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ETHNO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF SOCIAL ANOMIE IN THE PROCESS OF OVERCOMING CONFLICT

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the analytical study of the Ethno-Psychological peculiarities of social anomie in overcoming conflict. Highlighted throughout the article are the issues of overcoming conflict both individual and group-based, the role of the ethnopsychological identity as well as the phenomenon of social anomie and its impact on the society as a whole. The issue is analyzed through the prism of anomie theory, proposed by Émile Durkheim and Robert K. Merton. In 1893 in his book “The Division of Labor in Society” Durkheim indicated that the rules of how individuals interact with one another were disintegrating; therefore

people were unable to determine how to act with one another.[1] As a consequence, Durkheim believed that anomie was a state where the expectation of behaviour are unclear, and the system has broken down.[2] This is known as normlessness. Durkheim claimed that this normlessness caused deviant behaviour and later, as claimed in his 1897 work "Suicide", depression and suicide.[3] Merton noted that some individual desires are natural but are in conflict with universal laws. In other words, Merton's approach is a more progressive formulation of a theory that appeals to a society like the USA, where people believe in and are dedicated to the chase of some desirable outcomes (e.g., the "American Dream" - liberty, wealth, status, etc.).[4] Its essence is that anomie is a social response, or adaptation, due to a disjuncture among socially accepted means (e.g., education) and culturally accepted goals (high income). Anomie is a strain laid upon people to act in ways that are not conducive to societal stability.

The paper is summarized by a survey of the conducted research among 40 representatives: age 30 to 69, 6 male and 34 female; of educational institutions of Yerevan and Baghavan.

The study aimed to identify the ethno-psychological peculiarities of a person in the conditions of social anomie and to prove the hypothesis that in social anomie circumstances, a gap develops between the person and the society, as a result of which, due to the struggle of overcoming vital concerns, the person's predisposition to conflict increases and the conflicts are solved on the bases of ethnic identity.

Keywords and phrases

Social Anomie, Ethnic Identity, Conflict, ethno-psychological peculiarities, predisposition to conflict, ethnic affiliation, Ethnonihilism, Ethnic Indifference, Positive Ethnic Identity, Ethno-egoism.

ՍՈՑԻԱԼԱԿԱՆ ԱՆՈՄԻԱՅԻ ԷԹՆՈՂՈՊԵԱՄԱԿԱՆ ԱՌԱՋԱՀԱՏԿՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԸ ԿՈՆՖԼԻԿՏՆԵՐԻ ՀԱՐԺԱՀԱՐՄԱՆ ԳՈՐԾԸՆԹԱՑՈՒՄ

ԳԵՎՈՐԳ ՂԱՐԻՔՅԱՆ

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Համառոտագիր

Հոդվածը նվիրված է կոնֆլիկտների հաղթահարման գործում սոցիալական անոմիայի էթնոհոգեբանական առանձնահատկությունների վերլուծական ուսումնասիրությանը:

Հոդվածում ամփոփվում են մեր կողմից անցկացված հետազոտության արդյունքները, որոնք իրականացվել են Երևանի և Բագրավանի ուսումնական հաստատություններում 40 ներկայացուցիչների՝ 30-ից 69 տարեկան 6 տղամարդու և 34 կնոջ շրջանում: Ուսումնասիրության նպատակն է՝ պարզել սոցիալական անոմիայի պայմաններում անձի էթնո-հոգեբանական առանձնահատկությունները և ապացուցել այն վարկածը, որ սոցիալական անոմիայի պայմաններում անձի և հասարակության միջև առաջանում է անջրպետ, որի հետևանքով՝ կենսական կարևոր խնդիրների լուծման դժվարության արդյունքում անձի մոտ բարձրանում է կոնֆլիկտի նախատրամադրվածությունը՝ կոնֆլիկտայինությունը, իսկ կոնֆլիկտները լուծվում են՝ ելնելով էթնիկական պատկանելիությունից:

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ՝

Էթնիկ նույնականացում, կոնֆլիկտ, էթնոհոգեբանական առանձնահատկություններ, նախատրամադրություն կոնֆլիկտին, էթնիկ աֆֆիլիացիա, էթնիզիզմ, էթնիկական անտարբերություն, դրական էթնիկական նույնականացում, էթնոէգոիզմ, էթնոմեկուսացում:

ЭТНОПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ АНОМИИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ КОНФЛИКТА

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Аннотация

Статья посвящена аналитическому изучению этнопсихологических особенностей социальной аномии в преодолении конфликта. На протяжении всей статьи освещаются вопросы преодоления конфликта как индивидуального, так и группового характера, роль этнопсихологической идентичности, а также феномен социальной аномии и ее влияние на общество в целом. Проблема анализируется сквозь призму теории аноний, предложенной Эмилем Дюркгеймом и Робертом К. Мертоном. В 1893 году в своей книге «Разделение труда в обществе» Дюркгейм указал, что правила того, как люди взаимодействуют друг с другом, распадаются, и поэтому люди не могут определить, как действовать друг с другом. [1] Как следствие, Дюркгейм полагал, что аномия была состоянием, когда ожидание поведения неясно, и система сломалась. [2] Это называется безнравственностью (отсутствие нормы). Дюркгейм утверждал, что эта безнравственность вызвала девиантное поведение и позже, как утверждал в своей работе 1897 года «Самоубийство», депрессия и самоубийство. [3] Мертон отметил, что некоторые индивидуальные желания естественны, но противоречат универсальным законам. Другими словами подход Мертона является более прогрессивной формулировкой теории, которая привлекает такое общество, как США, где люди верят и стремятся к достижению желаемых результатов (например, «Американской мечты» - свобода, богатство, статус). и т. д.). [4] Суть этого заключается в том, что аномия - это социальный ответ или адаптация вследствие разрыва между социально приемлемыми средствами (например, образованием) и культурно принятыми целями (высокий доход). Аномия - это напряжение, налагаемое на людей таким образом, чтобы это не способствовало стабильности общества. Статья обобщена в результате опроса, проведенного среди 40 представителей от 30 до 69 лет: 6 мужчины и 34 женщины; в учебных заведениях Еревана и Багравана. Цель исследования - выявить этнопсихологические особенности в условиях социальной аномии и подтвердить гипотезу о том, что в условиях социальной аномии возникает разрыв между человеком и обществом, в результате чего, в связи с усилением борьбы за преодоление жизненных проблем, повышается предрасположенность человека к конфликту, и конфликты решаются на основе этнической идентичности.

