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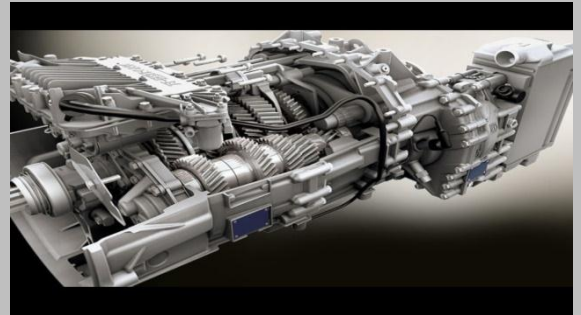
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Isani Samgory area, Varketili 3, III a m/r, building 342, dep. 65, 0163 Georgia, Tbilisi.

Tel: +994 55 241 70 12

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THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY IN CANCER INFORMATICS

Abdel-Badeeh M. Salem
Emeritus Professor of Computer Science. Ain Shams University (Egypt)
E-mail: abmsalem@yahoo.com, absalem@cis.asu.edu.eg

ABSTRACT

Cancer informatics is a multidisciplinary field of research. It includes, oncology, pathology, radiology, computational biology, physical chemistry, computer science, information systems biostatistics, machine learning, and many others. Artificial intelligence (AI) offers potentially powerful tools, intelligent methodologies, and algorithms that can help in solving many medical problems. The variety of AI approaches enable the design of a robust techniques and new methodologies for managing, representing, accumulating, changing ,discovering ,and updating knowledge in cancer-based systems. Moreover it supports learning and understanding the mechanisms that will help oncologists, radiologists and pathologists to induce knowledge from cancer information databases.

Cancer informatics is currently benefiting from advances in the research areas of artificial intelligence. AI presents a foundation for a robust methodologies of building intelligent computer-aided knowledge-based systems for cancer informatics areas. This talk presents the application of some of AI techniques in cancer diagnosis and classification. The paper describes the following applications; (a) exploring the case-based expert systems for Diagnosis of Cancer Diseases , and (b) using ontology based object-oriented case-based reasoning frameworks, jCOLIBRI, myCBR,eZ-CBR, for breast cancer classification. In addition, the talk discusses several directions of research of BioMedical Informatics and Knowledge Engineering Research Lab (BMI &KE) at Ain Shams University , Cairo, Egypt.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS AS CHARACTERISTIC SIGN OF DEVELOPMENT OF STATE PEASANT FARMS IN THE SOUTHERN UKRAINE IN XIX CENTURY.

Victoriya Lykova
Zaporizhzhya National University, PhD (Ukraine)

ABSTRACT

The development effectiveness of peasant and landlord economy was carefully described in reports of officials, researchers and individuals who traveled through Southern Ukraine. In these documents they gave detailed description of farm management, indices of productivity, peculiarities of peasants and settlers everyday life.

Exhibitions of agricultural production and cattle were index of peasant economy development “in practice”. The beginning of agricultural exhibitions in The Russian Empire was laid in 1829 in St. Petersburg. Later on these exhibitions became traditional events and were spread to other regions. The Southern Ukraine was the region of which exhibitions had spread to other Russian provinces (especially its middle part).

First cattle exhibition in the Southern Ukraine took place in Odessa 14–16 September 1843. Medals as awards for winning in this exhibition were provided – for the noble class, landlords and foreign nationals, and also cash prizes for representatives from all estates, including state peasants. Exhibition was not big – were represented 36 heads of cattle from all participants, who were mostly nobles, landlords and foreign nationals. In the description of this event was mentioned only one state peasant Roman Kurganenko, from village Holodnaya Balka. He displayed a pair of oxen of “foreign breed”, for which he got an award of 80 silver rubles.

Next agricultural exhibition took place in 1844 in Odessa again. This year three state peasants displayed 3 pair of oxen. One of these peasants displayed a pair out of his own cattle-farm. Among the winners is the name of Roman Kurganenko, who was the winner in 1843, and in 1844 got a certificate of merit and ‘nalobnik’. In exhibition for other agricultural products took part about 100 persons from petty

bourgeois and 'free tillers of the soil'. However, among winners for best quality products named only landlords and colonists.

In 1846 exhibition took place in Simferopol. This time it consisted of 334 representatives from different estates, and state peasants accounted for absolute majority – 223 persons.

Fruit-growing products, spring wheat, rye, barley etc. displayed by farmers were awarded with prizes and attention. "Travopol" for cleaning gardens and forest plantations, invented by Larion Vorozhyshev, state peasant from Novovasylykivka, was mentioned in the report about the exhibition in particular. This invention was spread around village Novovasylykivka. One peasant, who was engaged in gardening, at the exhibition preferred to get this invention instead of monetary prize. Exhibition Committee had purchased a "travopol" and gave it to its new owner.

The monetary prize was also given to 10-years-old state peasant boy for his handmade windmill model.

This money was transferred to savings-bank for interests while the boy studied in rural school. Later on he could use all this money for further education. At the exhibition in Simferopol were awarded 62 state peasants in general. 2 state peasants were awarded with silver medals of second category: Y. Poliakov for garden fruits (for variety of sorts, attractive external appearance and size) and O. Il'in for the horse from his own horse-farm which took the biggest weight, for strong oxen and a big number of cattle he bred on farm. It should be noted here that awards for agricultural products and cattle received peasants of the continental counties (uyezds) of The Taurida Governorate predominantly.

At the exhibition in Elisavetgrad in 1848 took part 378 representatives of all social classes with only 11 state peasants. Absolute majority made military settlers – 332 participants. Awards got 105 settlers – almost one third of participants. Four participants from state peasants got awards for products of agricultural handicrafts - carpets and silk belts. Products of farming and handicrafts made the basic part of the exhibited products. Better development of agriculture in the Kherson Governorate (guberniya) rather than in Taurida contributed much to this. It was noted that with population and assets growth, with more understanding and knowledge about agriculture, it began developing faster and showed great progress. Wine growing and fruit-growing products were not exhibited, although these sectors were well developed in Kherson Governorate, along Dniester predominantly. Bee keeping products were exhibited in moderate numbers as bee keeping wasn't one of the developed and profitable branches of industry. State peasants of Tiraspol and Alexandriyskiy yezds were engaged in wild-hive beekeeping. The same situation was with silkworm breeding. It existed in Odesskiy and Anan'evskiy yezds of Kherson Governorate only. It was best developed in Tiraspol uyezd where only Bulgarians of Parkan colony dealt with it. Silkworm breeding production was brought to the exhibition from 30 places of Tiraspol uyezd, 15 – from Anan'evskiy uyezd and 5 – from Odesskiy uyezd. Cattle were exhibited in moderate numbers and were of mediocre quality.

The next exhibition took place in Kherson in 1853 and was the most massive and rich. It accounted for 408 participants, including 316 state peasants. Most everybody – 318 persons – were from The Kherson Governorate, 85 – from The Taurida Governorate and only 3 participants were from The Katerinoslav Governorate.

