

S. L. Paladiev

The Phenomenon of K. D. Ushinsky's Pedagogical Heritage

The article describes the pedagogical heritage of great Russian teacher K. D. Ushinsky. It is presented as a unique phenomenon, which influenced the development of pedagogy and teaching practice. It characterizes the main features of the pedagogical heritage: the humanistic focus, consistency, prospect. Here is considered K. D. Ushinsky's educational system, the backbone idea of which is the idea of educational anthropology. Anthropology is a combination of several human sciences: anatomy, physiology, psychology, logic, history, geography and others. This science systematizes facts about the man – the subject of education. The constituent elements of the system are characterized: public education, education of moral feelings, didactic ideas, teacher's training. The teacher's innovation in the development of this or that idea is emphasized. Characterising elements of the educational system ways and means to implement them are shown, which were tested in the experiment of K. D. Ushinsky and everyone who used these ideas in practice proved their worth. All expressed positions are supported with quotations from the teacher's works. In the last part of the article factors are characterized that influenced the formation of the unique pedagogical heritage of K. D. Ushinsky.

Keywords: K. D. Ushinsky, phenomenon, pedagogical heritage, pedagogical system of K. D. Ushinsky, pedagogical anthropology, public education, education of moral feelings, didactic ideas, teacher's training.

V. N. Belkina, T. N. Zakharova

Educational Space of the Kindergarten as a Factor of the Preschool Child's Socialization

The article is devoted to the problem of the modern child's socialization, conditions and factors stimulating the process of its entry into society. The change of the social situation of the preschool child's development led to emergence of substantial and structural changes in the child's identity. Unfortunately, not all changes can be estimated as positive ones. In particular, the development of socially significant requirements, motives, forms of the child's behaviour considerably falls behind its intellectual development. As a result of such changes is the search of new forms of interaction with children including in conditions of the preschool educational institution by adults (parents, teachers). In the article here is regarded one of activities of the kindergarten on formation of the preschool child's social competence as a result of its socialization, namely – creation of the open educational space of the kindergarten. The article discusses approaches to understanding of the essence of the educational space of the preschool institution, its specificity, principles, which are the bases of the pedagogical work on use of its opportunities in the child's development. Also here is discussed the question of expansion of the educational space of the preschool institution by means of interaction with social partners: parents, school, other state and non-state organizations. The experience of social partnership of one of kindergartens of Yaroslavl is presented. The authors of the article emphasize importance of interaction with social partners in conditions, in particular, of implementation of various social projects to form the child's social competence.

Keywords: socialization of the preschool child, a social competence, educational space of kindergarten, social partnership, design activity.

L. V. Baiborodova, L. N. Serebrennikov

Principles of Organization of the Educational Process in the Pedagogical Higher Education Institution

The main objectives are determined in training of pedagogical staff, ideas (continuity and a multiple-level system), approaches (system, competence-based) which must be taken into consideration choosing principles of pedagogical education. The following principles of pedagogical education are offered, proved and characterized: adequacy and prospects (educational needs of the personality and society are in the non-stop movement and development therefore it is necessary to provide the strategic level in training of pedagogical staff and continuous self-development of the personality); fundamental nature and variability (it is necessary to form uniform educational space with the simultaneous solution of problems of individualization and regionalization in training of pedagogical staff), stability and development (achievement of the steady adequate statement of the system of training staff for the education sphere and ensuring innovation at all levels of professional education); increase of the educational potential of the educational process (solution of educational objectives must find reflection when studying all disciplines, organization of students' extracurricular activities, in the course of student teaching and in research activity); creation and development of the creative educational environment (granting an opportunity to each participant of the educational process to develop the initial creative potential, stimulation of the need in further self-knowledge, creative self-development, help in formation of the person's objective self-assessment, development of the ability to reflection); technological effectiveness (pedagogical education is a technological process which is subordinated to goals, tasks and is to guarantee achievement of the planned results at each stage of education).

Keywords: pedagogical education, educational environment, principles of organization, stability, development, innovation, fundamental nature, variability, technological effectiveness.

V. P. Nekrasov

On Formation and Diagnostics of Higher School Students' Cognitive Competences

Here is proposed an algorithm of the Course of Mathematics. The Course is based on the structure reflecting interaction of its logical and various metacognitive components. The article considered a basic concept apparatus, i. e. metacognitive invariants, enabling to describe a role of the inner-subject and inter-subject links as an instrument to form higher school students' cognitive competences. The trajectory of the material presentation considering concepts relationship enables to «joint» logically remote parts of the course to ensure that students develop more precise knowledge of its separate elements of the integrative character. The approach facilitates the students to understand the ideal and methodological integrity of the course and the teachers to demonstrate in depth relationship of the discipline separate elements.

