

## Materials of the Conferences

**A NEW ELEMENTS OF EDUCATION  
PROGRAM AT THE PERM STATE  
UNIVERSITY FOR CREATIVE  
PALEOTECTONIC ANALIS FOR GAS AND  
OIL GEOLOGY**

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Quality of education and preparing the specialists in the university is a subject of interests of not only high school representatives, but also that geological organizations, in which they work after getting the diplomas. So in the Perm State University are led work, which summery several directions: 1) improvement of methods fundamental geology and stratigraphy studies; 2) using the leading scientific technologies adjacent for the geology; 3) using three-dimensional computer modeling; 4) account of regional forecasts of oil and gas; 5) account of requirements of geological production on studying history geotectonic and oil content at local structures.

Study of influence reef-building Bryozoa and algae of artinskian stage of the Permian System on regularities of lateral changing for thickness of stratas was used as a model for the development of creative paleotectonic analysis of stratas with reefs at the PreUrals. Essence of method: 1) map-development of series of paleostructures maps (or maps for thickness of stratas) for one territory, but for several adjacent stratigraphic subdivisions *first* on stratigraphic re-features all *without excluding* the bore holes; 2) map development of paleostructures maps *for same territory* and for *same stratas*, **but** without bore holes with reefs; 3) investigate for reef facies; 4) full paleotectonic analysis for all stratigraphic intervals of investigations.

This strategy allows reveal "reefs" on anomalies of thickness some stratas, even though it was not recognized on the traditional maps of stratas thickness, in that events particularly, when "reefs" was not recognized or is not identify on core-samples from bore-holes bore holes. Elaborate regional tectonic and paleotectonic maps of the territory. This method can recognizes single-line structures, which are the most perspective for the searching for local oil and gas traps in reef-rocks of Devonian and Carboniferous stratas.

These creative exercises are updated by part of the classical course analysis for students, possibility, which greatly increase with using the computer technologies. These methods are use on the geological production.

The article is admitted to the International Scientific Conference "Problems and experience of Bologna agreements realization"; Great Britain (London), September 4-11, 2007.; came to the editorial office on 08.08.07

**CRIME AS A TYPE OF ANTISOCIAL  
BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN IN RUSSIA**

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It is evidently that one of the most dangerous types of deviance is crime. Scientific investigation of this problem found itself at the close of the XIX-th century. In early 70-th the problem was in hand of M.V. Duhovski, I.Y. Phoinizhki, K. German, M.N. Gernet, S.V. Poznyshev, P. Sorokin and others. But at the beginning of XX-th century all sociological studies were outlawed. As the result of this, problems concerning crimes were handled mainly in field of criminal law. The rise of sociology in Soviet Union, that took place in 60-th years of XX-th century, promoted the renewal of sociological studies of deviance. There are different sides of crime were widely investigated: minor crimes, rape crimes, victimology, ecological crimes and others. The most important in this sphere was contribution of S.S Alekseev, U.M. Antonyan, M.M. Babaeva, S.V. Borodina, S.G. Gerasimov, Y.I. Gilinski, K.K. Goryaninov, S.V. Diakov, A.G. Zdravomyslov, V.N. Kudryavzhev, V.V. Lunev, A.A. Gabiani and others.

Explaining crime many specialists repeatedly paid their attention to the large complex of outdoor factors (for instance biological, sociological, economical and so on). That is why the challenge of crime is an actual point not only among sociologists, but also among representatives of other scientific disciplines. Thus, for example, Italian criminalist Ch.Lombraso was one of those who examined entire system of factors, determining crime. Besides, he was the first one who tried to find out the reason of women's crime that was repeatedly investigated in other countries.

The problem of female crime wasn't the point of studying in Russia, inasmuch as it appeared that less crimes in Russia committed by women then those committed by men. Thus, for example, in 1897 only 15% of convicted were women, though the main plenty was 106387 people<sup>1</sup>. It is also known that women may drift into crime, but they only rarely pursue criminal careers. Many scientists considered such position to be bounded up with weak social activity of women in pre-revolutionary Russia.

But if to judge about the female crime in common, the rise of crimes among women is evident, despite the fact that the weight of it continues being stable and keeps 10 – 18% level. Though, for example, 178 crimes in 2005 were committed by women (it comes 13,7% to total amount of people committed crimes)<sup>2</sup>. At that, plenty of scientists consider felo-

<sup>1</sup> Source: D.A. Lee Crime as a social phenomenon. Moscow., 1997 p. 121 - 122

<sup>2</sup> www.mvdinform.ru

nious behavior of women to be caused by their emancipation. Though, it recently was accepted to think that the main reason of antisocial behavior of women was their wish to provide for their family.

