

## 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.

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**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