of the idea of combating corruption. Based on the analysis of law enforcement practice, municipal law-makers are recommended to more actively use the opportunities for taking into the account their specific features provided in the federal laws in the regulation of the activities of conflict settlement commissions.

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MONITORING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL SPHERE: DETERMINING FACTORS

Keywords: ecology, law, environment, legality, climate, prosecutor's office, defect of law-making, civil society, human rights, crime, international cooperation, offences, environmental rights, legal responsibility, evolution of laws

Abstract. The idea is put forth that the state of legality in the environmental sphere characterises the efficiency of the system of law-making, law enforcement and organisational measures taken by the government and aimed at ensuring a favourable state of the environment, observance of the environmental rights of man and of the citizen. The dependence of the state of the environment in the country on a properly built system of legal regulation of public relations and law enforcement in the environmental sphere is noted. Legal regulation of public relations in the environmental sphere is considered as one of the factors determining the state of legality. At the same time, it is pointed out that the number of environmental regulatory legal acts which increases every year jeopardise the stability of the system of laws. The article analyses the main stages of development of Russian environmental laws in the post-Soviet period, points to some factors of its formation as an indispensable condition for building a system of legal relations which guarantees the observance of the environmental rights of man and of the citizen. This category of rights is characterised as the legal basis for the international and national laws ensuring the survival of mankind. It is also pointed out that a lack of adequate and inevitable punishment for committing environmental offences leads to the violation of the constitutional right to a favourable environment. In conclusion, the factors influencing the state of legality in the sphere of environmental protection are given in a generalised form.

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SEPARATION OF ILLEGAL BUSINESS OPERATIONS FROM RELATED OFFENCES

Keywords: illegal activities, property offence, qualification of acts, perpetrator of the offence, object of the offence, mens rea, actus reus.

Abstract. The goals and tasks of separating illegal business operations from related offences are considered and studied in the paper. An examination of the institution of illegal business operations is carried out based on the analysis of criminal law provisions of the existing penal laws and research publications on this issue. The need to separate illegal business operations from related offences is shown. An analysis of the legal framework of the Russian Federation in the said applied field is carried out. The results of studying the criminal case files and electronic resources are given. Key concepts important for the legal qualification of illegal business operations are identified. Recommendations for the organisation of practical work aimed at cutting down illegal business operations are given.

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THEORETICAL LEGAL UNDERSTANDING OF ABSENTEEISM IN SOCIO-POLITICAL SPACE

Keywords: political system of society, political activity, politically passive behaviour, elections, electoral passivity, legitimacy of power, active electoral right, bodies of representative authority, protest actions, public authority, political legal relations.

Abstract. The paper is a study of the basic theoretical legal aspects of political passivity. Starting from the analysis of the ontological characteristics of political activity, the author proposes a more broad understanding of absenteeism. It is proposed to understand this concept as any form of the person's politically passive behaviour, not equating it only to the refusal to use his active electoral right. The ontological characteristics of absenteeism are in fact opposed to the nature of such a state legal phenomenon as political activity. An attempt is made to distinguish between various forms of self-withdrawal of actors in the socio-political space from participation in certain political processes. Special attention is paid to an analysis of determinants of political passivity. The author proposes to identify factors that can cause all forms of absenteeism as well as factors that breed specific types of politically passive behaviour. The relationship between individual forms of absenteeism and political activity, and their close coexistence in the state legal reality is pointed out.

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**LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR COMBATING
THE DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCE OF YOUTH SUBCULTURES:
ANALYSING FINLAND'S LAWS**

Keywords: children's rights, youth rights, non-governmental associations, social services, awareness-raising campaigns.

Abstract. Belonging to a certain subculture can exert both positive and destructive influence on young people. In Russia, for instance, teenage suicide cases instigated by the so-called "death groups" are becoming more frequent. Considering the existing research in the field of legal mechanisms for combating the destructive influence of youth subcultures, the author addresses the Finnish legal experience. The paper tries to answer the question which legal means may be used by the public authorities of Finland for protecting young people from a potentially harmful influence of the said subcultures. The author analyses the provisions of the Act on Association and the Act on Child Welfare of Finland using the formal logical analysis method. The systemic approach of social protection organisations, educational organisations, and law enforcement bodies in the sphere of protection of children's and youth rights is also analysed. The author comes to the conclusion that the main problem of the efficiency of legal mechanisms for neutralising the potentially destructive influence of youth subcultures is the need to observe a balance between the protection of the main constitutional rights and children and youth protection.