More than 950 articles were exhibited; most of them were brought by state peasants. The smallest contribution to the exhibition was made by serfs that accounted for 6 persons. The Kherson Governorate was represented best of all - state peasants from all its counties and from almost all its towns were present at the exhibition. From the continental part of The Taurida Governorate were present peasants only of two counties.

Thus, we can say about significant progress made during very short period of time. In as little as 10 years from 1843 to 1853 agricultural exhibitions became very significant and important element of economical life of the Southern Ukraine region. And if in the first exhibition took part only one brave heart from state peasants, in next years they took the lead in such events. Even an exhibition in Kherson was no exception, as far as military settlers were one of the groups, which belonged to the category of state peasants; residents of military settlements, which were formed in the 1820s, come from free (state) peasants and serfs.

In other words, exhibitions were an important step in development of peasant economy and also "litmus paper" which clearly showed the level of development of peasants' farms, quality of their products, level of technology they used as well as development tendency of alternative areas of the economy (handicrafts, industrial arts).

Keywords: exhibitions, state peasant farms, Southern Ukraine, XIX century.

THE REALITY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENTS IN GEORGIA

Lamara Qoqiauri

Doctor of Economy. True Member of the Academy of Economic Sciences of Georgia and Scientific Academy of New York. Director of nongovernmental organization: Foundation of the Financial-Investment Strategy and Policy (**Georgia**)
e-mail: lqoqiauri@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Direct foreign investments give clear impression about the amount of sums invested in the fixed capital of the country; how much attractive the country is for investment; which field is possible to make high profit in. Thus, dynamics and structure of foreign investments is extremely important indicator of development of the country. Moreover in the conditions of Georgia, when there are small amount of domestic resources for development, budgetary resources are limited and saving of economical subjects are too small for investments. Inflow of foreign investments is not only provision with financial resources. This, in the first place, is the opportunity for sharing technological achievements, which the country is in need of. Besides this, direct investments have serious potential of employment. Subject to the long-term perspectives of development, in terms of formation of investment climate, necessity of creating uniform conditions of activities for national and foreign investments shall be considered.

20-year-experience of economical and political reformation of post-socialist countries standing on the way of market economy proved that transfer to the market relations, as well as movement to the capitalist system is less effective without foreseeing elements of the modern market economical theory and often – ineffectual. Main task of Georgia today is creation of favorable conditions for development of industry.

It is necessary to improve investment environment in the country, in order to allow local and foreign investors extend their business in the fields of production and service without any risk. Active involvement of Georgia into international economical relations was followed by activation of foreign countries at the investment market of the Country. If at the beginning foreign companies made investments only in the projects of strategic importance, now important solid investments were made in such fields of economy as industry, infrastructure, energy, real estate and etc.

From the point of attracting investments, Georgia has particular priorities in regard with cheap prices on some factors of production. It is possible to implement modernization of enterprises by means of existed funds and less investment expenditures and to transfer to the utilization of western technologies of average level.

Great interest of energy markets of the world is attracted by strategic location of Georgia providing too effective and the shortest way for transportation of oil in pipelines through Caspian littoral states, those of Central Asia and Azerbaijan to the Black Sea. Georgia is bordered by the countries holding huge reserves of oil and gas, particularly Russia and Caspian littoral states. From another side Georgia is bordered by Turkey being important consumer of energy resources. Consequently, Georgia is of special interest from the side of oil and gas producing countries, as well purchasers of the said products.

Supsa Terminal and Azerbaijan Pipeline construction process is noteworthy, which identified quite high rates of inflow of foreign investments to Georgia.

Inflow of direct foreign investments in the future will greatly depend on the fact how fast global economy comes out of the recession and how successfully Government of Georgia continues and strengthens effective investment policy existed till today. Notwithstanding achieved particular success, Georgia shall sharply diversify and extend export in order to continue impressive economical growth, which took place in the Country during last decade.

Summing up what has been said, Georgia will have to pursue more aggressive policy for attraction of investments and even in such case there is no guaranty for increasing direct foreign investments, until the West is in recession process. At the same time, low level of direct foreign investments may promote growth of local savings, which will be added to formation of total capital; formation of total capital is in positive correlation with the volume of direct foreign investments in the

economy (Diagram 8); and when inflow of capital is decreased and total demand on money is maintained or increased, the price is risen, which, in its turn, promotes stimulation of savings.

Keywords: investments, investment environment, investment activity, reinvestment, direct foreign investments, financial crisis, investment policy.

THE EFFECT OF USING THE ENHANCED PARTIALLY BLIND SIGNATURE TO IMPROVE THE SECURITY FRAME IN THE CLOUD COMPUTING

Sadeq AlHamouz

Faculty of Information Technology, Middle East University (Jordan)

e-mail: shamouz@meu.edu.jo

ABSTRACT

This paper concern about the greatest challenge in data security transfer through the cloud computing environment, focusing on the users classification or the encryption/ decryption keys, and on the management of transaction security. This paper aims to apply the enhanced partially blind signature to ensure secure data transfer against the intruders. In information technology there are many topics to analyze, one of these topics is the cloud computing, promote data security is a primary issue due to the lack ways to monitor the provider system. The blind signature based on the cloud security alliance as a beginning step used to recover the blind messages and enhanced confidentiality, authentication, integrity, and Accountability properties. Show the significance of the agreement in the blind signatures and the classification of messages, then to utilize the agreement secure data. The proposed algorithm allows the users to recover blind messages based on the classification security.

The cloud computing is a major field to study these days, improving data security is considered a major interest field in information technology, because of there isn't any way to control the way of well protect for the provider systems. The used agreement is put to recover the blind messages and to apply the forced security for the system by a single user. The RSA scheme is considered as the basement of the blind signature utilized in this technique as a first step to the system.

The proposed algorithm we have done in this research authorizes the receivers to recover the message relating to the original message classification which is done according to the secure agreement that is invisible. Because of these requirements, the proposed algorithm is utilized in the cloud computing. So as to have more security, they encryption step is a best way to encrypt the original blind messages by two ensure elements, the initial element is the public key where the second element is they assure agreement of information.

Keywords: Cloud computing environment, Enhanced Partially Blind Signature, cloud Security Alliance (CSA), cryptographic, encryption, decryption operation, public keys, and privet keys.