To diagnose the level of cognitive competences development we propose to use academic tests (teaching tests) supplemented with the reflexive component of the students' activity. The fragment of the test to simplify logical expressions by means of equivalent transformations is presented. The graph proposed at the algorithm end has got a sufficient variety of the test trajectory completion. Thus, the teaching test fulfilment enables to diagnose the level of cognitive competences development of the student which is determined on the base of the certain chosen trajectory.

Keywords: cognitive competences, metasubject skills, an innovative model, metacognitive invariant, concept link, an academic test, a reflexive component.

T. G. Kiseliova

Metacognitive Activity of Young People as a Differentiation Criterion of the Level of Formation of Social Responsibility

The author of the article formulates the theoretical and operational definition of social responsibility that is understood as the quality of the personality including a stable system of values, emotional and evaluative attitudes to reality and social activity directed on its transformation. Social responsibility is one of the metacognitive processes that are conducive to the personal development and the professionalization of the subject. The reflexive-axiological approach is used as theoretical and methodological positions of the analysis of this phenomenon. The competence approach was chosen as a scientific approach and methodological tools for its formation.

The article reflects the results of two surveys related to the analysis and formation of the social responsibility. The pilot survey was devoted to the study of the dynamics of the level of reflexivity in adolescence. The survey was conducted in the 2012–2013 academic year, the main research method was a chosen method of cross sections, and a working tool is a technique of diagnostics of reflexivity (questionnaire of A. V. Karpov).

The second survey identified dynamic changes in the system of values of adolescents, depending on the length of participation in volunteer activities, and the nature of the activity, teenagers were involved in. The value orientations of high school students who had never before participated in public benefit activities, and volunteers of the same age using the questionnaire of terminal values of I. G. Senin were compared. On the basis of the received results conclusions and recommendations on formation of social responsibility are stated.

Keywords: social responsibility, metacognitive activity, volunteering, social endowments, a reflexive-axiological approach, a competence approach.

T. N. Gushchina

The Problem of Individualization of Specialists' Training in Conditions of Professional Organizations

In the article on the basis of the conducted research the author considers the problem of individualization of training in professional organizations. Individualization is understood as a set of tools, mechanisms, forms and methods of education of the person. Individualization is regarded as a creative activity on positive change in the internal world of the learner, the development of his personality.

Urgency of the problem of professional training quality of secondary vocational education specialists: training of middle specialists named as one of the important components of sustainable and effective development of human capital and socio-economic development of our region. In this regard, it is necessary to create conditions for the formation of the necessary competences in each student; to develop their potential and self-fulfilment; it is also necessary to pay attention to the overall development of the student – formation of his personality.

The article presents the results of questioning of students of the Pedagogical college in relation to the problems and difficulties of individualization of the learning process and practices, and considering the individual characteristics of students in the educational process.

It examines the proposals of the subjects of the experimental activities for the improvement of the processes of individualization of training.

In the article specific features of the pedagogical staff on development of individuality of students, pedagogical conditions of individuality development of students of professional organizations.

Keywords: individualization, vocational education, professional organization, preschool education, qualifications, a specialist, an experiment, a study, a survey, a problem, functions, pedagogical conditions.

E. V. Lebedev

Integration Processes in the Educational Space of the Region

The article is devoted to consideration of integration processes in the educational space of the region which cover not only substantial and structural changes in the education system, but also are caused by new social and economic conditions of the regional development. In this regard it is necessary to search new mechanisms of management of the educational complex of the region taking into account that interaction of the educational and scientific organizations with the public sector, public organizations and associations, subjects of economic activity of regions should come to a new level. The author considers various approaches to understanding of the essence and structure of the educational complex and generalizes experience of formation of educational complexes on the basis of the educational organizations of various types, levels (secondary, secondary special, higher, postgraduate), different departmental affiliation and the organizational and legal form to improve the quality and availability of education; preparation of highly qualified personnel for the regional labour market; boost of the social and economic development of the region and the state in general. The educational complexes are regarded, which were created with participation of preschool institutions, comprehensive schools, establishments of secondary vocational education, further education, and also the university complexes and university educational districts which are a specially organized educational environment.

Keywords: education, science, integration, competence, educational complex, multi-level education, university complex.