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**INFORMATION ON THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PRACTICE
OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN THE SYSTEM OF LEGAL INFORMATION
AS A SPHERE OF LEGAL REGULATION**

Keywords: law enforcement practice, information on law enforcement practice, legal information, state system of legal information of the Republic of Belarus, state legal information resources, access to legal information, standard databank of legal information of the Republic of Belarus, National Centre of Legal Information of the Republic of Belarus (NCLI).

Abstract. Issues related to the definition of the concept of information in the law enforcement practice of public authorities are considered. The use of this term in research publications and laws of the Republic of Belarus is studied. The current system of legal and information support for the access of citizens and organisations to information on the law enforcement practice of public authorities in the Republic of Belarus is analysed. Further prospects for ensuring access to this information (formation of a single system of such access) for courts, prosecution bodies, (defence) lawyers, other organisations and citizens are pointed out. A justification is given for developing law-making mechanisms in this sphere.

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**SUMMARY OF THE PRACTICE OF PROSECUTING PERSONS
WHO COMMITTED OFFENCES AGAINST OFFICERS
OF THE DIRECTORATES OF FSCB AND FPS
OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
IN KALININGRAD OBLAST**

Keywords: federal services, court bailiffs, officers, civilians, unlawful acts, criminal liability.

Abstract. A monitoring of offences committed against officers of federal services is carried out. These offences often do not get the legal assessment needed which violates the principle of inevitability of punishment for committed offences.

A case study of one region of the Russian Federation shows that the number of unlawful acts is growing which attests to insufficient attention to the investigation and punishment in cases of this category.

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ISSUES OF MONITORING LEGAL RELATIONS IN AN INTERETHNIC ENVIRONMENT

Keywords: law, ethnic group, law enforcement factors, society, social consciousness.

Abstract. The implementation of legal models is determined by a set of factors among which the nature of interrelation of the social outlook of members of society and the standards accepted in this society is of great importance. Stating the issue of risk factors related to the various extent of acceptance of the Russian legal sphere by representatives of local ethnic groups is carried out. The major factors determining the acceptance of the legal sphere or a conflict attitude towards it are analysed. Possible ways to influence the situation are considered, and a review of social spheres whose condition has the strongest impact on the legal inclusiveness of representatives of various ethnic groups is carried out.

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**INTERETHNIC AND INTERCONFESSIONAL RELATIONS
IN A FINNO-UGRIC REGION OF RUSSIA:
THE MAIN TRENDS AND MECHANISMS FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION
(THE CASE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MORDOVIA)**

Keywords: interethnic relations, inter-confessional relations, ethnic conflict, civil society movements, monitoring, ethnic identity, Orthodox Christianity, Islam.

Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the main trends and dynamics in the sphere of interethnic and inter-confessional relations in the post-Soviet period under the complex social and economic conditions in the Republic of Mordovia. Based on data obtained in various sociological studies carried out in the region at different times, with the participation of the authors as well, an attempt is made to identify characteristic features determining a stable evolution in interethnic and inter-confessional relations. Also shown are positive changes in the sphere of interethnic and inter-confessional relations promoted by the policy of the regional authorities as well as the activities of various ethnically oriented non-governmental organisations and associations. The paper gives special consideration given to searching for 'pain points' in the sphere of religion which under certain circumstances could provoke an inter-confessional conflict in the region.

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**INTERNET'S SOCIAL NETWORKS:
PROBLEMS OF SOCIOLOGICAL MONITORING
AND ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS OF FUNCTIONING**

Keywords: institution of the state, social control, communication system, horizontal communications, computer mediated communication, validity, objectivity, applied sociological research, managerial decisions.

Abstract. Internet's social networks become increasingly significant in the Russian society every year. At the beginning of the 21st century, a growth in the number of users of virtual network associations is observed in the Russian society, the intensity of contacts increases which attests to the transition of computer mediated communication into the sphere of daily reality. At the same time, social and communicative changes going on in the social sphere do not get a proper managerial response which manifests itself in contradictory measures taken by the state in relation to Internet's social networks: since the beginning of this century, the evolution has been from almost complete over-tolerance to rather tough measures of legal regulation of citizens' activities in social networks. The situation is complicated by the fact that modern social sciences pay not enough attention to this problem, especially to applied projects oriented towards cooperation with managerial structures. In particular, one of the most efficient tools for an objective, systemic analysis of Internet's social networks is the sociological monitoring of communication effects, both explicit and latent.