TRADE RELATIONS IN YEVPATORIYA IN PERIOD OF THE MODERNIZATION

Lienara Adzhyieva¹, Eduard Komogortsev²

V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, Yevpatoriya Institute of Social Sciences (branch), PhD of History, Associate Professor, Department of History and Law (Russia)¹,

V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, Yevpatoriya Institute of Social Sciences (branch), master student, studding direction "History" (Russia)²

e-mail: karalera1@yandex.ru¹, edkom19@mail.ru²

ABSTRACT

The economic development of the Crimea during the modernization had specific features. It was difficult, because the Crimea and the continent shared significant degree; there was no development of terrestrial means of communication; arid climate leads to frequent crop failures. Land relations between the local population and Russian landowners were built on the principles of land lease without personal dependence and conditions of wage labor, with the result that there were frequent conflicts. As a result of

the Eastern War Crimean infrastructure was destroyed. The population of the peninsula, especially the peasants, fell by almost twice. The main reason for this was a new wave of emigration of the Crimean Tatars. In a situation of demographic, economic and food crisis on the peninsula authorities appealed to the transformation of the economy of the Crimea. The port of Yevpatoriya in the period of modernization has acquired special importance in the foreign trade. Selling sale of Yevpatoriya before resettlement of Crimean Tatars was closely connect with the ports of Istanbul and Asia Minor. After the events of war, the foreign trade of Yevpatoriya under the influence of Odessa reoriented to UK and France, but the traditional trade relations with the Turkish ports still were not broken. Developed food industry. Yevpatoriya became a major trading center of the Russian Empire on the Black Sea. The bulk of the exported products come on cereals, salt, linseed, wool and leather. Trade relations in Yevpatoriya were almost entirely focused on the external market.

Keywords: Yevpatoriya, Crimea, Russian Empire, agriculture, livestock, trade, port, export, import, handicrafts, industry, modernization, XIX century.

STAGE PROCESS AND METHODIC PROJECT BASIC RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVIDING YOUNG LEARNERS WITH MUSIC EDUCATION BASES INTO PRACTICE WHILE TRAINING STUDENTS SPECIALIZED IN “PRIMARY EDUCATION”

Tetiana Doroshenko

Cherniviv T.H. Shevchenko National Teachers Training University, Head of the Chair of Music Education,
Associate Professor, PhD (Ukraine)
e-mail: vikdor@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The urgency of the issue is caused by the interest to the area of the research connected with new scientific and theoretical approaches to providing students of higher education, future primary school teachers, in particular, with high quality professional competence. In the research, the possible ways of problem solution under conditions of teaching young learners in Ukraine have been demonstrated.

New pedagogical paradigm causes the necessity of the instructional and technological data renewal, which is able to provide developmental training and music art use. It has determined the necessity to work out the methodic project of future primary school teachers training for providing young learners with music education bases.

The suggested methodic project includes: the ways of work in their connection (cooperative, group and individual); a number of formation experiment stages (projective, reproductive and creative); criteria based unit which presupposes some groups (motivational and axiological, cognitive and analytical, creative and operational, communicative and empathetic, reflexive and projective) for the assessment of each component effectiveness to provide primary school pupils with music education bases and makes it possible to train the specialists in this pedagogical field properly.

The suggested phases of professional training include a number of methodic measures which have been estimated according to the worked out groups criteria indicators. Among them the most argumentative points are as following: stable interest to music art; strong desire to do various types of musical and educational work with young learners; ability to create variants of musical activities; absence of sudden errors while conducting different forms of musical and educational work at teaching practicum; the scope of involving children into extracurricular music groups; the objectiveness of self-esteem; adequacy of self-improvement plan to the needs of teaching music at school according to the personal capabilities real awareness.

The worked out criteria to the assessment of the levels of future primary school teachers' readiness for providing young learners with music education and the system of the appropriate indicators to receive quantitative and qualitative results have provided the effectiveness of the suggested methodic and research project .

Keywords: forms of work, stage process, methodic project, music education bases.

LENDING, SAVING AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE OF UKRAINE AND FOREIGN TRADE OF THE EARLY XX cent.

Iryna Zhilenkova
National Pedagogical Dragomanov University, PHD in History, Associate Professor (**Ukraine**)
e-mail: i.zhilenkova @ukr.net

ABSTRACT

Attitude of lending, saving and credit cooperative towards governmental agrarian politics is analyzed. Content and features of making their separate initiatives concerning activation of foreign trade at the beginning of XX cent. were opened. It was established that under influence of cooperative government of the Russian Empire activated work in order to give financial support to agriculture and peasantry. Lending, saving and credit cooperative's activity of Poltavaska, Kharkivska and Kyivska provinces which was sent to realize agricultural and economic measures is characterized on concrete examples.

Statistical data let us assert that cooperative took part in financing of such agronomical measures as: development of district organization, wide spreading of agricultural knowledge, arrangement of model fields, points of rent of agricultural cars and tools, impregnation points in cattle breeder industry etc.

That time actuality of problem of material support of agriculture is certified by organization of different agricultural meetings (e.g. in 1913 in Kyiv).

It was found out that giving subsidies to governmental structures, in particular main agrarian department, had big influence on activity of practical work.

Separate branch of work of mentioned organizations were: wide spreading of agricultural technique in order to promote the productivity of agricultural economies, usage of new technologies in treatment of soil, in selection of seed and etc. Agronomical departments took a big part in development of recommendations to agricultural population which had to promote productivity of agricultural economies. Among them are: wide spreading agricultural knowledge by printing of popular brochures, organization of readings, speeches about benefit of the exemplary fields; usage of credit and achievements of selection for breeding of elite cattle; giving bonuses to economies for stimulation of their development; helping peasants to buy agricultural technique by organization of agricultural storages; giving information about level of products prices in the world food market; arrangement of agricultural societies etc. The structure of charges by mentioned articles is traced in details. The specific of right-bank agricultural societies is marked and it was connected with the influence of Polish factor.

It was found out that lending, saving and credit cooperative stores played an important role in development of productive forces of agriculture of Ukraine from the end of XIX cent. These organizations gave small agrarians accessible loans, which made them popular among people. Percent increase of loans of long-term character, activation of cooperative activity in sale of peasant things in Ukrainian provinces was mentioned at the beginning of XX cent.

In general, it is proved that the day before the First World War activities of different organizations which were directed on increase of productivity of agricultural economies received system character. Such activity promoted strengthening of positions of home agrarian sector in foreign market.

Keywords: savings and loan companies, credit cooperative, agriculture, foreign trade, the Russian Empire.

MECHANISMS OF SYSTEM OF ENTERPRISE ECONOMIC SECURITY

Olena Ilyashenko
Institute of chemical technologies of East Ukrainian Volodimir Dahl National University, PhD in economy,
Assistant Professor of the Department of Enterprise Economy and Applied Statistics (**Ukraine**)
e-mail: Ynewman@yandex.ru

ABSTRACT

The issue of mechanisms of system that provide system's functioning and manageability in the field of system-making in economical securitology is only beginning to be studied. The most important mechanisms in the content of enterprise economic security system are mechanism of managing and

mechanism of functioning. Such mechanisms define logic and effectiveness of system's functioning. These mechanisms act independently and solve diverse system tasks.

In the common sense mechanisms of economic security system are considered as dynamic interaction between elements (subsystems or owners of processes) and subject of such system basing on movement of information from elements (subsystems or owners of processes) to subject of such system and in the reverse direction. On the results of such interaction there are some decisions made and actions done about functioning of system of enterprise economic security, managing such system or its development.

The explanation of mechanisms of enterprise economic security system as interaction between elements (subsystems or owners of processes) and subject of system became the basis for description of common design of such mechanisms.

The content and structure of mechanisms of managing and functioning of enterprise economic security system are worked out. Some significant differences about elements of mechanisms and their interaction are shown.

