

*Materials of Conferences***FORESIGHT IS THE INSTRUMENT
OF QUALITATIVE SOCIAL RESEARCH**

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Recently there increases the number of publications in mass-media and in scientific literature, which doesn't correspond to base requirements of Professional code of sociologist and which doesn't answer the existed ethic norms. There decreases the level of trust of population to the presented information. Specialists at the sphere of sociology often present the results of their researches, which inadequately reflect actual condition of concern. [1] For the solving of this problem many scientifically-methodical advices, sociological centers, laboratories suggest while the development of program of research using the methods and technologies, at the base of which there exist sources of verification.

At actual period at foreign science there is widely spread the system of research - Foresight. Appeared near 30 years ago this technology became one of the base instruments of innovative development. About its effectiveness there testifies the degree of development of such countries as USA and Japan, which use this system during far not one decade.

Modern science singles out a majority of definitions of this term, for example, contained at the fundamental two-volume edition UNIDO: «Foresight is the systematical attempt to look in the long-term future of science, technology, economic and society with the aim of identification of the zones of strategic research and appearance of ancestral technologies, which are bright to bring the most big economical and social benefits» [2]. The deputy of director of the Institute of statistic researches and economy of knowledge State University – High School of Economics Alexander Sokolov, at his speech at the scientifically-research seminar «Perspectives of civil society in Russia: problems of estimation and choice», cited one of the most spread definition of this method: «Foresight is the systematical process of estimation of middle and long-term horizons of development that is based on the participation of all interested parties, that is directed to the making of actual decisions and mobilization of combined actions» [3]. Foresight was projected as the program for the development of perspectives of scientifically-technical sphere. Its evolution promotes the use of sys-

tem for different ecological and socially-economical aims.

From the ninetieth years of last century Foresight started to be used at the socially-political sphere. Last decade there are actively carried out the projects of cities: Dublin, Barcelona, Stuttgart; projects of social development of countries: Great Britain, Austria, Finland, France. Foresight becomes an instrument for forming of social reality. Countries that pretend to the leadership at the modern world began to work to the creation of their social future and began to transform outdated institutes, through the way of «prediction».

Properly, Foresight is not a method or technology, Foresight is the practice of use of all existed methods of research, development of programs of development, researches of future, prognostic etc in compliance with the defined principles.

The aim of Foresight consists in the idea that to promote forming of necessary potential (scientific, innovative, technological, human), and also new nets between different structures, which were able to develop and realize strategies of preemptive character [4].

There exist several types of Foresight, which in compliance with the degree and sphere of use subdivide into: national, interregional, corporative, regional, sectoral, subject and other. Depending on classification type system provides for the choice of defined method of prediction and research: brainstorm, expert questionnaires; method of Delphi; method of critical technologies etc).

This system can be used as the technology of any sociological research, depending on stated tasks. If the base aim of work is not the solving of actual problem (creation of recommendations, prognoses etc), it's possible to use only some methods of foresight for study of social opinion. While the development of program of sociological research with the use of system Foresight, it's necessary qualitative analysis of stages (table 1) with the taking into account of possible methodological problems.

While the foresight projecting and the choice of technology it's necessary to take into consideration factors, which have influence on the object of research, for example: mentality of population, regional development of economy, industry and culture, development of infrastructure of city etc, just on them there will depend success and qualitative effectiveness of work.

Table 1

Base stages of forming of program of research

The structure of standard sociological research	Foresight system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – preparation of research: defining of problem, hypotheses, aim, tasks, object and subject of research, methodology and plan; – collection of initial sociological information; – preparation for the treatment of materials of research at computer; – the analysis of information, preparation of account up the sociological research, conclusions and recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – analytic stage; defining of problem, hypotheses, aim, tasks, object and subject of research, the analysis of choice of methods, expert group; – research of perspectives of development, introduction of Foresight methods, work with stakeholders, the organization of work of informative site; – scientific platform: the development of strategies, mechanisms, technologies.

At science there are known a lot of examples of use of methodology of Foresight with regard to the studying of society. The striking example is carried out fundamental research of civil society of Laboratory of research of civil society (LRCS) under the State University – High School of Economics. For reaching of base tasks and exactly: study of approaches to the defining of perspectives of civil society and preparation of some pilot project at the base of methods of Foresight, there were used questionnaires, method-Delphi, «staging», «mapping».

The director of center «The voice of nation» of the Institute of sociology RAN Alexander Kinsburgsky estimated presented project «as successful experience». «In my opinion, this is the most adequate method», – he noted. This method is adequate because it allows considering civil society at all forms of self-organization of population. Secondly the methodology of Foresight allows considering civil society at wide context, including political, economic, social and international aspects» [5].