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THE INFORMATION FACTOR IN THE SOCIAL PROGRESS OF THE 21ST CENTURY

Keywords: society, knowledge, information, management, informatisation, law-making, rehabilitation, law enforcement, surplus, shortage, ethical and legal filters (mechanisms), information security.

Abstract. The role and importance of the information factor of social progress in the 21st century are considered in the paper. Specific features of circulation of social information within the limits of public and municipal administration are demonstrated. The general and the particular in the concepts (phenomena) of information and knowledge are determined from the perspective of the structural and functional approach. A possibility for raising the level of usefulness (constructiveness) of everyday information by means of extensive informatisation of the society is shown. The existing contradiction between the surplus of information consumed by the society and the shortage of its business (useful) variety is analysed. Emphasis is made on a mandatory rehabilitation of the public sphere of the country using ethical and legal filters (mechanisms).

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ECONOMICS AND LAW: WHICH IS PRIMARY?

Keywords: norms and rules, institutionalism, property, intellectual property, economics, law.

Abstract. Issues of transformation of social and economic norms into legal ones and, vice versa, of legal norms into social and economic ones are considered in the paper. A triune form of norms and rules makes it possible to consider the social and economic development of society as closely intertwined, in the institutional context, because it is just institutionalism that, in the authors' opinion, is a movement of economic thought presenting a systemic explanation of cause and effect relations between economic, social, and political events.

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MONITORING THE RESULTS OF INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF INVENTIONS

Keywords: innovations, intellectual property, inventive activities, patents, viability, creative participation passport, road map.

Abstract. A justification for the criterion of viability of an idea, author, manager, and innovation-active enterprise as the most important in the innovation business is given in the paper. The experience of the USA in developing an innovation system on the macro- and micro-level is described. Models and mechanisms of awarding compensation for the results of inventive and innovation activities are presented. A mechanism for organising the use of the creative participation passport for stimulating inventive and innovation activities is described. A description and road map model for organising business in the sphere of information services are given.

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**SPECIAL FEATURES OF MANAGING AN EDUCATIONAL
ORGANISATION UNDER THE MODERN CONDITIONS:
ORGANISATIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS**

Keywords: education, management functions, planning, organisation, motivation, control.

Abstract. The main lines of forming a system of management for secondary vocational education institutions are considered in the paper. Based on the classical management theory the authors give a detailed description of the main managerial functions which are indispensable to ensure the implementation of the basic goals of development of the secondary vocational education system and improve the quality of educational activity. The main management functions (planning, organisation, motivation, control) are considered by the authors through the management of teaching and educational, research and innovative, and economic activities of secondary vocational education institutions.

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**DIASPORAS AND COUNTRYMEN'S COMMUNITIES
OF CAUCASIAN ETHNOSES IN REGIONS OF RUSSIA
(A CASE STUDY IN THE REGIONS OF WEST SIBERIA, VOLGA, AND
SOUTH RUSSIA)**

Keywords: countrymen's association, Caucasus groups, sociological modelling, settling pattern, identification strategies, integration, accommodation, stereotypes.

Abstract. The main trends of relations between ethnic diasporic and countrymen's groups (communities) in poly-ethnic regional environments are shown in the paper using the example of Caucasus communities. The work is based on the analysis of materials of a poll of 115 experts carried out in 2015 in six subjects of the Russian Federation taken as model regions (Tyumen Oblast, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Krasnodar Krai, Republic of Adygea, Nizhny Novgorod Oblast), their comparison with statistical data and the results of previous mass polls. The concepts of diasporic and ethnic countrymen's group (community) are separated. It is deduced that their composition is heterogeneous, in particular, nuclear ('traditional', 'old') as well as new ('newcomers') parts of these communities are identified. An assessment is given for the role of migration processes in bringing new people to diasporic and countrymen's groups (communities). Various types of social-cum-spatial and social-cum-territorial configuration of the place taken by diasporic and countrymen's communities in the regional structure using geo-information technologies and sociological modelling with the presentation of relevant maps are presented and analysed. Two main types of identification strategies of these communities are identified: integration of countrymen's associations and accommodation, including acculturation, of ethnic diasporic groups (communities). The main factors and resources of relations between diasporic and countrymen's communities with the local population are considered. Attention is drawn to stereotypes in the perception of ethnic group relations. In the conclusion, the main lines of further research and development of prognostic models of interethnic relations in Russian regions considering the identification strategies of ethnic diasporic and countrymen's groups (communities) are defined.