L. M. Izosimova

Use of the Project Method with the Propaedeutical Course of Informatics for Elementary Schoolchildren

This article considers the potential of the project method in teaching Informatics for elementary school students in the institution of further education. It gives a brief description of the propaedeutical course of Informatics for elementary school students. And it deals with main requirements to the school project. The article stresses the importance of the integration of the project method with the educational process not excluding traditional methods. It describes the steps of gradual involvement of children into the project activity in compliance with Informatics teaching methods for children using games and competition. The author underlines the important role of the project method in organization of children's independent activities, formation of personal, meta-subject and subject results of learning and increase of the personal motivation. The choice of the software is reasonable, and the article considers the potential of its using in work with the school project. The article carries examples of mini projects, it describes a project definition phase. It analyzes different interpretations of the school project by the school student and the teacher. Recent researches are based on more than 20 years of working experience with elementary school children in the field of Informatics.

Keywords: a project method, Informatics, elementary school students, a school project.

A. V. Faitelson

Formation of the Schoolchildren's Information Competence during Designing Electronic Educational Resources

In this work foreign experience of the general education in formation of students' information and computer competences on the base of designing electronic educational resources is generalized. These competences depend on many factors reflecting nature of interaction of the teacher and students. These factors qualitatively change the technology of the model of training and influence motivational readiness of students to self-development and self-education, and also to learning and use of modern information computer technologies. In the course of transition from traditional techniques of teaching to training with the use of information technologies at Informatics lessons there is a task not only to search effective methods of formation of students' skills, but also identify the problem field of scientific studying of information means of education, which are optimum towards organization and results of the didactic process.

Keywords: Informatics, competence, technology, ICT, computers, formation, resources, education, foreign experience.

L. N. Serebrennikov, K. D. Sustretova, N. G. Egorycheva

Ways of Improving Pupils' Training at Technology Lessons

Technological preparation of pupils is one of the basic components of the modern system of general education, the development of which is in a range of pressing problems of society's transition to a new qualitative state. The Federal state educational standards are based on the competence approach, they determine the need to prepare future teachers to evaluate the educational result formed in the learning process. Technology is a leading practice-oriented subject at school, that's why a teacher should evaluate not only knowledge components, but also the process of manufacturing products and their quality. For the successful teacher's activity at school it is necessary to train students at the University in accordance with the requirements of the standard. The evaluation methods

of the educational activity of the younger generation in the USA and the Republic of Belarus are considered, and specific recommendations how to improve the evaluation system of technological preparation of pupils in Russia are put forward. This article discusses the structure and features of the evaluation activities at Technology lessons, the analysis of the process and the results of students' academic work, the criteria for its evaluation. The experience in the use of assessment tools in the pedagogical process is presented.

Keywords: technological preparation of students, the system of evaluation, assessment tools, criteria and indicators, educational attainments, a scorecard.

Yu. A. Filonova

Interview as a Kind of the Educational Discussion

Possibilities to use the interview as a kind of the educational discussion at Literature lessons are shown in the article. Relying on researches of interview in journalism, methodical publications devoted to the development of lesson-interviews, the author offers the definition of the interview in relation to the educational activity as a kind of the educational discussion, when exchange of opinions, discussion of the problem, obtaining information are done in a question-answer form. The students' activity imitates the professional activity of the journalist in a game form.

According to the author, the interview is especially effective as a part of studying of the writer's biography, literary criticism. The author considers requirements to the main substantial and structural components of the interview made by pupils on the basis of literary and critical, memoirs, analytical article; and characterizes activity of participants in preparation and carrying out the interview. Criteria of assessing formation of the communicative abilities, which are shown in the course of work on interview and which were defined during experimental training, can be useful to the teacher of Literature.

In the article here is presented preparation and carrying out the interview on the material of studying the article of I. A. Goncharov «Million of Torments» is shown in the article, results of students' work are analysed, examples of fragments of the students' interviews, which show the level of formation of the communicative abilities.

Keywords: communicative culture, communicative technologies, educational discussion, interview.

L. V. Parmenova

Organization of High School Students' Research Activity at the University

The article is devoted to the experience of organization of the research activity for high school students in areas related to information technology at the University named after A. K. Ailamazyan in Pereslavl.

The necessity for research work with pupils who have special needs in education is confirmed by practical results, as well as it contributes to the achievement of the subject and meta subject results of Computer Science and ICT profile training. In the article attention is paid to the development of teaching and research skills, project design activity among students, the ability to perform work at the intersection of disciplines (Mathematics and Computer Science, Computer Science and Physics), that helps them to construct interdisciplinary concepts and implement inter-subject relationships.

Design and research work is considered as an opportunity to be acquainted with the characteristics of the different areas of professional activities related to information technology in practice. A research project solves one of the major problems of school profile training – to assist in the conscious choice of profession. Here is described further support of students who made research projects on the chosen theme, after graduation.

The article describes the experience of organization of the school section in the annual scientific conference «High Tech Information Technology» at the University named after A. K. Ailamazyan in Pereslavl.