While the analysis of this project famous political scientist Joseph Diskin noted particularly, that in that case we «can speak about the success of research project, because it's necessary to enrich the arsenal of research methods of civil society, which is rather many-sided and multiple-aspect. And it's good when while its research there are used different methods». But there are problems. «The method of Foresight is used there where at the big degree the object situated at the arms of direction. They are scientifically-technical programs, built programs, where self-organizing, genetic part doesn't define the destiny of the development of the process. But civil society by it means is an object, which is in very high degree develops at the expense of its inside, genetic

factors». This, in the scientist's words, «fragile organism» can be easy ruined by the way of «normative influences» [6].

If we compare Foresight with other innovative systems of sociological research, that its advantages don't raise doubts, because it allows:

- Firstly, to accumulate expert assessments of big number of experts, involving ito a process of collection of sociological information.
- Secondly, to bring in the element of discussion between the experts.
- Thirdly informative openness and availability for all concerned persons, at the all stages of research.
- Fourthly to carry out the comparative analysis by the wide expert circle of used methods and results, what excludes the subjectivity of methods.
- Fifthly to make under the results of research concrete decisions and predictions to the long-term perspective, to reveal problem places into a forming of future.

At the sight of above-stated the system of Foresight is an effective form of qualitative sociological research, at the base of which there lays complex analysis of social and expert opinion, studying of perspectives and tendencies of stated range of problems, and scientifically-based strategy of development.

References

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FORMATION OF CIVIL COMPETENCE OF STUDENT YOUTH

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The problem of civil competence, which is understood simultaneously as social phenomenon and social quality of personality, is the undeveloped at the modern scientific literature.

The problem of civil competence was and is mainly examined at the frames of other questions, and exactly of range of problems of civil society, questions of civil and political socialization, range of problems of civil culture, theory of forming and socialization of personality, forming of professional orientations of different categories of population etc. The competence in translation from Latin *competentia* means the number of questions, about which person is well informed has knowledge and experience. Competent at the defined sphere person has corresponding knowledge and skills that allow him to judge about his sphere and effectively act in it.

At modern psychologically-pedagogical science there is met a whole number of rather close by their content terms – «civil competence», «competences of civicism».

Under the civil competence it's accepted to consider the readiness of use knowledge about rights, politics, society, state, politically-legal skills and abilities while the carrying out of different civil roles. It is directed at the literate behavior of citizen at different political, legal and social situations. In the opinion of V.Sh. Maslennikova, civil competence is the totality of readiness and ability, which allow to personality active, responsi-

ble and effective realizing of the whole complex of civil rights and charges at the democratic society, use of one's knowledge and skill at practice. Under the «competences of civicism» it's accepted to consider: knowledge and observance of rights and charges of citizen; freedom and responsibilities, self-reliance, own dignity, civil duty; knowledge and pride of the symbols of the state (arms, flag, hymn).

Person by reaching of age, which is stated by the law, becomes the citizen. And that means that he finds belonging to the policy and legal norms of state. Creation and development of civil society, as Z.J. Kapustina fairly notes, depends on patriotic upbringing of citizens, compound part of which is preparation of young generation to active participation at the politics of state, to the participation at lawmaking and carrying out of vital functions by the actual laws.

Civil competence side by side with civil ripeness and civil education is the most essential characterological sign of civicism. Civil competence of personality is the totality of abilities and readiness, which allow it active, responsible and effective realization of the whole complex of civil rules and charges at the democratic society, use of one's knowledge and skills at the practice of interaction of individual with the society. Formation of civil competence of youth is inseparably connected with the forming of basic values of Russian and world culture, which define civil self-consciousness.

Civil ripeness. The sign of ripeness is the degree of social direction of personality, the measure of its socialization. It was noted that everyday values are ignored in favour of ideals, that it leads to the appearing of disharmony between official values and «natural and social practice with the organically inherent in it common sense. It causes alienation from the imposed to the person guidelines and leads to the reorientation of personality». (G.N. Filonov).

Civil education. Traditionally at civil society to the education there is assigned a part of translator of historical experience: knowledge, traditions, cultural and other values, ideological paradigms. But the role of educational institutions as institutes of civil society is insignificant. In connection with this condition there appeared strategic aim: to raise the status of schools, HEIs and social consolidations of citizens as the institutes of civil society through the realization of their interactive role at the society.

Civil education at the educational institutions should be directed to the creation of the conditions for the democratic direction of establishment, new pedagogical technologies, which reflect