Ключевые слова и фразы

Социальная аномия, этническая идентичность, конфликт, этнопсихологические особенности, предрасположенность к конфликту, этническая принадлежность, этнонигилизм, этническое индифферентность, норма - позитивная этническая идентичность, этноэгоизм.

Introduction

Contemporary Armenian society is currently under the influence of powerful transformations that affect key areas of its existence. It acts as a transitory society, shaped by the replacements of the old in the process of forming a new society. The process of transformation is accompanied by mass frustrations, conflicts, self-identification and social adaptation dysfunctions, which arise against the background of the deformation of public relationships and unite under the title of social anomie. The transformational processes of contemporary Armenia first began during the period of reconstruction of communist ideologies when the existing social structure and the role of individuals in that process collapsed. The values and the motives for individual growth, the way of life, the attitude towards the state, these and other criteria, which were analyzed and strengthened in the mass consciousness of the citizens, ceased to correspond to the new world, lost their social relevance. Changes in society, especially in the system of government, lead to the reorganization of society, which in turn creates conditions for the formation of social anomie. Against the background of all this, the conflict of personality increases, the predisposition of conflicts, which is destructive and does not contribute to the development of both the individual and the society.

Method

In order, to identify the Ethno-psychological peculiarities of a person in the conditions of social anomie, to find the patterns of conflict manifestation during social anomie and study Ethno-psychological peculiarities of Social Anomie in overcoming conflict the following strategies were adapted for the survey to be conducted in comprehending three stages:

- 1) information analytics,
- 2) experimental,
- 3) generalizing.

In the first stage, the theoretical approaches to the problem were analyzed for the implementation of the research work; then in the second stage, the actual research work was carried out. For the analysis of the obtained data, universal scientific methods were used: observation, interview, as well as the following methods were used:

The Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Instrument (Thomas, K. W., and Kilmann, R.H.)

Role conflict diagnosis peculiarities in the activity of the leader (S. I. Erina)

Express assessment of conflict intensity (A. M. Bandurka, J. I. Bocharova, E. V. Zemyanskaya)

Express assessment of conflict stability (Kozlov V. V.)

"The Types of Ethnic Identification" Methodology (Soldatova G. U.)

"Ethnic Affiliation" Methodology (Soldatova G. U.)

The pursuing goals were identified:

- Discover the manifestations of conflict in the context of social anomie

- Discover what ethno-psychological factors contribute to conflict resolution during social anomie.

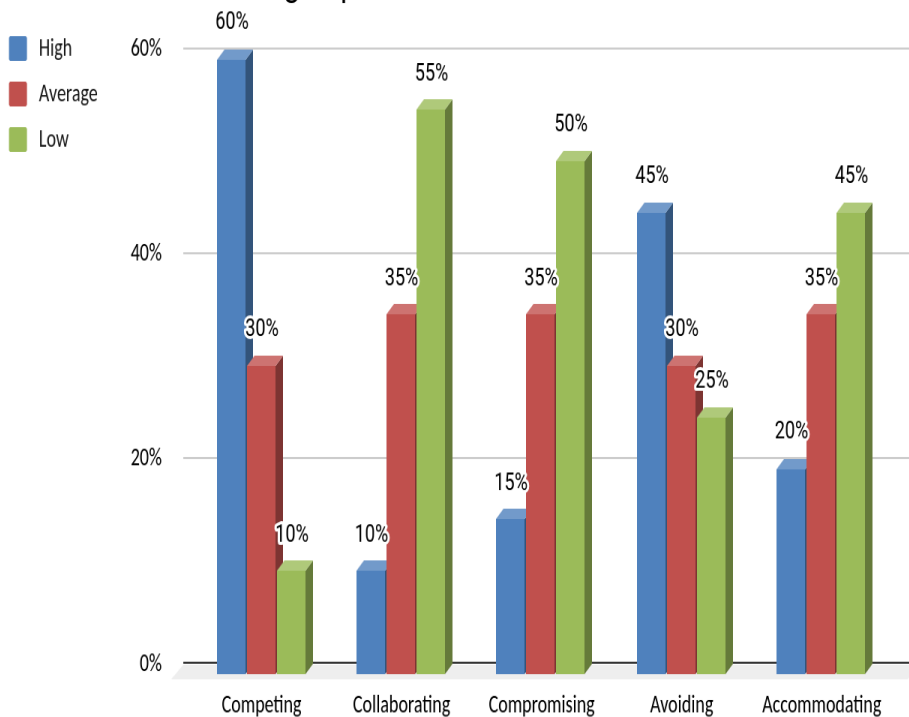
Assessments and Measures

As a result of the data analysis of the methodologies carried out within the framework of the research, the peculiarities of conflict predisposition, conflict behaviour and conflict resilience, as well as the peculiarities of ethnic affiliation manifestation and personality type identification in the conditions of social anomie were singled out.

The Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Instrument (Thomas, K. W., and Kilmann, R. H.) In the main examination group, the following image was obtained as a result of the analysis of the predisposition methodology of conflict behaviour (see diagram 1).

Diagram 1.