Mechanism of functioning conducts interaction of main elements of system of enterprise economic security: its subjects, objects and methods of protection. The results of acting the mechanism of managing are managerial decisions by functions of management. The methodical basis of building such mechanisms on a specified enterprise is their kinematical and dynamical analysis. Such analysis should define trajectories of movement of information between elements of kinematical chains, abilities of such elements about "catching" and calculating information, match the speed and abilities to change speed of some elements" activity and define basing on such speed some bottlenecks, calculate the existing and necessary capacity of mechanism movement, determine nomenclature and characteristics of resistance for such mechanism's activity and moving forces that are able to overcome such resistance.

Keywords: enterprise, economic security, system, mechanism of functioning, mechanism of managing, scheme of mechanism action.

PROBLEM CORRECTIVE ORIENTATION MUSICAL EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT IN THE STUDY OF THE SOVIET AND MODERN UKRAINIAN SCIENTISTS

Juliya Kartavaya

National Pedagogical University named after M. P. Dragomanova, doctoral candidate, candidate of pedagogical sciences, Associate Professor (**Ukraine**)
e-mail: yuliya-kartavaya@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the scientific heritage of the Soviet and modern Ukrainian scientists, pathologists, who were engaged in the problem of the impact of the correction of musical art, musical and rhythmic activities on children with low and profound visual impairment. Retrospective analysis of foreign ideas showed that the therapeutic effects of music teacher in the person observed in ancient times, understanding the mechanisms anauchnoe versatile effects of music on people began in the early twentieth century.

Studies of the effect of music, musical rhythm and musical-rhythmic movements on the development of children with visual impairment (blind or with low vision) is the beginning of a 50-x-60-ies of the twentieth century and continues to the present. In Soviet times this problem field work are teachers, researchers, as M. Zemtsov, V. Kruchinin, N. Ostapenko, L. Plaksina V. Feoktistov. At the stage of development of Ukraine's independent studies were conducted Andrasyan A., I. Gudym, Isping Yu, L. Kunenko, L. Nafikova etc. .. The authors have disclosed various aspects of the general pedagogical, esteticheskogoe and corrective influence of musical education and training of children with various visual impairments age categories.

The article focuses on the findings of the researchers in the field of correctional and compensatory potential of music in the direction of prevention, reduction and correction of the secondary

manifestations of deviations in the music and the general psycho-physical development of children and enhancing the remaining analyzer systems.

The above material is structured in chronological order and allows you to trace the development of the different views on the issue under study, as well as the time period of use of music in correctional and educational work.

Keywords: correctional directed music education, children with visual impairments, the Soviet pathologists, Ukrainian scientists, pathologists, experimental research in the field of musical and rhythmic education.

MOLOCHANSK GERMANS, MENNONITES AND THE SURROUNDING SOCIETY: FEATURES OF THE LAND RELATIONS.

Alla Krylova¹, Natalia Schkoda², Aleksiy Zamuruysev³, Aleksandr Zhiryakov⁴
Melitopol State Pedagogical University named after Bogdan Khmelnytsky, Ph.D. in History, Associate Professor (**Ukraine**)¹;
Melitopol State Pedagogical University named after Bogdan Khmelnytsky, Ph.D. in History, Associate Professor (**Ukraine**)²;
Melitopol State Pedagogical University named after Bogdan Khmelnytsky, Ph.D. in History, Associate Professor (**Ukraine**)³;
Melitopol State Pedagogical University named after Bogdan Khmelnytsky, Ph.D. in History, Associate Professor (**Ukraine**)⁴
e-mail: allakr2006@yandex.ru¹; igor.schkoda@yandex.ua²; grifon632@rambler.ru³; alzhiryakov@mail.ru⁴

ABSTRACT

Joining the vast territories in the south of the Russian Empire and the need for economic development led to relocation to the territory of different ethnic and religious groups. The result was the formation of multi-ethnic society that has arisen on the basis of proximity to land holdings and relative isolation from the central government. One important element of society emerged were ethnic Germans and ethnic and religious representatives of the Mennonites. They receive substantial acreage in the region, led to their involvement in almost all conflicts related to land. Encyclopedia defines conflict as a clash of opposing interests, views and aspirations. Historian S.J. Borovoy, defines the term "struggle for the land" as a struggle for the redistribution of land among different categories of population: peasants, settlers, landowners and others. Using this point of view in our study, we can add that in the Melitopol district of the problem with the redistribution of land existed not only among the social categories of the population, but also between the government and the public. In addition, they bore an ethnic coloration.

Land conflicts in the Melitopol district can be divided into three types:

- conflicts resulting from incorrect demarcation of land, and fuzzy boundaries between plots (from the beginning of settlement to the 1830, when ended the first phase of adaptation);
- conflicts among ethnic groups and between them due to lack of land and overpopulation (1830 - The second half of the 19th century);
- conflicts with the government (the end of the 19th century - 1917), due to the emergence of anti-German sentiment in Russian society and the outbreak of II World War.

After the establishment of clear boundaries between allotments conflicts with its neighbors practically ceased. However, at later stages of development of the territory, the problems encountered in the environment of ethnic groups.

The problems were caused by the colonists reduction in the number of spare land, inheritance rules and indivisibility of allotments. Here, it should make a reservation, that the German colonists of Melitopol district problems with landlessness began later than in the Mennonite Berdyansk. The reason for this was that the Mennonites when moving very quickly divided among themselves all the spare land, and the Germans, by contrast, slow shared additional land

In another light appear problems with the land from the state of the peasants. The conflicts were caused by the emergence of new villages and towns. They appeared on the distant margins of the community sometimes at her request, and often at the initiative of private individuals. Usually hutoryane did not ask any permission from the company to settle. The old settlement claims and claimed the land occupied by farms, and the villagers themselves, who have shied away from the natural duties. Hutoryane refused to return, do not throw their farm and did not give ground. Conflict begins.

The third type of conflict are problems with the government, arising from the anti-German sentiment in the strengthening of Russian society because of the increased extent of Mennonite and German holdings, which limited their support to the government.

The beginning of World War increased an anti-German sentiment in the Empire. During the period 1915-1916 the imperial government adopted a series of legislative acts on the closure of the German land tenure. Unclear laws and especially the liquidation of war led to a situation in which only a small portion of land holdings included in the lists of liquidation has been evaluated and put up for sale.

Such a policy of the state, of course, led to a reduction the areas of German and Mennonite estates in the Melitopol uyezd. In Soviet times, conflicts with the German government has become more acute, but were somewhat different.

Keywords: Germans, Mennonites, South Ukraine, conflicts, land site, legislative acts on the closure of the German land tenure.

MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF PLANNING THE CLOUD COMPUTATIONS

Oleksandr Litvinenko¹, Karyna Matsueva²

National Aviation University, Ph.D. in Technical Sciences , Full Professor (**Ukraine**)¹,
 National Aviation University, Postgraduate in Technical Sciences, Academician (**Ukraine**)²
 e-mail: kamatsueva@gmail.com²

ABSTRACT

The problem of improving the efficiency of resource use is quite old, and in a particular sphere of human activity it is solved differently.

