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В сборник включены материалы, посвященные различным аспектам жизни современного общества: проблемам социально-экономического развития, вопросам окружающей среды, тенденциям в развитии современной науки и др.

Издание адресовано студентам, магистрантам и аспирантам высших учебных заведений. Может быть полезным для всех, кто интересуется проблемами современного мира и изучением иностранных языков.

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В статье описываются два метода для определения стабильности кристаллической структуры шпинелей. Показано, что взаимодействие между ионными радиусами и электроотрицательностью позволяет идентифицировать отдельный диапазон стабильности (K_{AM}), в течение которого стабильность шпинелей будет устойчивой.

И.В. Пугач

Беларусь, Минск, БГПУ имени М. Танка
Научный руководитель – Л.В. Викторко

FOREST PROTECTION IN BELARUSIAN LANDS AFTER THE PARTITIONS OF THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH (1772 – 1801)

By the end of the XVIII century Belarusian lands were annexed to the Russian Empire. The desire to include new territories in a single economic complex of the empire led to the implementation of a specific policy of economic development of various regions of the country. All this required the modernization of the system of local government.

An important place in the economic development of the Russian Empire was given to the exploitation of forest resources. For example, wood and timber were used in construction, they entered the foreign market. The risk of serious forest depletion led to the creation of special legislation that was to establish norms for forest resources exploitation, as well as to assign the authorities for monitoring its observance.

In 1775 all over the empire including Belarusian provinces the provincial treasury chambers were created. One of the main activities of the treasury chambers was supervision of the state forests. According to the decree, the governors had to monitor the implementation of all the decisions that related to the forest administration [2]. For the protection of state and peasant forests, every peasant community elected *polesovshchik* (a forest guard) for a period of one year [1, p. 41]. To protect the forests from fires *pozharney starosta* (a fire warden) was selected amidst peasants [1, p. 41].

In 1780s a significant change in the attitude to forests in comparison to previous epochs can be observed. It was at this time when the legislative acts began to illustrate the desire to replenish the state treasury through the income from forests. Modernization of the management system led to the development of new forestry arrangement. A draft forest statute was prepared, which unfortunately came to us only in the form of separate fragments.

Supervising authorities in forest protection were assigned to determine the area of forest lands and the properties of trees and shrubs. Further to this they had to protect 20 % of the forests for state shipbuilding. Such forests were considered "preserved groves". They were closely monitored for their condition. Thus, 20 % of all the forests in Belarusian lands under the authority of Governor-General were to go to shipbuilding, and the remaining 80 % – to meet their own needs, construction, industry and treasury revenues. Private forests did not fall under the decree [3].

Despite all the efforts of the government, the reorganization of the forestry business was rather slow. Unlike other Russian provinces, in Belarusian lands the protection of forests was more productive thanks to the former forestry act in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the presence of special service people – gamekeepers, woodwards, forestry officers – who guarded royal and private forests. Despite the reform of forest management, the development of a draft forest statute and the colligation of forest law experience, government activities also led to large-scale deforestation for the purpose of increasing the treasury revenues.

By the decree of Paul I on November 18, 1796, ship forests returned to the disposal of the Admiralty College [4]. However, this decree could not completely protect state ship forests. Therefore, on May 8, 1797, Paul I, struck by the senseless destruction of a large number of forests, sent a personal decree to Minsk governor Z.Ya. Korneev with the recommendation to reorganize forestry with a view to conserving natural resources [5]. On April 24, 1798, the emperor issued a decree banning unauthorized deforestation [7]. By the decree of May 19, 1798, Paul I ordered to take all measures to prevent and eliminate forest fires that caused heavy losses for the state treasury and forest fund [8].

On August 15, 1799 a decree which regulated the penalties for unauthorized felling was issued. For illegal tree felling the offender had to pay a fine in the double amount of the cost of cut trees for the first time. If the offence repeated the fine was already fourfold. If the law was violated for the third time the cutter was sent to court [10].

With the aim of improving the protection of forests and forest management by the decree of March 12, 1798, new posts were created – those of oberforstmeister and forstmeister. All state forests of the province were subordinated to oberforstmeisters. In the case where there was a necessity for logging for state needs, oberforstmeisters specified a territory and controlled not only the number of cut trees, but also the use of wood for the intended purpose. Forstmeisters obeyed the oberforstmeisters. They watched the forest dachas entrusted to them and were responsible for planting appropriate species of trees [6].

A special event in the development of forest protection business both in Belarusian lands and throughout the Russian Empire was the formation of the Forest Department on May 26, 1798 [9]. The decree "On the existence of six councilors and six secretaries in the Forest Department ..." approved the composition of the Forest Department: four senior advisers, two junior advisers and six secretaries [11]. The Forest Department made significant progress in developing the scientific basis for forest management, which over time changed the status of forests.

Though forest protection in Belarusian lands was more productive than in other Russian provinces thanks to the former forestry act in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the availability of special service people, Belarusian system of forest protection was unified with the all-Russian system. In 1780s a significant change in the attitude to forests and modernization of state forest management system can be observed. Thus, in the process of forest protection system transformation in the Belarusian lands in the late 18th century it is possible to distinguish two stages. The former, associated with the reign of Catherine II, was characterized by the reforming of local government bodies, which aimed to increase the efficiency of state property management, including state forests. Economy directors, forest guards and fire wardens were directly involved in the protection. The negative consequences of the reform were commercialization of forestry and the

spread of destructive exploitation of forest resources. The second stage is connected with the reign of Paul I. The shortcomings found in the state forest policy of the past period predetermined the dominance of forest protection in legislation. To increase the effectiveness of forest protection, such positions as oberforstmeister and forstmeister were introduced. Relying on the achievements of his predecessors, Pavel I managed to bring the forestry business to a qualitatively new level, the indicator of which was the formation of the Forest Department.

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11. ПСЗРИ. – 1-е собр. – Т. 25. – Отд. 1. – № 19234. – С. 925.

Статья посвящена проблемам охраны лесов Беларуси после разделов Речи Посполитой в период с 1772 по 1801 гг. Анализируются основные законодательные акты, регламентировавшие эксплуатацию лесных ресурсов как во всей империи, так и в белорусских губерниях, а также управление лесным хозяйством на отмеченных территориях.

А.С. Радиончик

Беларусь, Брест, БрГУ имени А.С. Пушкина
Научный руководитель – Л.М. Калилец

INFORMATION AS A MEANS OF FORMATION OF PERSONALITY'S CONSCIOUSNESS

Everyone is inherently individual, a representative of the human race, a part of it and a composite element. However, it is not enough to be simply an individual with a basic set of qualities and traits in order to succeed in life and find your own place in the world, destiny, socialization and integration with others. It is necessary to become a personality, to acquire the ability to be not just a subject of relationships and activities, but be aware of yourself and others, accompany each action with preceding thought process, participate in the society and take responsibility for your actions.

The relevance of this work lies in the fact that it is information that makes for the main objective of human activity and at the same time it influences the consciousness, is one of the fundamental principles of its formation in the era of information society as a qualitatively new stage of post-industrial stage.

In the first place, a person's parents and surroundings form his mind and attitudes, take part in the formation of him as a person. From an early age they lay moral and rational foundations, which the person will carry through the whole life.

Consciousness - the highest level of reality reflection - is formed through learning: instructions by elders and teachers and through each individual's own cognition of reality (by means of the sense organs, from literature). From childhood, we instill the concepts of good and evil through the same

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