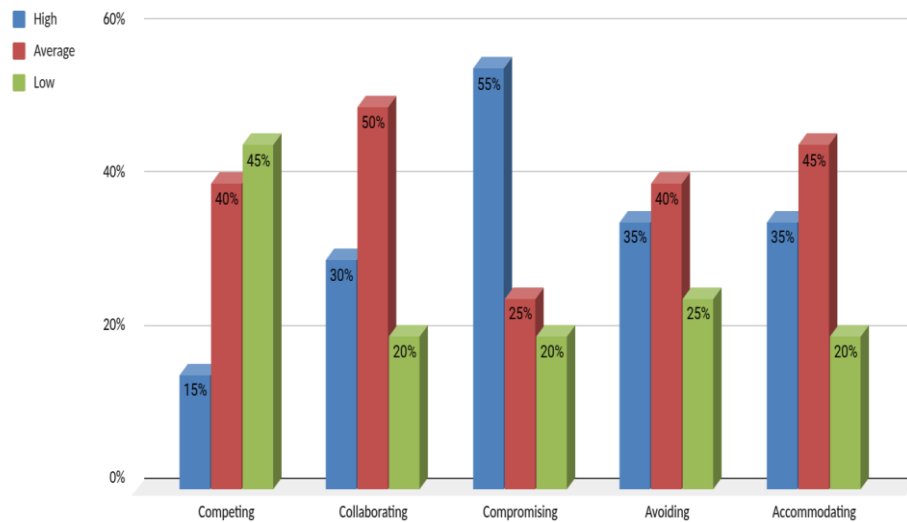
The Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode: the predisposition of conflict behaviour in the main group



Meanwhile, In the examination control group, the following image was obtained as an analysis result of the predisposition methodology of conflict behaviour (see diagram 2).

Diagram 2.

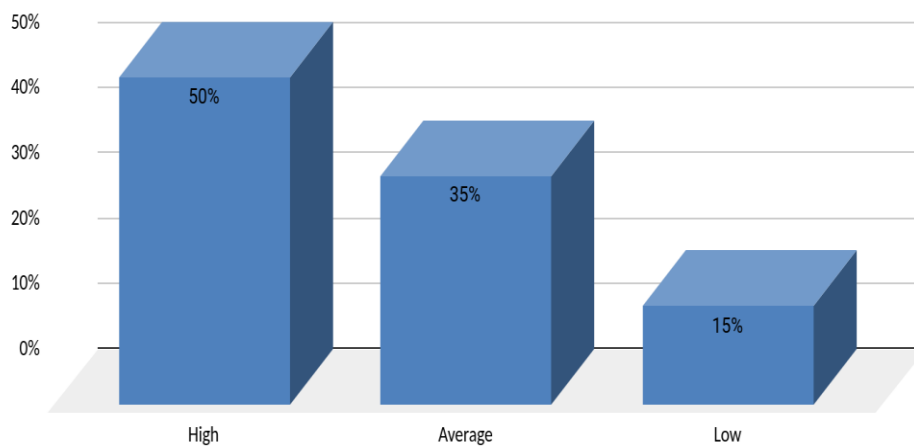
The Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode: the predisposition of conflict behaviour in the control group



Thus, as a result of the data analysis of the result comparison of the conflict behaviour predisposition methodology of the main examination group, the following picture was obtained (see diagram 3).

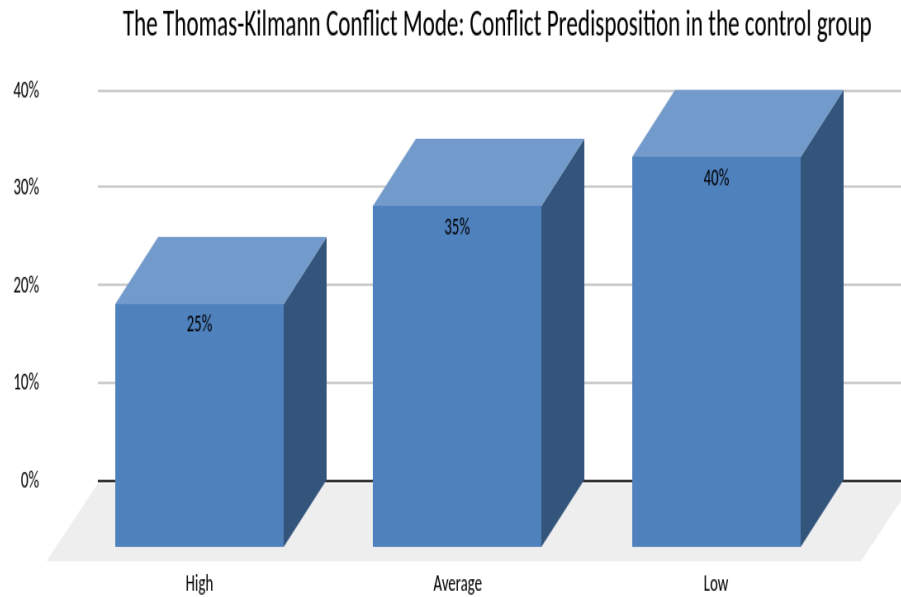
Diagram 3.

The Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode: Conflict Predisposition in the main group



Furthermore, as a result of the data analysis of the result comparison of the conflict behaviour predisposition methodology of the examination control group, the following picture was obtained (see diagram 4).

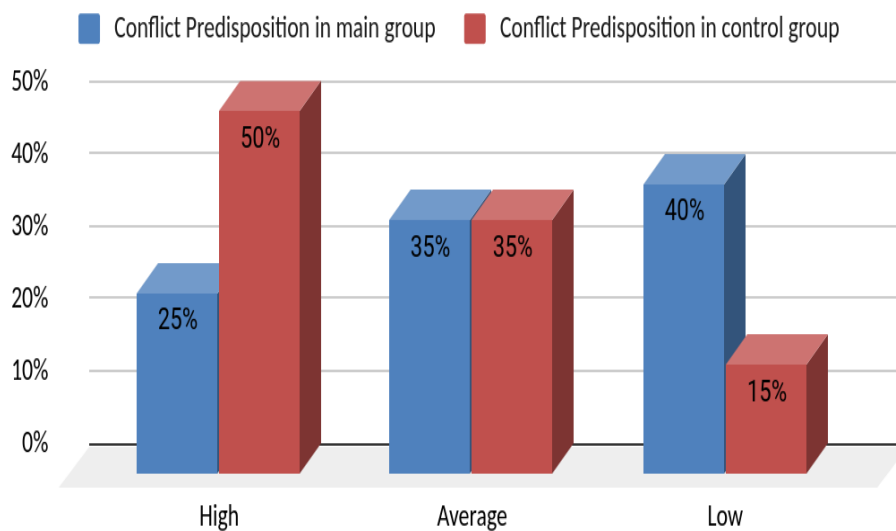
Diagram 4.