One of the main difficulties in the management of a VM-based IS is the distribution of virtual machines between servers. In the course of IS operation there are situations where an incorrect VM allocation planning results in an inefficient use of a large amount of free resources.

We consider a certain time period within which a predetermined number of servers (data centers, nodes) is used to implement the cloud technology. Each server is characterized by a set of resources it possesses over the period concerned, with an indication of their size and dynamics of change over time. These resources may include the memory and disk space, CPU performance, bandwidth of communication channels and so on.

The problem of cloud computation planning shall be solved on the basis of the following input data:

k^H and k^K are the numbers of half-open intervals to which the boundaries of the period concerned belong (t^H, t^K) :

$$t^H \in (t_{k^H}^1, t_{k^H}^2] ; t^K \in (t_{k^K}^1, t_{k^K}^2] ;$$

n is the number of servers functioning over a given period of time;

R_j^C is a set of resource types possessed by the j -th server; $j = \overline{1, n}$;

$\varphi_{jr}^{(k)}$ is a step function describing the amount of r -th type resource on the j -th server available (free) at the k -th interval; $j = \overline{1, n}$; $r \in R_j^C$; $k = \overline{1, \lambda}$;

Target function reflecting the desire to minimize the total amount of fines for delay in obtaining the results of the computational processes shall be expressed by the following formula:

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m s_i \sum_{j \in J_i} \sum_{k \in K_{ij}^S} (k + \delta_{ij} - k_i^K - 1) x_{ijk} \rightarrow \min \quad (1)$$

where K_{ij}^S is a set of numbers of the time intervals with the following property: if the implementation of the i -th computational process on the j -th server starts at the interval number $k \in K_{ij}^S$, this process will be completed before the end of the period concerned, but with a delay relative to the latest permissible period set, which will cause the corresponding penalties:

$$K_{ij}^S = \{k: k_i^K - \delta_{ij} + 2 \leq k \leq k_i^K - \delta_{ij} + 1\}, i = \overline{1, m}, j \in J_i.$$

The limitation system of the cloud computation planning problem consists of two groups of mathematical expressions.

The first group consists of limitations conventional for such problems, reflecting the requirement that all planned computational processes were implemented:

$$\sum_{j \in J_i} \sum_{k \in K_{ij}^H} x_{ijk} = 1, i = \overline{1, m}.$$

(2)

The limitations of the second group reflect the requirement that the need for resources of each type on each server did not exceed their available volume at each time interval:

$$\sum_{i \in I_j(k^*)} \rho_{ij} \sum_{k \in K_{ij}^H(k^*)} x_{ijk} \leq \varphi_{jr}(k^*), j = \overline{1, n}, r \in R_j^C, k^* \in K_j^C \quad (3)$$

The vector of values of the sought variables $x_{ijk}, i = \overline{1, m}, j \in J_i, k \in K_{ij}^H$ resulting from the problem solution (1) - (3) determines the distribution of computational processes between servers and sets the start time for implementation of each of them.

The lack of feasible solutions of the problem (1) - (3), provided that $(\forall i: 1 \leq i \leq m)(J_i \neq \emptyset)$, indicates that all computations scheduled within a specified period of time are impossible.

In this case it is required to extend the period concerned and solve the problem again for a new (larger) value of k^K parameter. If the increase in the planning period is impossible or it does not lead to the problem solution (1) - (3), it is advisable to change its setting.

Keywords: virtual machine, computational process, mathematical model, cloud computing, optimization, planning, server

GREAT SILK ROAD AND THE “BAKU-TBILISI-KARS” PROJECT

Hajizade Eishan Mahmud
 Azerbaijan State Economic University, Doctor of Economics, Professor (Azerbaijan)
 e-mail: elshan@hajizada.com

ABSTRACT

As in any other fields of economic development Azerbaijan currently conducts large scale projects to provide transportation liberality and modernization of transportation infrastructure in Azerbaijan. Multi-billion investments are executed in development of transportation infrastructure of the country, automobile roads are re-modernized and new roads are built in accordance with the latest international standards. Navy's armory is renovated. Located in Alat district of Baku and Caspian sea's biggest trade port's loading/unloading capacity were increased. The area where this trade port is located is now turned into macro-regional logistic hub which contains sea transportation, air transport and road transport facilities. Railway transportation of the country is renovated according to the state programme.

Air transportation of the country is developed with the acquisition of brand new planes, new air routes are launched, international airports operates in regional centres. The far going targets of transportation industry has been outlined and executed within the Development Concept, “Azerbaijan 2020: future perspectives”. All these one more time accentuates on the fact that the modern development stage of Azerbaijan is being accompanied with the recent development in transportation industry of the Republic.

USING STATISTICAL METHODS OF POLTAVA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND POLTAVA PROVINCE ZEMSTVO (END XIX C. - BEGINNING OF XX C.)

Mykola Poedynok

National Scientific Agricultural Library of NAAS, competitor of scientific degree (**Ukraine**)
e-mail: dns.gb.uaan@ukr.net

ABSTRACT

The article considers the application of statistical methods in the studies of Poltava Society of Agriculture, cooperation with it the Poltava province Zemstvo for using the results of statistical research in the study of agrarian issues. It is shown that the introduction of statistical descriptions for the survey the different parties of the agricultural sector has contributed not only to the search for forms of assistance to farmers, but also to the development of agricultural science.

The decline of the set of economic sectors of Poltava province after the reforms of middle XIX century, distribution of land exhaustion due to expansion of the masters of plowing the area to the detriment of soils caused the need for active search of provincial and district zemstvo organizations more effective forms of aid to agriculture. Activities of Poltava Agricultural Society has focused not only on the work of the best culture and desired changes in the way of facilities, but also brought within the scope of their interests statistical studies about the need for which has repeatedly noted its members.

On the basis of the programs of the Statistical Office of the Chernihiv province zemstvo and the Statistical Office of the Moscow Province Zemstvo of Poltava Agricultural Society and statisticians of Poltava provincial zemstvo was adopted single program, which varies according to local conditions in statistical work.

At the turn of 1890 the need to use statistical methods has grown due to the accumulation a large amounts of material experiments. Only an analysis of the obtained data on the basis of statistical studies allow the Society reasonably put new tasks in the existing state of the economy. At the meetings of Society reported results of the statistical researches considered the question of the transformation of Zemstvo statistical organization, a commission was established for generating a program for the organization of current statistics. The statistical work of Poltava province zemstvo dealt with the study of lands, the rural population, agriculture and animal husbandry, trade in agricultural products. In its activities zemstvo to consider the interests of local agricultural Society (of Poltava, Lokhvitsy, Kobelyaky, Khorol). Poltava Agricultural Society took part in the statistical researches working together with the Statistical Office of Poltava provincial zemstvo. The results of these researches are shown in numerous publications.