Keywords: research and design activities of high school pupils, meta subject results, interdisciplinary connections, a meta subject competence, logical reasoning.

O. A. Pavlova

Individual Assistance to Students in Learning Difficulties

The acceleration of the development of society and the scientific and technical progress requires increasing the role of human capital and, consequently, increasing the share of people with higher education. The current socio-economic situation in the community has set itself the task of the education system to form a broadly educated generation, brought up moral, business and enterprising young people who are ready to make their own responsible decisions in situations of choice.

Keywords: individual assistance, students, learning difficulties.

V. V. Belkina, I. G. Kharisova

The Individual Educational Route as a Means of Democratization of the Educational Process of Graduate Students

The article is devoted to the problem of improvement of professional training of graduate students. The authors believe that the design of individual educational routes is an important part of the process of teacher's training in the magistracy, because it provides a variational approach and it contributes to the realization of the principles of individualization within the framework of the educational institutions and the democratization of the educational process that contributes to the solution of problems of formation of the professionally significant competence of professionals working in the field of training and education. The article presents the principles and the algorithm of designing the individual educational programme of a student, here are offered methods of organization of educational, extracurricular and research activities contributing to the creation of subject-oriented educational environment and providing along with the individual educational route a high level of students' subjectivity in the process of professional self-determination. Some of the proposed areas of individualization and democratization of the graduate students' educational process are implemented through the organization of educational and extracurricular activities of students at the Faculty of Social Administration of FSBEI HPE «Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University named them. K. D. Ushinsky», their use allows building students' individual educational trajectories and helps them to develop a democratic culture.

Keywords: design, an individual educational route, democratization of the educational process.

E. A. Budanova

The Cognitive-Modelling Approach to Lexical Skills Building in the Process of Teaching Humanities Students a Foreign Language

The development of the theoretical bases of foreign language lexical competence formation makes it important to create an approach that would allow us to relate the mechanism of the perception and use of foreign language semantic units (words) with the mechanism of building in the mind the system of meaningful units at the conceptual level. This approach may be recognized as the cognitive-modelling approach to learning vocabulary. The approach in question is based on the following main points.

The term «cognitive-modelling» reflects the essence of the mental mechanism use: in the process of vocabulary acquisition the students create in mind the models of meaning, sound and graphic images for every foreign word, thus creating the system of lexical knowledge similar to that of the foreign language native speaker.

The use of the cognitive-modelling approach is based on the following principles: the principle of modelling the meaning on the semantic and conceptual levels, the principle of using cognitive methods of language data processing, the principle of mental visibility, the principle of mental operations algorithmization, the principle of thesaurus-network organization of the mental lexicon.

The above mentioned basic statements of the cognitive-modelling approach to foreign language vocabulary studying provides a system of constructing the models of the lexical competence, similar to the competence of the native speaker. The use of the cognitive-modelling approach helps to improve the efficiency of lexical skills formation in the process of teaching humanities students a foreign language.

Keywords: cognitive-modelling approach, word, vocabulary, lexical competence, linguistic competence, mental mechanism, meaning, graphic image, model, thesaurus, visibility, algorithmization.

D. E. Khametova

Formation of Teachers' Relaxation Abilities by Means of Music

Urgency of the problem of teachers' health is designated, justification of need in formation of relaxation culture on the basis of these researches of the psychoemotional and physical state, uneasiness of teachers are given. Importance of the use of music means for formation of relaxation culture is considered. The special attention is paid to music therapy. A number of techniques for restoration, preservation and strengthening of teachers' physical and psychoemotional health is offered, which can be used when carrying out trainings and auto-trainings for the purpose of removal of muscular (physical) tension. The conditions necessary for restoration and correction of the teachers' psychoemotional condition are determined. The description of skilled and experimental work for the purpose of verification of the developed programme for formation of school teachers' relaxation culture is given by means of music. The process of formation of teachers' relaxation culture is presented with the following stages: motivation of teachers, formation of teachers' abilities to weaken and strain muscles, listening to calming, relaxing music with inclusion of the health saving musical and correctional exercises (respiratory therapy and toning, vocal therapy and kinesitherapy) directed on preservation of teachers' psychoemotional and physical health. Results of the carried-out work which confirm efficiency of the offered musical means for formation of relaxation culture of teachers are presented.

Keywords: health, teacher, psychoemotional state, physical tension, music, means, music therapy, relaxation culture.