Historically in all communities female labor has been resulted as hard and poorly-paid as compared with men. So evidently that such types of crimes as prostitution and theft are spread among young women. The fact is that low property level always made women cut many attractive values of modern youth down: fashionable clothes, clubs, parties and so on. Undoubtedly, it causes feel of infringements and deeply jaundices women. This fact quite often makes them commit crimes concerning mercenariness or prostitution. Thus, for example, according to official statistics of MIA of late six months of this year there were committed 125591 crimes by women; 8548 of them are under age<sup>3</sup>.

Secondary role among crimes in Russian Federation belongs to diffusion and using drugs and psychotropic agents, so as their analogs. It sharply concerns such boundary inhabited localities as Astrakhan region, because it stands as transit of narcotic drugs from Middle Asia to Europe. As a rule, drug transportation puts into practice with the help of autotransport, train and by ship through Caspian Sea (for example Turkmenbashi – Astrakhan)<sup>4</sup>.

According to statistics, middle percentage of crimes, committed on the territory of Astrakhan region concerns 0,2%. Among them 6,9% Astrakhan women commit crimes. Almost all delinquents are women of 16 and more years old. According to the level of education, the largest part belongs to women with school (63%) and college education (21%), and then there are women with higher education (3,5%). As always, common mass of junkies belongs to women without confident source of profit, among them 1,3% of pupils and 1,6% of students.

Coming back to the problem of female crimes, it's necessary to notice, that its difficulty and incurability is stipulated by difficulties in process of resocialization that is much harder to overcome for women than those by men. Also a women committing crimes has the most dangerous influence on society. It causes invaluable development of family where the most important role in bringing up new generation belongs to a woman. That is why the problem of female crime is the most actual nowadays and demands especial attention of government and society in general.

The article is admitted to the International Scientific Conference "Fundamental and applied research. Education, economics and right"; Italy (Rimini), September 8-15, 2007; came to the editorial office on 25.07.07

<sup>3</sup> www.mvdinform.ru

<sup>4</sup> http://atlas.socpol.ru

## RHIZOCTONIA II GAEUMANNOMYCES SPECIES COMPOSITION UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF WESTERN SIS-CAUCASIA

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Western Sis-Caucasia root rot pathogen population has been studied at Krasnodar Lukyanenko Research Institute of Agriculture for three decades. It is presented by the following genera: *Alternaria*, *Pythium*, *Helminthosporium*, *Wojnowicia*, *Fusarium*, *Cercospora*, *Gaeumannomyces*, *Rhizoctonia*, which have various occurrence frequencies on winter wheat. The share of *Rhizoctonia* fungi has been reported to exceed in frequency all other pathogens. The *Rhizoctonia* fungi, causing root rot on winter wheat, include several species: *Rhizoctonia solani* Kuhn. Teleomorph - *Thanatephorus cucumeris* (A. B. Frank) Donk, *Rhizoctonia cerealis* Van der Hoeven. Teleomorph - *Ceratobasidium cereale* D. Murray & L. L. Burpee (Anastomosis – AG-D.) u *Rhizoctonia oryzae* Teleomorph - *Waitea circinata* var *oryzae* (Anastomosis WAG-0); *Rhizoctonia zae* Teleomorph - *Waitea circinata* var. *zae* (Anastomosis WAG-Z), and *p. Gaeumannomyces* - *G. graminis* var *tritici*, *G. graminis* var *avenae* u *G. graminis* var *graminis*.

*Rhizoctonia* fungi have been widely studied on grasses, since they tend to cause serious damage to the plants covering golf-links. On grain crops these fungi have been observed in the USA by D.M. Weller et al. (2002), R.J. Cook (1981), R.W. Smiley and D.E. Wilkins (1992), A. Ogoshi (1987), in Australia by J.S. Gill, K. Sivasithaparam and K.R.J. Smet-Fem, in Germany (especially on malting barley), in Turkey by E. Demirci, C. Eken and H. Zengin (on sorghum), in Korea by Dong-mei Li, Ke-qiang Cao (2001), in Japan by T. Tsukiboshi and T. Kimigafukuro (1993). They have mostly identified *Rhizoctonia solani*, and less often *Rhizoctonia cerealis* or *Rhizoctonia oryzae*.

In the Ukraine in the 1970-s root rots on grain crops have been considered to be caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*, but more recently the pathogen have been proved to be *Rhizoctonia cerealis*. According to the Russian researchers Dolzhenko, Zdravetskaya, Burkova et al. (2003), in the Northern Caucasia root rots on grain crops are caused by *Gaeumannomyces*, *Fusarium* and *Pseudocercospora* sp. Vlasova, Nikitina and Zhukova (All-Russian Plant Protection Institute) reported in 1995 that in Rostov region root rots on grain crops were caused by *Fusarium-Pseudocercospora* fungi.

In recent years *Rhizoctonia* sp. have been occurring on winter wheat more and more often, while in the 1970-s this pathogen did not even damage cereal crops. Z.A. Bochkareva and L.N. Tarasenko reported in 1974 that root rots were caused by fungi belonging to *Fusarium culmorum*, *F. sporotrichiella*, *Ophiobolus*