Persistent work of statisticians of Poltava province zemstvo and members of Poltava agricultural society has allowed to obtain new advances in the use of statistical activities. Among them was the using of statistical and evaluation work as a component in the analysis and design in methodology for agricultural research and the development of rational organization of agriculture.

Keywords: Poltava Society of Agriculture, statistical methods, meteorological observations, Zemstvo statistics, Poltava province.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE INSTITUTION LEADERS FOR QUALITY EVALUATION OF INSTITUTION EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mykhailo Sydorenko

“Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky SPU named by Hrihoriy Skovoroda” postgraduate student of management and monitoring of Education (**Ukraine**)
e-mail: mi.sidorenko@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The problem of future institution leaders are less explored for today.

However, the current head of the institution has expanded range of power. This trend is due to the fact that the educational community is constantly tells about the autonomy of schools, especially secondary. In such circumstances, it is much more difficult to provide the quality education. The increasing of the autonomy of educational institutions let educational manager not only to obedient discharge his duties, but also the ability to adapt to all the changes in society.

However, it should be noted that during the training, masters of this specialty are not provided a complete set of competencies that will help in further management. In particular, there is a lack of competence and expertness aimed at the evaluating of the quality of educational activities.

Based on the analysis of scientific and educational literature, we determine the professional competence of the head of the institution, which is required for evaluating the quality of educational activity - as the norm of willingness and ability of the head of institution to carry an objective evaluation of quality of educational activity of the institution that he leads. So professional competence includes not only the set of knowledge, but also mobility and willingness to apply this knowledge in specific situations.

Determined by us the type of professional competence of the head of the institution must develop correctly during organized training. It was during this training and with proper selection of educational technologies, methods and means of training, the future head of the institution receives and establishes the general and special knowledge and skills, guiding it to perform its professional tasks, such as evaluating the quality of educational activities, resulting formed appropriate professional competence and the ability to use them efficiently in practice.

For this aim special course, "Assessment of quality of education" was introduced into program to prepare future school leaders. As a result, undergraduates received relevant knowledge and skills of evaluating the quality of the educational institution. In addition to proper theoretical level, undergraduates increased the practical level of professional competence.

With a set of competencies and formed professional competence, present and future leaders of educational institutions will always have accurate information about the quality of educational activities of educational institutions they headed and time to prevent the occurrence of problems that can appear in the provision of educational service.

Keywords: competence, expertness, professional competence of future school leaders, quality of education, quality evaluation of educational activities.

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ АЛКАЛОИДОВ И ДРУГИХ СОЕДИНЕНИЙ НА МОДЕЛЬНОЙ ЯДЕРНОЙ СИСТЕМЕ ЭУКАРИОТОВ

Саитмуратова Огульджан Худайбергеновна¹, Закиров Ёркин Узуевич²

¹Институт биоорганической химии им. академика А.С.Садыкова АН РУз, доктор биологических наук, ведущий научный сотрудник Института биоорганической химии АН РУз, доцент кафедры анатомии и гистологии (**Узбекистан**)¹,

²Ташкентский педиатрический медицинский институт, доктор медицинских наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой физиологии, анатомии и гистологии (**Узбекистан**)²

e-mail: ibchem@uzci.net

РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной статье изучена биологическая активность ряда препаратов на функционирование ядер. Установлено, что алкалоиды, пептиды, нитроцел стимулируют, а лектино- и экстенсिनopodobные гликопротеиды, ядерные гликопротеиды, нейро- и психотропные препараты ингибируют функционирующую способность ядер эукариотов. Были выявлены как активаторы так и ингибиторы этого процесса. Эти результаты дадут возможность в дальнейшем установить функциональную роли синтезируемых в ядрах белков.

Полученные результаты могут быть использованы при:

- Регулировании биосинтеза определенных видов белков;
- Определении функциональной роли в ядрах синтезирующих белков;
- Классифицирования по активности проверенных соединений для исследования определенных процессов на клеточном уровне.

Необходимо подчеркнуть, что независимо от структуры, дозы эти препараты действуют на ядерный синтез белка. По механизму мультферментных систем, так как в ядре отсутствуют транскрипционные и трансляционные структуры типа рибосом.

Ключевые слова: ядра, клетки, рибосома, белок.

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL AREA FOR DETERMINING TARGETS IN FORECASTING

Natalia Stoyanets

Sumy National Agrarian University, Ph.D. in economic Science, Associate Professor of management FEA and European Integration department (**Ukraine**)
e-mail: Natalystoyanez@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Discussing the role of forecasting in the regulation of social and economic development of the region and identifying the range of issues for further research should correlate their scientific ideas with existing practice, which takes place in the development of regional forecasts and plans through the main evolutionary stages of development of socio-economic forecasting and evaluation capacity of the region to determine targets in forecasting.

Long-term forecasting exploring the region as a system of regional, national and global economic systems; markets integration and competition, taking into account national, cultural, religious and political trends of the society; environmental, epidemiological, technological and geopolitical threats, global climatic changes. The quality forecasting and successful implementation of this strategy based on its effectiveness depends directly on the decisions taken at regional and national levels and, accordingly, the dynamics of socio-economic development of each specific territorial entity.

Develop theoretical aspects of program-oriented approach to forecasting regional development devoted to the works of numerous domestic and foreign scientists, among which emphasize A.Havrylova, B. Kuzyk, V.Kushlyna, S.Holupky, B. Lubovniy, N. Pavlihy.

Relevant developments in content determine the strategy of socio-economic development of the region, which made preparation in accordance with the Concept of the State Regional Policy of Ukraine approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine (21 May 2001). And guidelines approved by the Ministry of Economy and European Integration of Ukraine (№ 224 from 29.07.2002 g.)

Analyzed the draft strategy for socio-economic development of the area where the proposed measures to increase the competitiveness of products of industry and agriculture area and improve the quality of life through the formation of a new structure of industrial and agricultural sector; creation of modern infrastructure of new technologies; ensuring information openness of companies and organizations for investors; reduction of expenses for the maintenance of social facilities; improvement of transport; increase the investment attractiveness of producers; export promotion; promoting diversification overcapacity enterprises; ensure resource conservation; implementation of training programs for skilled labor.

Through statistical analysis was able to identify the Sumy region in the system of national and regional dimensions. Region belongs to regions with unrealized possibilities acute economic and social

problems, slow, compared to other regions of Ukraine, economic growth, low competitiveness in the domestic - foreign markets for goods and services.

Keywords: region, strategy, economic development, social problems forecasting.