Comparing the results of the two groups under study, it becomes clear that the members of the main group are more prone to conflicts than the members of the control group (see diagram 5).

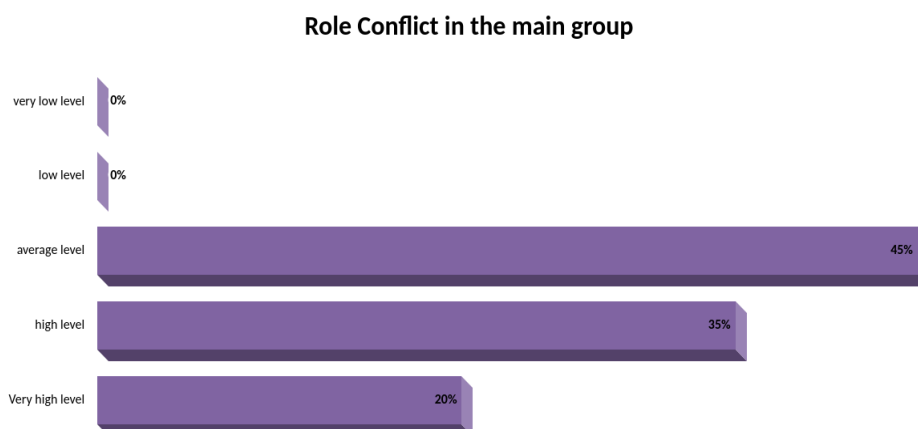
Diagram 5.

Correlation of Conflict Predisposition in study groups



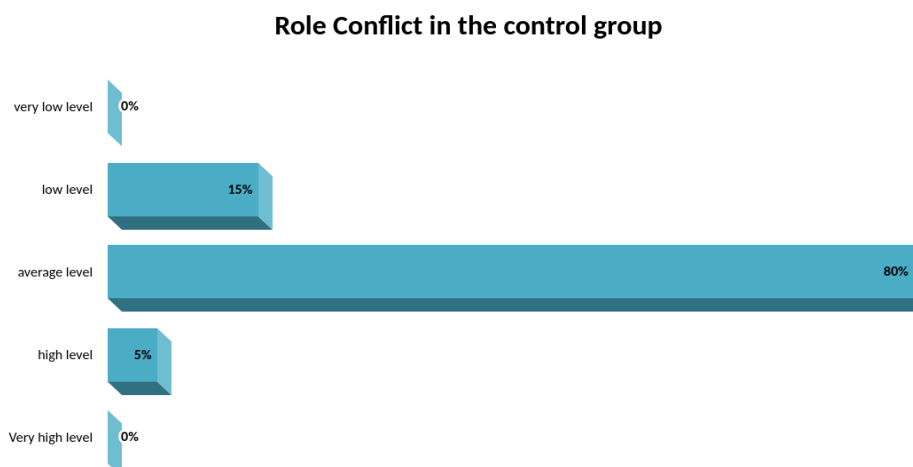
Role conflict diagnosis peculiarities in the activity of the leader (S. I. Erina). As a result of the analysis of the Role Conflict Diagnosis Peculiarities in the activity of the leader in the main examination group the following picture was obtained (see diagram 6).

Diagram 6.



Meanwhile, as a result of the analysis of the Role Conflict Diagnosis Peculiarities in the activity of the leader in the examination control group, the following picture was obtained (see diagram 7).

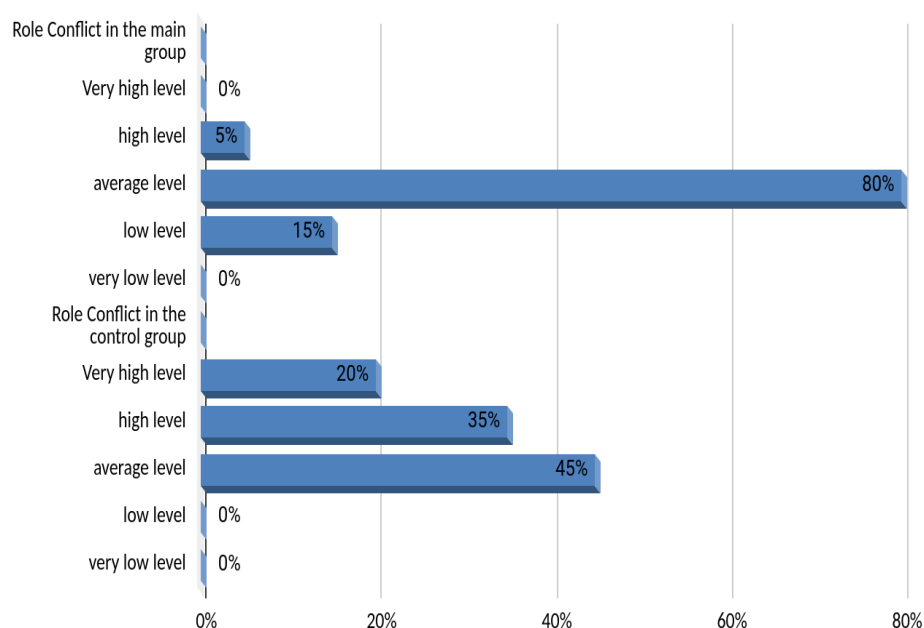
Diagram 7.



Comparing the results of the two groups, it is clear that the members of the main examination group are more prone to role conflict, which proves the expressed "very high level" in about 20% than the members of the control group in which the "low level" role conflict. It is expressed in 15% of the respondents, which is not the case with the members of the main examination group (see diagram 8).

Diagram 8.

