

dards. The book presents the modern standards that must be followed when writing and creating web pages style, laid out in the World Wide Web Consortium. Education of each topic is clear; frequency of exercises allows us to hope for getting new skills. Such as, the creation of simple HTML pages by adding links and pictures; text formatting, colors and backgrounds; graphic design, CSS Multicolumn with optimized graphic files; accommodation page in the Internet. This book will definitely help me in choosing different technologies for creating information systems, as well as ways to optimize them.

P. A. Ланев

THE TECHNOLOGY OF REDUCING THE SHORTAGE OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS IN RURAL AREAS

The main issues addressed in this article are as follows:

1. The problem of providing services relevant to psychologists in many countries (Hong Kong, United Arab Emirates, the former Soviet Union, the United States).

2. The shortage of school psychologists in the United States is at a fairly high level.

3. The previous two points are important prerequisites for the development of a training program for training future highly qualified school psychologists;

4. Features of the GRAASP program (Giving Rural Areas Access to School Psychologist): a) funding for the program; b) training; c) methods of payment instruction; d) the candidates participating in this program; e) the strengths and weaknesses of GRAASP.

And now a few words on each of the above.

1. The problem of providing services to school psychologists is relevant to many countries: Hong Kong, United Arab Emirates, the former Soviet Union, the United States have reported that demand for this type of services is very high, but the supply is relatively low. When you have a situation like that, an expert in the field of psychology is a very busy person, and at the same time bears a high burden. This situation arose as a result of the weak institutions for the preparation of highly qualified psychologists and as a consequence of insufficient quantity to fill all the vacancies.

2. The article further discusses the situation in the United States. There are statistics that help to understand the scope of the problem more accurately. From

these data it can be concluded: in almost every state we have seen a reduction in the total number of psychologists.

3. All of this leads to the fact that NASP (National Association of School Psychologists) is developing a special program called distance learning – GRAASP. The main objective of this program is to reduce the shortage of school psychologists in remote rural areas.

4. Features of the GRAASP program:

- a) funding for the program comes from the federal budget;
- b) possibility of distance learning, which reduces the cost, time spent, and makes it possible to study in parallel with a fulfilling a job;
- c) for applicants who successfully sit tests and examinations, a system of partial tuition fees, 50% of the cost of the course will be covered by the federal budget, which makes the program more accessible to people;
- d) almost all candidates participating in the program, have families, which in itself speaks about their level of responsibility;
- e) strengths include:
 - a convenient system of distance learning;
 - opportunity to engage in substantive work;
 - a quite extensive and serious amount of knowledge;
 - a strict system of checking the material;
 - highly qualified professorial staff, what was stated by the candidates themselves;
- f) weaknesses:
 - periodic equipment providing two-way communication with lecturers learning groups;
 - short period of training and as a consequence of lack of time to carry out major projects and tasks set for candidates.

In conclusion I would like to add that all GRAASP participants were satisfied with the quality of education that they received while participating in this program. After GRAASP started in the United States they have observed significant reduction in the shortage of school psychologists in rural areas according to NASP. Hence it can be concluded that they overcame the task that was put before them.

For me the meeting with this article is great experience in understanding of solving problems of scientific character. At this time I have not yet decided what theme exactly I will be studying, but I am sure that it will be some kind of

psychology, for example the psychology of individual behavior, or psychology of individual development. Also we can see from this article that a highly qualified psychologist is very claimed nowadays, what plays great role in choosing future profession for me and for young specialists as a whole.

A. В. Лесик

IDENTITIES IN PROFESSIONAL SPHERE

James E. Marcia is a Canadian developmental psychologist, and Emeritus Professor of Psychology at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, Canada.

He is best known for his work in the social psychology of development, where he expanded on the Psychosocial Theory work of Erik Erickson.

Erik Erickson was one of the earliest psychologists to be explicitly interested in identity. He defines identity as a subjective sense as well as an observable quality of personal sameness and continued, paired with some belief in the sameness and continuity of some shared world image. The Eriksonian framework rests upon a distinction among the psychological sense of continuity, known as the ego identity; the personal idiosyncrasies that separate one person from the next, known as the personal identity; and the collection of social roles that a person might play, known as either the social identity or the cultural identity. Erickson's work, in the psychodynamic tradition, aimed to investigate the process of identity formation across a lifespan. Progressive strength in the ego identity, for example, can be charted in terms of a series of stages in which identity is formed in response to increasingly sophisticated challenges. On some readings of Erickson, the development of a strong ego identity, along with the proper integration into a stable society and culture, lead to a stronger sense of identity in general. Accordingly, a deficiency in either of these factors may increase the chance of an identity crisis or confusion.

James E. Marcia is Erickson's disciple and continued to develop his ideas.

Marcia studied Erickson's work, particularly on adolescent psychosocial development. Erickson had suggested that the normative conflict occurring in adolescence is the opposition between identity and confusion (identity crisis). Marcia elaborated on Erickson's proposal by suggesting this stage consists neither of «identity resolution» nor «identity confusion» as Erickson claimed, but the extent to which one both has explored and committed to an identity in a variety of life