ОРГАНИЧЕСКОЕ ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЕ-ИСТОЧНИК ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИ ЧИСТЫХ ПРОДУКТОВ ПИТАНИЯ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И РЕШЕНИЯ

Виктор Федорович Стукач

Омский государственный аграрный университет имени П.А. Столыпина, (Россия)

e-mail: vic.econ@mail.ru

РЕЗЮМЕ

Нерациональное хозяйственное использование земельных угодий, природные катаклизмы приводит к утере плодородия, а нередко к их физическому разрушению. Проблема имеет глобальные масштабы, площади деградируемых земель возрастают. Альтернативой является применение природоохранных технологий в земледелии. Достигнуть этого можно при условии прибыльного ведения хозяйства. Государственная политика призвана нивелировать разницу в доходах фермеров, работающих на малопригодных землях, и рыночных агентов, ведущих интенсивное хозяйство путем покрытия за счет целевых программ государственной поддержки. Органам государственного управления необходимо совершенствовать практику правового регулирования, предвидеть социально-экономические последствия бедности, оказывающие непосредственное влияние на природную среду. Необходим со стороны государства мониторинг условий для прибыльной работы хозяйств, финансирование мер по охране почв; ценовой, дотационной и торговой политики в сельском хозяйстве; контроль расхода удобрений, пестицидов, состояние плодородия в почвенном покрове, состояние грунтовых вод. Предлагается сформировать государственную политику в использовании этих площадей для получения экологически чистой продукции, обеспечения внутренней продовольственной помощи населению, снабжения здоровым питанием беременных и кормящих женщин, детей, клиентов социальных учреждений. Исследуются механизмы мотивации предприятий и отдельных фермеров в применении природоохранных технологий, побуждения их к использованию малопригодных для интенсивного использования земель, обеспечения нуждающегося населения экологически чистыми продуктами питания. Приводится информация о правительственных решениях, о федеральных целевых программах и подпрограммах до 2020 г. в Российской Федерации.

Ключевые слова: экологически чистая продукция, малопродуктивные земли; органическое земледелие; продовольственная помощь населению; мотивация фермеров; ВТО.

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INSTRUMENTS OF MONETARY POLICY OF THE NBU IN THE SHORT TERM

Julia Khudoliy¹, Alina Glushko², Valery Titovich³

Poltava national technical Yuri Kondratyuk University, associate Professor in the Department of Finance and banking, candidate of Sciences (Ukraine)¹,

Poltava national technical Yuri Kondratyuk University, associate Professor in the Department of Finance and banking, candidate of Sciences (Ukraine)²,

Poltava national technical Yuri Kondratyuk University, master of degree in Banking (Ukraine)³

e-mail: yul_dov@mail.ru¹, glushk.alina@rambler.ru², valeriy.titovych@gmail.com³

ABSTRACT

Because of the difficult situation in the Ukrainian banking sector the dependence of the banking institutions from the actions of the National Bank of Ukraine increased significantly, so one of the key issues on the agenda for the National Bank is to ensure stability of the banking system of Ukraine. As stable and liquid banking system during the crisis period are important to the state, in the fight against inflation by using monetary policy instruments necessary to take into account the reaction of banking institutions on changes to these tools. Therefore it is necessary

to study the effectiveness of the use of instruments of monetary policy to lower inflation from the point of view of overcoming inflation, and from the point of view of maintaining the stability of the banking system of the state.

Today, there are many works of domestic and foreign scientists and analysts devoted to monetary policy and its instruments.

Single issues of the impact of monetary policy tools on Bank activities explored V. Grostl, V. Liao, V. Poole, B. Friedman, V. Mishchenko, V. Stelmakh, R. Lysenko, A. Cattfish, S. Shulga, V. Kovalenko, and other scholars and practitioners. In their work illuminated aspects of formation and implementation of monetary policy, the optimal choice of monetary policy instruments, the problems of time lags in the monetary transmission mechanism.

Despite the significant amount of research devoted to the formation and development of monetary policy in Ukraine, the issues of efficiency of use of one or another instrument of monetary policy has received relatively little attention. Therefore it is necessary a more detailed study on the effective use in time of each monetary policy instruments at the disposal of the National Bank of Ukraine.

The analysis of the impact of monetary policy instruments on various aspects of banking activities leads to the conclusion that the impact of market-based instruments of monetary policy the National Bank of Ukraine for most of the analyzed indicators is relatively low. The most strongly influenced by the instruments of monetary policy of the NBU banking manifests itself in times of crisis, as in this case banking institutions are stronger dependent on interest rates on monetary policy instruments and the volume of refinancing.

In the short term an effective tool of monetary policy the National Bank of Ukraine for performance of banking activity is the rate on REPO transactions. Changes in the indices of banking activity under the influence of other instruments of monetary policy are relatively minor.

Keywords: monetary policy, instruments of monetary policy, banking, time lag, monetary-transmission mechanism, interbank loans, refinancing.

ЗАЩИТА ЗДОРОВЬЯ РАБОЧЕГО ПЕРСОНАЛА И НАСЕЛЕНИЯ, СОХРАНЕНИЕ БЛАГОПРИЯТНОЙ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ И РАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ

Намиг Исаев

Сообщество Проживающих в Грузии Азербайджанцев, Академический Доктор по Бизнес
Администрированию (**Азербайджан**)

РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной статье рассматривается система управления нефтяной компании, промышленной безопасностью, охраной труда и окружающей среды является необходимым элементом эффективного управления производством.

Нефтяная компания имеет большой ответственности за успешное управление профессиональными рисками, связанными с воздействием на жизнь и здоровье работников, оборудование, имущество и окружающую среду.

Никакие соображения экономического, технического или иного характера не могут быть приняты во внимание, если они противоречат необходимости обеспечения безопасности работающих на производстве, населения и окружающей природной среды.

Ключевые слова: безопасность в работе, промышленная безопасность.

ABSTRACT

In this article discusses the management system of the oil company, industrial safety, occupational safety, and the environment is an essential element of effective management. In the oil of the control system of industrial health, safety and the environment is an essential element of effective management.

The oil company has a great deal of responsibility for the successful management of occupational risks associated with exposure to the life and health of employees, equipment, property and the environment.

No consideration of economic, technical or otherwise cannot be taken into account if they are contrary to the need to ensure the safety of workers at work, the public and the environment.

Keywords: safety work, industrial safety.

WE NEED COST-REFLECTIVE TARIFFS TO ENABLE DEMAND SIDE RESOURCES TO CONTRIBUTE IN FOSTERING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Maghlakelidze Ekaterine

The University of Georgia, Associated Professor at Business, Economics and Management
School (**Georgia**)

e-mail: eka_maghlakelidze@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

In most countries, network tariffs make up a significant share of a household customer's electricity bill, and they are expected to grow further. Most direct network costs are determined by peak demand (kW) and are largely independent of the actual energy delivered – at least in the short term. Those costs are unlikely to fall with the rise of decentralized generation: the grid must still be designed to cover peak demand when there is no local production.

Current volumetric (€/kWh) network tariffs do not provide the right incentives to customers to reduce their energy consumption because recovering network costs heavily depends on how much electricity is sold. While volumetric tariffs set signals to reduce energy consumption, they do not reflect cost arising from consumption at peak hours.

The newly adopted Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) requires the removal of network tariffs that would impede energy efficiency and/or demand response. EURELECTRIC believes that tariffs encouraging customers to shift their peak hour consumption should gain importance. Network tariff structures should incentivize demand response and energy-efficient behavior while providing a stable framework for both customers' bills and DSO revenues. According to EURELECTRIC, capacity based network tariffs such as two-part network tariffs with a capacity and energy component or volumetric time-of-use network tariffs with different prices for peak and off-peak energy are more appropriate.