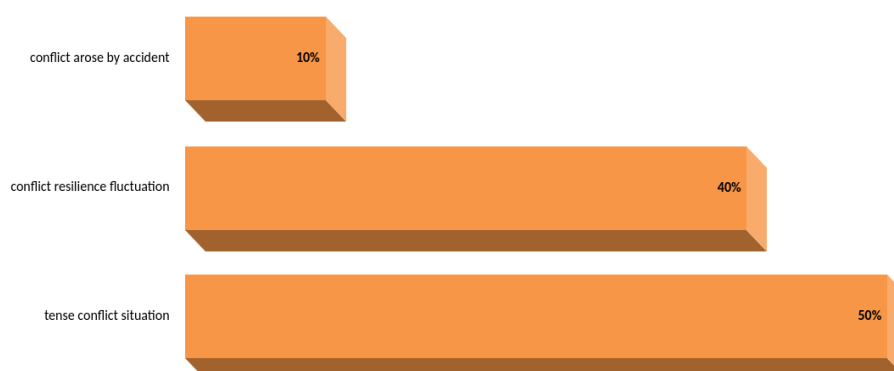
Correlation of Role Conflict Predisposition in study groups



Express assessment of conflict intensity (A. M. Bandurka, J. I. Bocharova, E. V. Zemyanskaya). In the main examination group, the following image was obtained as a result of the analysis of the conflict intensity, which indicates that 50% of members are in a tense conflict situation, 40% are in a state of fluctuating conflict resilience and in 10% conflict arises by accident (see diagram 9).

Diagram 9.

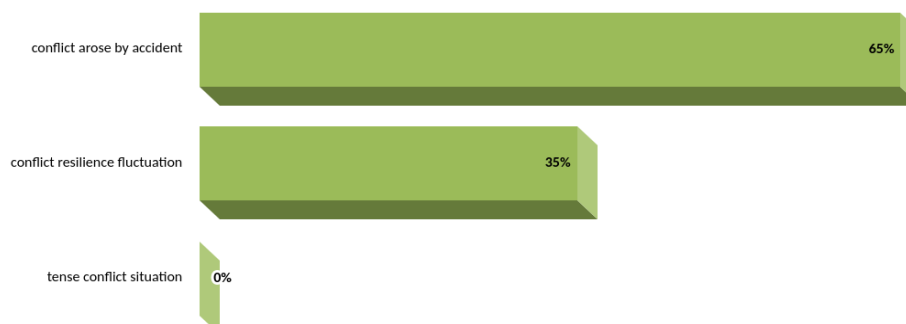
Conflict intensity in the main group



The result of the analysis of the conflict intensity in the examination control group shows that 0% of members are in a tense conflict situation, 35% are in a state of fluctuating conflict resilience and in 65% conflict arises by accident (see diagram 10).

Diagram 10.

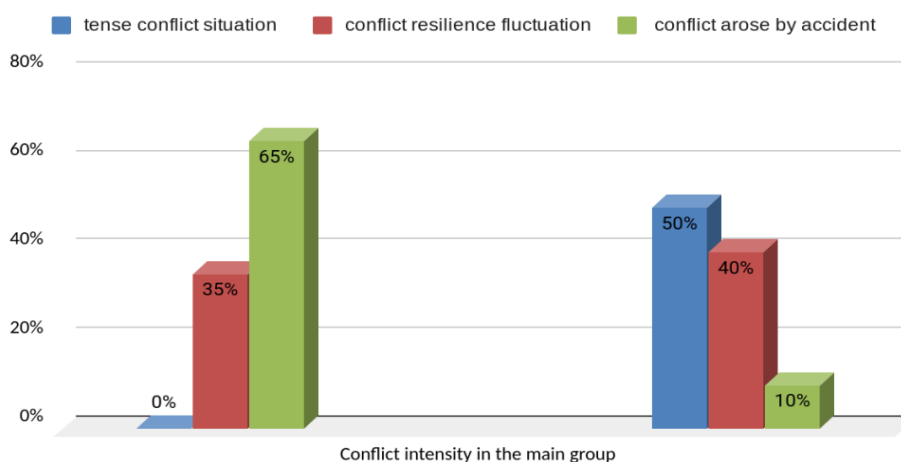
Conflict intensity in the control group



Comparing the results of the two groups, it is clear that the members of the main study group are more conflicted and are in a tense conflict situation, which proves a 50% indicator of the conflict situation than the members of the control group in which conflicts arise by accident, and the index tense conflict situation is 0% (see diagram 11).

Diagram 11.

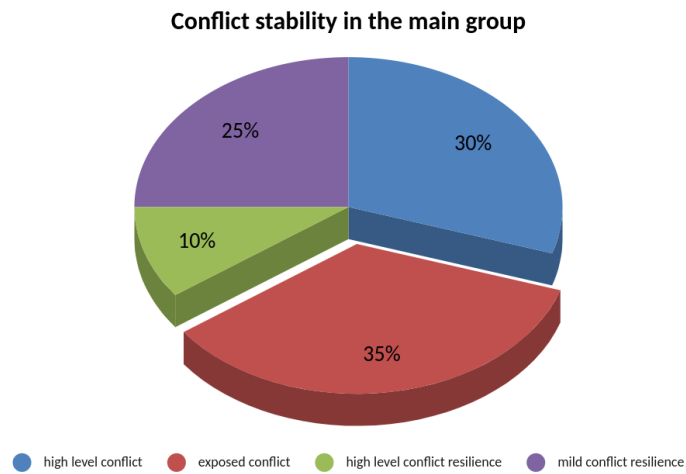
Correlation of Conflict Intensity in study groups



Express assessment of conflict stability (Kozolov V. V.). In the main examination group, the following image was obtained as a result of the analysis of the conflict stability, which indicates that 30% of members experience high-level conflict, 34%