S. I. Sinitsyn, O. A. Ovchinnikova

Pedagogical Support in the Use of Statistical Methods in the Biological and Geographical Research

The modern educational realities caused by modernization processes in the Russian education system testify the need in training of methodologically competent and competent teachers capable to apply various methods of research in the activity including the statistical one. Due to the absence in curricula of future Geography and Biology teachers' training of disciplines revealing the essence of statistical methods of research and the structure of activities for their realization there is a question of the organization support in the use of statistical methods in biological-geographical researches, and its process of implementation in the present article is offered to carry out on the basis of the potential of electronic training and remote educational technologies. In the article the example of the use of the reference study letter «Statistical methods in biological and geographical researches» is given. The study letter contains some sections, its goals are to form knowledge of statistical methods and implementation of the guide on their use. Group consultation of future teachers performing term papers and final papers for the purpose of updating of knowledge of statistical methods and their use according to subject was carried out. Individual consultations are offered to future teachers of Biology and Geography, who are active participants of conferences and student's societies. Thus, the offered form and the content of the study letter promote active use of statistical methods in biological and geographical researches.

Keywords: pedagogical support, statistical methods, research, e-learning, distance educational technologies, study letter.

E. S. Belko, T. V. Zykova, I. V. Kuznetsova, A. A. Kytmanov, S. A. Tikhomirov

Use of Electronic Training Courses in Organisation of Students' Independent Work

The article discusses the use of e-learning courses in the organization of students' self-study in learning disciplines of higher education. The approaches to the content of the e-learning calculus course for students majoring in engineering and algebra course for students majoring in education on the basis of Moodle learning management system. Moodle is a free open source learning platform (Learning Management System – LMS). It is compatible with all common operating systems such as UNIX, Linux, Windows, Mac OS and it is very important. It supports social constructionist epistemology and is aimed at the organization of interaction of teachers and learners, and the implementation of distance learning courses that take place in the Internet. It is shown that in the self-study, organized in this way, the student is involved into the active cognitive activity, and students learn a new activity having the open access to information, they learn a new non-linear technology. The results of the analysis of evaluation of the use of the e-learning course in self-study of the discipline by participants of the educational process are presented.

Keywords: e-learning, online learning resources, Moodle environment, organization of self-study, calculus, algebra.

O. G. Ignatova

Professional Preparation of Future Mathematics Teachers with the Use of E-Learning

In the article the model of professional and pedagogical training of future Mathematics teachers is under construction, which corresponds to requirements of the Federal state standard of higher education (STATE VPO 3+). The education process is considered in general and influence of teachers' training on quality of education in general is considered. Further on the basis of requirements of FGOS VPO the model of the teacher's qualification qualities is under construction. Then, being based on the constructed model, the model of the future Mathematics teacher's professional and pedagogical training is under construction. While creating this technique possibilities of the use of electronic training at studying «The mathematical analysis» were considered. The key moment in the development of the course is inclusion of practical work of use of computer technologies in practical training and independent work, which provides mastering skills of work with special mathematical packages. Application of these packages is provided while studying theoretical material. Thus, we deal with integration of mathematical and information education by means of electronic training.

Keywords: e-learning, mathematical analysis, model training.

N. A. Prusova

Use of Professional Focused Tasks in Training Military Higher Education Institution Cadets Discrete Mathematics

Discrete Mathematics is an important link of military education. An ability to carry out the analysis, composition and decomposition of information complexes and information processes by discrete methods is an obligatory qualification requirement to military experts in the field of automatic equipment. Discrete Mathematics forms a theoretical base of the scientific discipline «Informatics». One of means to implement links of Discrete Mathematics with all-technical and special disciplines is the use of applied and professional focused tasks at lessons. In the article here is considered the essence of the concepts «an applied task», «a professional focused task», functions of the professional focused tasks are formulated, importance of the use of such tasks in training Discrete Mathematics of military higher education institution cadets is emphasized.

The purpose of the work is to develop the complex of the professional focused tasks with a various level of complexity. The author offered three levels of tasks complexity, examples are given. Requirements imposed to the professional focused tasks are formulated on the basis of the studied materials and experience, which are used in training Discrete Mathematics of military higher education institution cadets. By means of the table of coordination there are determined links of such tasks and sections of the discipline «Informatics». The sources, quoted in the present article, reflect the modern point of view on the studied problem.

Keywords: professional focused tasks, applied tasks, Discrete Mathematics, a complex of professional focused tasks, a military higher education institution.

S. F. Burukhin, E. V. Kulagina

Formation of University Students' Motivation to Physical Training Lessons with Use of Physical Activity New Types

Authors prove relevance of the research subject in the article, analyze results of introduction of the complex means of physical activity innovative types (aerobics, bodybuilding, shaping, stretching) into the educational process at Physical training lessons in the higher education institution, using results of questioning, poll and pedagogical supervision, they prove efficiency in formation of motivational objectives and interest to carry out physical training lessons with university students with the use of new types of the physical activity.