Smart meters will open the door to more cost-reflective tariff structures and demand response. They will allow a differentiation of charges according to customers' impacts on the grid, as DSOs will be able to measure the contribution of domestic consumers to peak load. Different customers' potential and the outcome of the national cost-benefit analysis for the roll-out of smart meters should be taken into consideration when designing new tariff structures.

The major regulatory challenge in rate setting lies in establishing trade-off between the following competing objectives: Sufficiency (revenue adequacy); Cost reflectiveness (principle of induced costs); Economic efficiency; Non-discriminatory cost allocation and transparency; Stability and predictability; and Intelligibility. Network tariffs deployed in Georgia meet only two regulatory challenges-sufficiency (revenue adequacy) and stability (predictability). It means that Georgian regulatory commission empowers local DSO to collect, through network tariffs, the revenue required to cover the network costs. At the same time, regulator incentivize network investments to be made by guaranteeing full and adequate recovery of incurred costs for investors as well as stable long-term profits. No other challenge is met because current fixed three step volumetric (GEL/kWh) network tariffs have already generated energy saving habits in Georgian customers but they can't provide incentive for them to reduce their consumption at peak hours. Majority of Georgian customers are not aware that network tariffs make up a significant share of a household customer's electricity bill and that most direct network costs are determined by peak demand (kW). If only our customers are aware that smart meters enable them to respond to DSO stimulus to reduce energy consumption and thus pay less for consumed power, they will be willingly invest in roll-out of such devices with different complexities. At present, our citizens have more incentive to find the ways for electricity bill reduction because from September of the current year they are facing new electricity rates and will be charged more for the same consumed power than before. Thus, we need cost-reflective tariffs in order to make demand-side resources to contribute to energy efficiency.

DIFFERENTIAL PROTECTIONS OF ELECTRICAL MACHINES ALTERNATING CURRENT

Kurguzov N.¹, Kurguzova L.², Kurguzova M.³, Alypkashev A.⁴, Nigmatullin R.⁴
Pavlodar State University named S. Toraighyrov. Candidate of technical Science. Professor
(Kazakhstan)¹
Pavlodar State University named S. Toraighyrov. Candidate of technical Science. Associate Professor
(Kazakhstan)²
Electrical Design Institute TELPRO. Engineer-electrician, chief Specialist (Kazakhstan)³
Pavlodar State University named S. Toraighyrov. Student (Kazakhstan)⁴
e-mail: nic2_1950@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work is elaboration of the measures that will provide increasing the technical perfection of differential protections of electrical machines alternating current.

Keywords: Electric machine, differential protection, technical perfection.

THE USE OF KURIOZIN IN TREATMENT OF CHRONIC RECURRENT APHTHOUS STOMATITIS

¹ Maia Shanidze, ² Ketevan Nanobashvili
¹ PhD, MD, Assistant Professor TSMU (Georgia),
² PhD, MD, Associate Professor TMA (Georgia)

ABSTRACT

Kuriozin (JSC / S Gedeon Richter) was used in various fields of medicine: angiology, obstetrics and gynecology, gastroenterology, arthrology and endocrinology. Kuriozin is effectively used in surgical dentistry practice for the treatment of alveoliti. Strong analgesic effect of the drug is observed due accelerate epithelization processes. The drug has been used in the treatment of periodontal disease complex. Studies confirmed that the drug causes stimulation of local immune reactions.

The efficacy of the glue-like solution was studied in treatment of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis. In the pathogenesis of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis the decisive significance is attached to the immune system. Revealed a decrease in cellular immunity, decreased phagocytic activity of neutrophils, and decrease of immunoglobulin-lysozyme concentrations which exposures the protection to micro-organisms and there is a threat of secondary infection of the mucous membranes, which would further aggravate the patient's condition. The patient comes to the doctor during the acute ulcers and have a pain syndrome. These factors gave us a consideration to use kuriozin with general treatment

In study were involved 28 patients (18-63 years of age). Unit ulcers on lips, cheeks, lingual areas had 25 patients. One patient had an ulcer on the marginal surface of tongue, two – ulcers on the cheek. The primary treated patients were 7, 21 - applied because of disease recurrence.

General treatment was carried out with local treatment as follows: antiseptic washing of aphthous surfaces with 0.5% solution of chlorhexidine, air drying, after placement of the drug with sterile applicator, drying surface again.

In the control group the patients were treated by traditional methods.

The observations revealed the efficacy of kuriozin during the local treatment of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis. 25 patients were lifted feeling of tightness and pain after the first manipulation. The epithelization was observed In 82% at 3-4 day.

The drug does not cause side effects and antagonism with other preparations.

Keywords: Kuriozin, Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis, Local treatment

ГРУЗИЯ И РОССИЯ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА

Л. Д. Корганашвили

доктор экономических наук, профессор, Тбилисский государственный университет имени И. Джавахишвили
(Грузия)

РЕЗЮМЕ

Грузия дипломатические отношения с Российской Федерацией установила 1 июля 1992 г. До 2006 года их экономическое сотрудничество характеризуется активным периодом, однако с 2006 года начинается период дестабилизации отношений, который особенно усугубился в результате войны 2008 года и разрыва дипломатических отношений.

За весь постсоветский период Россия основной торговый партнер Грузии и как не парадоксально, даже после разрыва дипломатических отношений она осталась в десятке основных торговых партнеров.

В работе представлен сравнительный анализ экономического развития Грузии и России за постсоветский период, проанализированы тенденции и современное состояние их сотрудничества в различных сферах (торговля, инвестиции, энергетика, туризм и др.), показаны имеющиеся проблемы во взаимоотношениях двух стран и возможности их преодоления.

Ключевые слова: Грузия, Россия, сотрудничество, экономика, дипломатические отношения.

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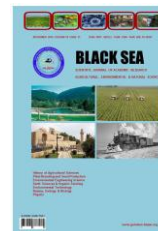
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Institute of Microbiology. Senior Researcher. PhD BS

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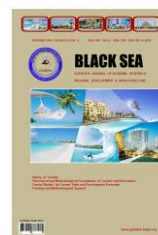
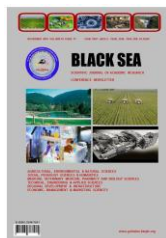
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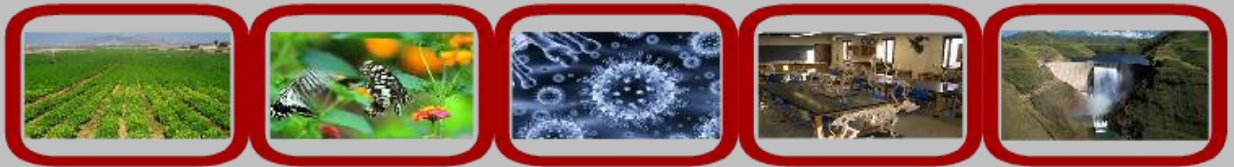
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