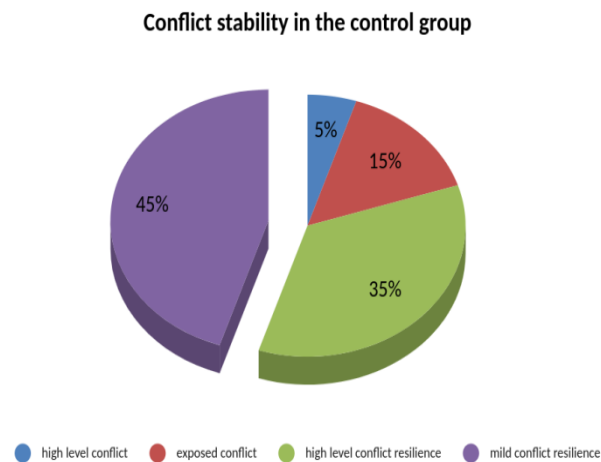
are having a state exposed to conflict, 10% show a high level of conflict resilience fluctuating conflict resilience, and in 25% conflict resilience is in mild average level (see diagram 12).

Diagram 12.



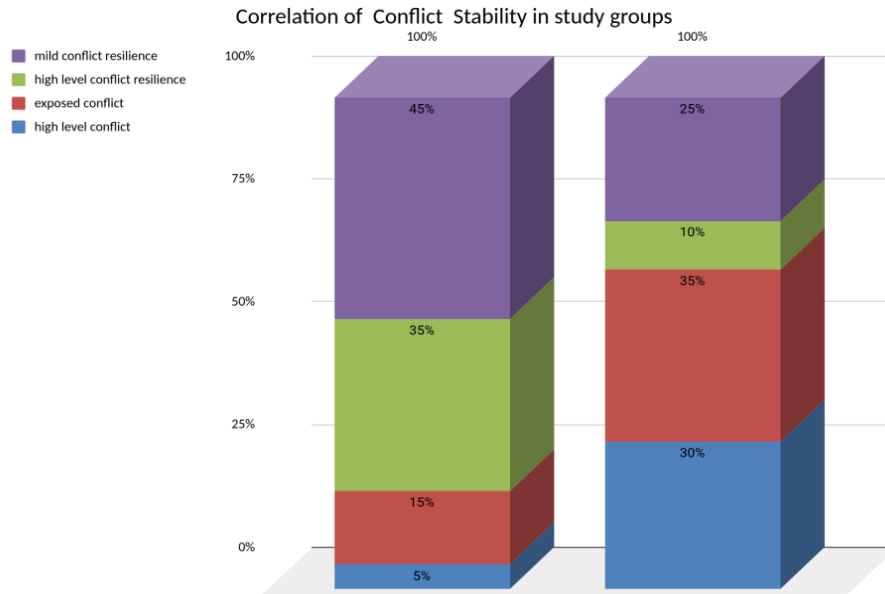
The result of the analysis of the conflict intensity in the examination control group, shows that 5% of members experience high-level conflict, 15% are having a state exposed to conflict, 35% show the high level of conflict resilience fluctuating conflict resilience and in 40% conflict resilience is at a mild average level (see diagram 13)

Diagram 13.



Comparing the results of the two study groups, it is clear that the members of the main group are more prone to high levels of conflict in 30% of the case to be exact and have a low level of conflict resistance with 10% indicator, than the members of the control group with 35% high level of conflict resilience and only 5% of high-level conflict indicator.

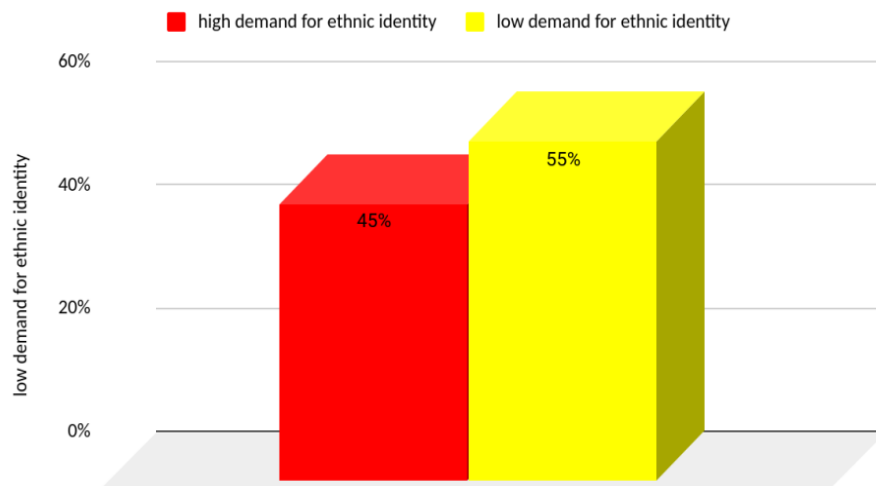
Diagram 14.



Ethnic Affiliation" Methodology" An analysis of the Ethnographic Affiliate Method revealed a staggering picture: 45% of the members of the main study group had a high demand for ethnic identity, and 55% had low demand for ethnic identity (see diagram 15).

Diagram 15.

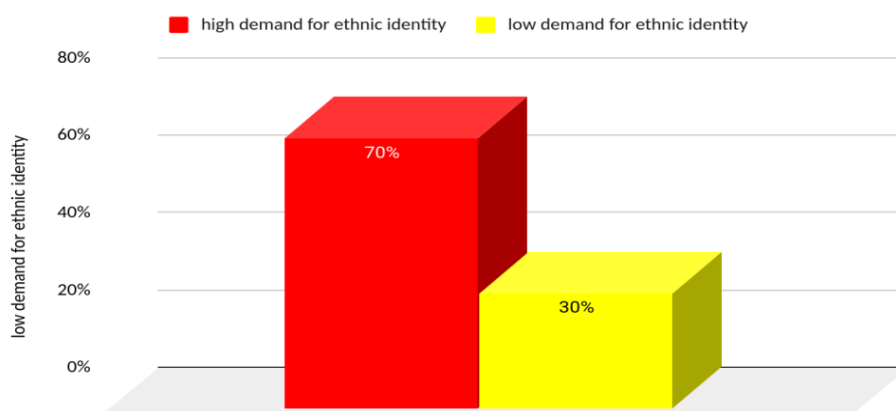
Ethnic Affiliation in main group



Meanwhile, 70% of the members of the control group have a high demand for ethnic identity, and 30% have a low demand for ethnic identity (see diagram 16).