Besides, speaking about motivation in students' sports and improving activity, it is necessary to take into consideration instability of the motives, some of them have a situational character. At student's age the motives are quite changeable and mobile because of various incentives causing them because of the student's identity, which is not completely formed and a unfinished process of his socialization.

Keywords: motivation, new types of physical activity, need for physical training, questioning.

Ramiz Mutallimovich Aslanov, E. V. Belyaeva

Psychological and Pedagogical Support of the Process of the Aviation Personnel's Training in the University

In the work the need of the pedagogical activity of the University in the direction of psycho-pedagogical support of the educational process is substantiated. The motives of such activities include the development of the motivational component and the role of quality indicators in general and vocational training. The process of psycho-pedagogical support of the aviation personnel's training in the University needs a change, its basic prerequisites will be: improving the efficiency of individualization of students education, professional education fundamentalization of the future Aviator, transdisciplinarity in teaching and continuity of operation of the system of psycho-pedagogical aspects of education.

Keywords: aviation education, aviation training, learner-centered education, transdisciplinarity.

I. Yu. Tarkhanova, T. V. Bugaychuk, O. A. Koryakovtseva, A. Yu. Kulikov

Concept of Adults' Socialization by Means of Further Professional Education

The strategic Concept of adults' socialization by means of further professional education is presented in the article, the concepts of the strategy and the strategic approach, which are its cornerstone, are considered.

Need of a new strategy of further professional education is caused by changes of social and cultural living conditions, the identity of the adult in modern post-industrial society. According to the authors, the socializing orientation demands methodological, theoretical and methodical modernization of the further professional education system. A conceptually strategic approach assumes revision of the mission, tasks, structures and support of further professional education in the context of socialization. The authors emphasize that today the help to students in the choice of their own unique way of the personal and professional development becomes a core of the educational mission of further professional education.

In the work the principles and functions of adults' socialization are determined by means of further professional education, the new organizational structure of the system is built. Functions of adults' socialization are considered in two aspects: functions in solution of urgent and perspective vital tasks. Certain actions on accelerating modernization of the further professional education system (structural segments of its modification, possible ways of modernization and forecasting results) are presented in the table.

Keywords: the Concept of adults' socialization, a strategic approach, modernization of methodological, a theoretical and methodical essence of further professional education.

O. V. Kashina

The Concept and Essence of Teachers' Professional Development

The article reveals the relevance of teachers' personalized professional development, the degree of readiness in the national educational community and the educational priorities of the state policy in this direction. The results of the source analysis concerning the «nature» of personification: the presentation of the idea of personification in literary, philosophical and religious

writings of Antiquity and the Ancient East and its development in the educational events of the XX century; here is explained the etymology of the word «personification» and «persona»; here is revealed the ambiguity of the interpretation of the concept of «personification» in science (philosophy, sociology, psychology, pedagogy, andragogic and cultural studies) in the fields of the professional activity (medicine, psychiatry, management, law, criminology, education) and fields of the world (mythology, religion); here is analyzed the time of the emergence of this concept in science, the scope of its initial use, are presented the names of the scientists involved in the study of personification in psychology; is explained the necessity of transferring the concept of «personalization» into education. Here are proposed and discussed related concepts: «personification of training», «personification of education», «personification in the sphere of further professional education», «personalized professional development»; differences of personification professional development of teachers from personification in the sphere of further professional education of pedagogical staff are revealed.

Keywords: personalized professional development of pedagogical staff, personification, personification in the sphere of further professional education.

M. V. Gromova

Professional Competence of Children Further Education Teachers

In the article the professional competence of children further education teachers from the theoretical and practical position is considered. Results of research of the professional competence of children further education teachers are presented. The analysis of data showed the leading role of the subject focused approach in the teacher's professional activity, the problems inherent in modern system of children further education were revealed at the same time: regimentation of teachers' activity, a lack of highly qualified personnel, low compensation, difficulties in creation of the vertical career of employees etc. One of possible ways to solve these tasks is realization of a competence-based approach in management of children further education organization as the competence-based approach, it gives a clear idea about professional and behavioural requirements imposed to the employee. On the basis of empirical data it became possible to define constituent elements of the professional competence of children further education teachers. During the analysis factors were revealed which interfere formation of the teacher's professional competence. Study of the real state of teachers' professional competence allowed us to designate ways of its development by means of improvement of scientific and methodical, research, innovative activity of teachers, development of new pedagogical technologies by them, readiness to broadcast own pedagogical experience, etc.

Keywords: competence, a competence-based approach, a professional competence, children further education teachers, activity, administration, research, factors, indicators.