Diagram 16.

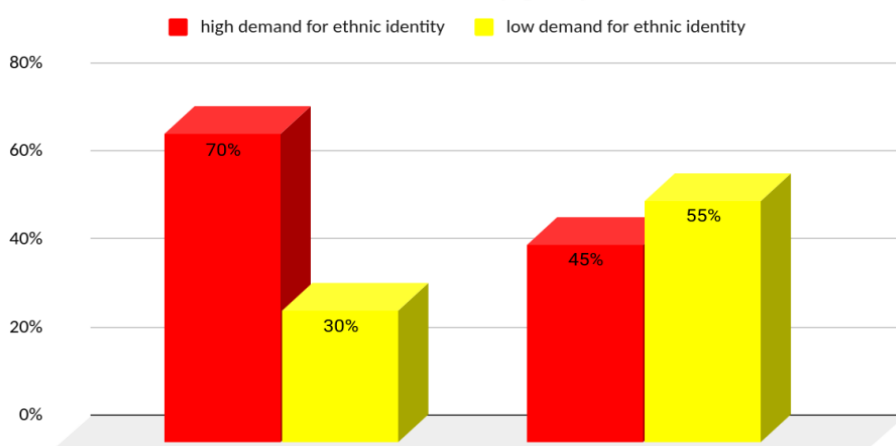
Ethnic Affiliation in control group



The comparative analysis of the results of the two groups under study reveals that the members of the main examination group have a high percentage of low-level demand for ethnic identity, with 55% indication and low level of the high demand for ethnic identity 45%. The members of the control group, where the high-level demand for ethnic identity is 70%, and the low-level demand for ethnic identity is 30% (see diagram 17).

Diagram 17.

Coloration of Ethnic Affiliation in study groups

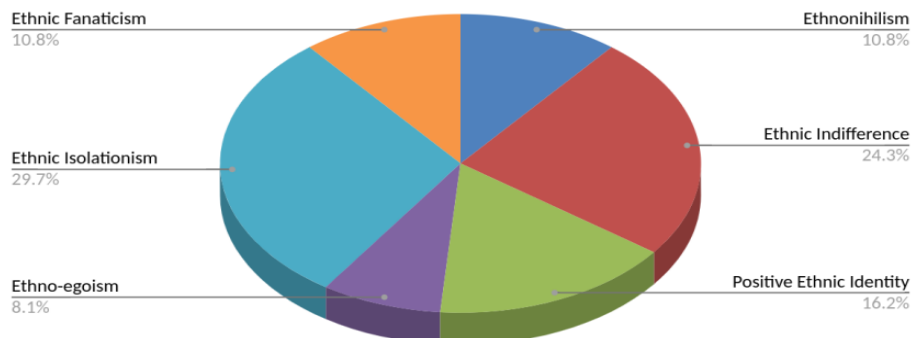


"The Types of Ethnic Identification" Methodology (Soldatova G. U.). The analysis of "The Types of Ethnic Identification" methodology resulted in the following picture: ethnicism is expressed in 20% (10.8%), ethnic indifference in 45% (24.3%), positive

ethnic identification in 30% (16.2%), ethno-egoism in 15% (8.1%), Ethnic Isolationism in 55% (29.7%). And Ethnic Fanaticism (National fanaticism) by 20%/ (10.8 %) (see diagram 18).

Diagram 18.

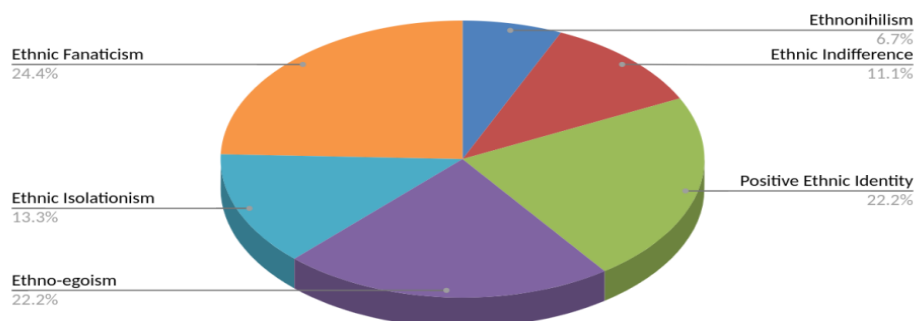
The percentage of types of ethnic identification in main group



At the same time, we find out that the study of "The Types of Ethnic Identification" methodology in control group resulted in the following picture: ethnonihilism is expressed in 15% (6.7%%), ethnic indifference in 25% (11.1%), positive ethnic identification in 50% (22.2%), ethno-egoism in 50% (22.2%), Ethnic Isolationism in 30% (13.3%). And Ethnic Fanaticism (National fanaticism) by 55%/ (24.4 %) (see diagram 19).

Diagram 19.