M. A. Varzanova

Pedagogical Conditions of Training of Vocational Education Workers to Overcome Innovative Activity Resistance

The article considers the urgent problem of identification of pedagogical conditions in preparation of vocational education employees to overcome resistance of innovative changes. The problem is in finding the causes of resistance and justification of the organizational and pedagogical conditions ensuring the teacher's readiness to overcome the resistance. The concepts of «resistance to innovation», «condition», «organizational-pedagogical conditions», «promotion», «leadership style», «environment», «innovative environment» are defined. A brief description of the results of their own research of the causes of resistance to the innovation activity is proposed, taking into account the specificity of the pedagogical activity. On the basis of national studies here are identified organizational and pedagogical conditions of teachers' training to overcome resistance to innovation, the leading ones are: stimulation of the innovative activity; creation of the innovative environment; the style of leadership by teaching staff; increasing teachers' professionalism; diagnostics of the condition of the innovative activity. It is proved that the creation of organizational-pedagogical conditions enables the process of training teachers to overcome resistance not only on the basis of their personal and professional resources but also to provide it with organizational processes and support of the institution administration.

Keywords: resistance to innovation, reasons for resistance, conditions of preparation to overcome resistance, organizational-pedagogical conditions.

E. N. Lekomtseva

Organization of Retraining and Improvement of Professional Skills of Children Further Education Specialists in Conditions of Networking of Educational Institutions

The article reveals the mechanism of increase of efficiency of the further professional education system – connection and capacity development in General, further and vocational education, preservation and development on its basis of network relationships, the necessity of networking for the system of advanced training and retraining of teachers. Specific characteristics are presented that distinguish network communication from social interaction in general and the problems that appear in the process of retraining and advanced training in the networking. The characteristics of different models of networking: Resource centre, networking on the principle of «free academic network», «Parity (Autonomous) cooperation of institutions of higher professional education, further professional education, culture and sport», «Model projects» and three basic models of networking – concentrated,

distributed and a model of the circuit. The basic principles of interaction of participants of the network are described. The necessity of building a network of educational programmes and requirements for the programme are presented. The problems are noted that appear in the process of retraining and advanced training in the networking. The main requirements are stated for network educational programme preparation and retraining of the personnel for the sphere of further education.

Keywords: network, networking, educational programme, retraining and advanced training of the personnel.

V. A. Mazilov

Evolution of Gestalt Psychology (problems of creative thinking in Lajosh Sekey's works)

The article analyzes views on creativity and creative thinking of famous psychologist and psychoanalyst Lajosh Sekey (1906–1995). The key milestones of the biography of this extraordinary scientist are traced. It is shown that he began his research career as a representative of the school of Gestalt psychology, and he decidedly supported these fundamental ideas. The comparative analyses of Lajosh Sekey's works published over different periods were made and the conclusion on the evolution of the author's views is drawn. The author investigates Sekey's studies on creative thinking during creative pauses which are separated by almost a thirty-year interval (1940 and 1968). The comparative analysis states the changes in Sekey's position. It is particularly important to note organic combination of ideas of Gestalt psychology both with the psychoanalysis and ideas of Piaget and J. Bruner. Sekey was successful in developing a special method. It consists of the use of traditional psychoanalytic procedures for the sake of the investigation of creative thinking and solving of problems that have practical importance. It is worth stating that a creative pause as a separate stage of thinking never can be «simulated» in the laboratory setting. This is a stage that really differentiates genuine practical thinking from its artificial laboratory models. In our view the evolution of the Gestalt concepts of thinking follows the way of spontaneous integration. It means it demonstrates the tendency to use complex descriptions involving borrowing, close «interaction», cooperation, and communication with other research approaches. This spontaneous integration makes a psychological conception go beyond «the framework» of the scientific school. This is inevitable because comprehension of the «psychological» given in all its entire and real complexity is in the conflict with the «narrow» theoretical settings. In our opinion, this is one of the ways of the development of psychological knowledge.

Keywords: thinking, creative thinking process, L. Sekey, a psychoanalysis, consciousness, unconscious, representation, a creative pause.

N. V. Zolotova, V. A. Mazilov, M. V. Bazikov

B. V. Zeygarnik's Scientific Heritage in Russian Medical (Clinical) Psychology

In the article the career of the prominent Russian scientist, representative of Moscow school of medical (clinical) psychology – Blyuma Vulfovna Zeygarnik is analyzed (1901–1986). The role of the personality and the scientist's contribution to registration of pathopsychology as an independent branch of psychological knowledge is shown.