The percentage of types of ethnic identification in control group

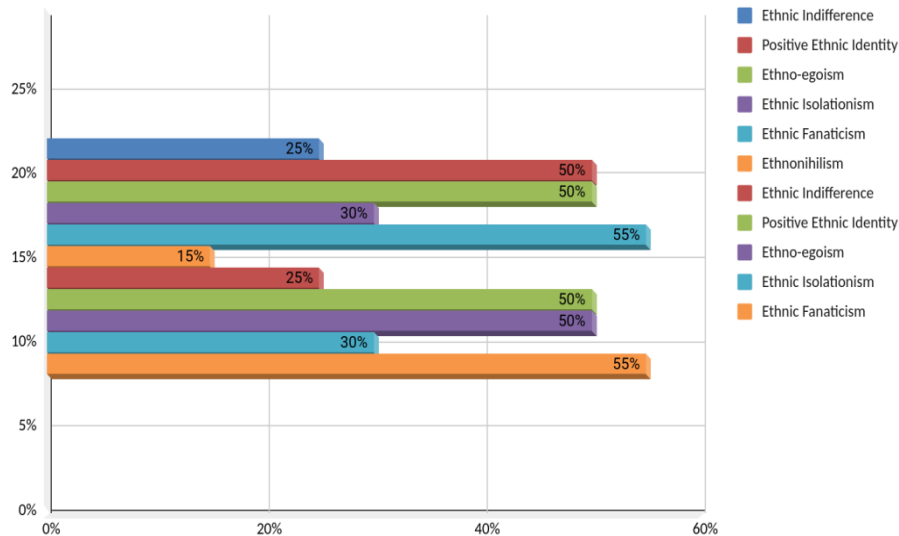


Thus, the comparative analysis of the gathered data proves that the members of the main examination group are less connected to their ethnicity than their counterparts of the control group, which can be seen in the 55% of the ethnic isolationism and 45% of ethnic indifference among members of the main study group.

In general, the members of the control group had a dominant manifestation in positive ethnic identity with 50%, Ethno-egoism with 50% and Ethnic fanaticism (national fanaticism) with 55%, which shows the strong connection of the members of the control group with their ethnic group and their high level of ethnic consciousness (see diagram 20).

Diagram 20.

Coloration of The Types Ethnic Identity in study groups



Results

Thus, the analysis of the results of the main study group revealed that in conditions of social anomie, the phenomenon of globalization, the changing requirements of a rapidly changing contemporary society, and the establishment of ethnic affiliation are the basis for a high-level conflict within the members of the main study group as well as the main base for the low level of conflict resilience. According to the research data, there is a predisposition to high-level conflict, which is evidenced by a 50% predisposition to a high level of conflict, very high-level role conflict, which we see in 20% of group members, showing a predisposition to the last, additionally 35% high-level role conflict and 45% with moderate-level role conflict. Furthermore, according to the Conflict intensity data analysis, 50% of the members of the main study group are in a state of tense conflict, and 40% are in a state of fluctuating conflict. The data gathered from the express assessment of conflict stability shows that the members of the main research group tend to have a high level of conflict and as a rule have a low level of conflict resilience, which is evidenced by the high level of conflict observed in 30% of members, the exposed conflict with 35% indicator. Moreover, there is a 10% indicator of high degree conflict resilience and 25% indicator of moderate degree conflict resilience in the main study group. It should be noted that, as a rule, the rate

of ethnic affiliation of the main study group is low, which proves that 55% of the members of the main research group are close to the low-level demand of ethnic identity. It is also noteworthy that the members of the main group examined from the types of ethnic identification vividly express 55% in ethnic isolation and 45% in ethnic indifference.

However, analyzing the results of the control group data, it became clear that the weak condition of social anomie, the lack or absence of the globalization phenomenon, the changing conditions of society, the stability of ethnic identification are the main reasons for low-level predisposition to conflict, low-level role conflict, weak intensity and stability of conflict and a high degree of conflict resilience. According to research data, there is a predisposition to low-level conflict, which is indicated by a low-level predisposition to conflict in about 40% of members, the low-level role conflict which we see in 15% of group members, and 0% indicator a very high level of role conflict, coupled with 5% indicator of the high level of role conflict, and 80% indicator of moderate role conflict. About 65% of the members of the control study group, conflict had a random cause and rapid resolution, 35% were in a state of fluctuating conflict, and 0% were in a tense conflict situation. Members of the concurrently tested are prone to low-level conflict and typically have a high level of conflict resilience, which is proven by only 5% indicator of a high level of conflict among members. Moreover, 35% show a high degree of conflict resilience conflict and 40% of medium/moderate degree conflict resilience is observed. It should be noted that, unlike the members of the main study group, the members of the research group showed a high level of ethnic identity demand, which is about 70% in the form of the high level of ethnic identity demand. In contrast to the members of the main study group, in the members of the control group, we see different types of ethnic identity emerging which is proven 50% indicator of positive/norm ethnic identification, 50% identifier of ethno-egoism and 55% indicator of ethnic fanaticism (national fanaticism) and rather low degrees of and ethnic indifference and ethnonihilism.

Discussion

- Predisposition to conflict, conflict, role conflict, as a rule, are high in conditions of highly exposed social anomie.
- Predisposition to conflict, conflict, role conflict, as a rule, are low in the conditions of weakly exposed social anomie and stability in ethnic identificatory.
- Conflict resilience is low in the presence of exposed to social anomie, the phenomenon of globalization, the instability of society and the placement of ethnic identity.
- Conflict resilience is high in conditions of weak exposed of social anomie, instability of legal consciousness and ethnicity indicators.
- The types of ethnic identification, such as ethnocentrism and ethnic indifference contribute to the development of social anomie, not allowing a person to overcome the conflict.

- The types of ethnic identification, such as positive ethnic identification, ethno-egoism and ethnic fanaticism (national fanaticism) have a positive impact on the person and allow him to find alternative solutions to the conflicts in presence social anomie.
- The basis for the development of social anomie is the changes taking place in society, especially in the system of government, which lead to the reorganization of society.
- The conflict is destructive in the case of a strongly exposed social anomie.
- The very low level of the role conflict is completely absent regardless of the level of social anomie.

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INVESTMENT MARKET MECHANISM AND FEATURES OF ACTIVITY

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Abstract

In the conditions of a market economy, the investment process is carried out through the investment market, which is a complex and multi-layered economic category.

The investment market mechanism ensures the turnover of investments, during which the investment resources are transformed into new investment forms, which determine the further growth of the capital value. In a more general sense, the investment market can be seen as a unique form of interaction between investment entities, which includes investment demand and investment supply. It is characterized by a certain ratio of demand, supply, price level, competition and sales volume.

Keywords and phrases

Market Institutions, Investment Market, Investment Turnover, Investment Supply and Demand, Balance.