An attempt is made to reconstruct stages of formation of the scientist's scientific outlook, the creative synthesis of the progressive psychological ideas of the first half of the XX century had, and it defined the methodological bases of the approach to study psychological mechanisms of violation of the mental activity developed by B. V. Zeygarnik. Some ideas of the earliest, Berlin, activity period are presented which were creatively developed and embodied in the original pathopsychological concept of B. V. Zeygarnik. The attention is drawn to the major factors providing high quality and depth of scientific knowledge: continuity of scientific and cultural traditions, close connection of training and research work, unity of theoretical and practical researches, openness to new things, and fidelity to scientific ideals. Special value of B. V. Zeygarnik's scientific heritage is shown for the solution of a number of debatable questions of modern medical psychology in Russia, first of all connected with preservation of its subject specificity and strengthening of status borders.

Keywords: scientific heritage, pathopsychology, a pathopsychological experiment, a personal component of mental activity, relation of the personality.

Yu. N. Slepko

Formation of the System of Motives of the Educational Activity during Study in a Higher Education Institution

This article analyzes the problems of formation of motivation of the educational activity of pedagogical higher school students. In order to explain the psychological characteristics of the formation of the motives the author has chosen a theoretical approach, developed in the framework of professional activities of V. D. Shadrikov's systemogenesis, as well as the components of the formation of the psychological structure of the labour subject by Yu. P. Povarionkov. The paper formulated the idea that the formation of the educational activity motives involves changing both individual motives of training and the structure of motives in various training courses. In addition to the activity motivation the author examines the formation of students' valuable orientations in various courses of study, which also have their own specificity at the level of absolute values, and at the level of structural features. Methods of the correlation and regression analysis allowed the author to clarify the existing representations in psychology not only about the relationship of success of educational activities and motivation, but also on the impact of the latter on the success of students' learning. The author also presented the results of the use of the method of correlation ratio, allowing to show the relative strength of

mutual success of the educational activity and the motivation system of students' training in various courses of study.

Keywords: a motive, motivation, value orientation, training activities, success of the educational activity, a system, a structure.

Ju. N. Slepko, A. E. Tsymbaluk

Formation of the Information Base of Students' Educational Activity during Study in Higher Education Institution

In the article the discussion of the results of the empirical research of the problem of forming the information base of the educational activity of students enrolled in pedagogical University is made. The information basis of the educational activity is considered by the authors as a subsystem of the system of psychological activities implemented under the conditions of teaching and vocational training. It is considered in the context of the formation of other subsystems of the activity (motives, goals, programmes, decision-making, educational and important qualities), allocated into a single system in V. D. Shadrikov's system genetic approach. The basis for the analysis of the formation of the information base of the educational activity in the conditions of educational and vocational training is due to the authors the concept of professional development and realization of personality by Yu. P. Povarionkov and his understanding of the psychological structure of the subject of work. According to the authors, these approaches allow them to analyse training and professional development at the individual (psychological) level, while other existing approaches are limited to the level of the analysis of the subject. Formation of the information base of the educational activity includes qualitative and quantitative changes in various courses of study, the different stages of teaching and professional activities. As the target is a more detailed analysis of the formation of the information base of the educational activity, the authors applied the methods of the correlation analysis, multiple regression analysis, correlation analysis of relationships. The use of these methods allowed the authors to clarify existing ideas not only about the relationship of success of educational activities and psychological characteristics of its information base, but also on the impact of the latter on the success of student learning. Also, the authors carried out the analysis of intercorrelation of activity done in the learning process on the psychological characteristics of its information base.

Keywords: training activities, information base of educational activity, system genetic approach, success of educational activity.

R. V. Demiyanchuk

A Comparative Analysis of Teachers' Personal Profiles in Secondary and Special (Correctional) Educational Institutions

For the purpose of the comparative study of personal profiles of educational professionals and correctional education institutions indicators of the personality structure of 502 pre-school educational institution and school professionals are analysed. It was found that teachers of correctional education institutions have significantly more prominent indicators on the scale of credibility and emotional lability. However, personal profiles of teachers of the studied groups are fundamentally comparable and have among the most prominent features: pessimism, emotional lability, social introversion and rigidity. This allows confirming the possibility of developing a common approach to the organization and content of the psychological support of teachers in terms of the professional activity, which is especially important for the practice of integrated and inclusive education.

Keywords: a teacher, educational activity, a person, a structure of the personality, special education, inclusive education.

N. P. Ansimova, E. Yu. Mishuchkova

Pedagogical University Students' Valuable Orientations and Achievement Motivation

The article is dedicated to the problem of the connection of value orientations and achievement motivation by pedagogical University students. Studies of training motivation and the system of the student youth's value orientations can serve as a tool to reveal changes happening in the higher education system. The study is carried out on the sample of 1–4 year students of the Faculty of Social Management and the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of YSPU named after K. D. Ushinsky. The most significant value for the both groups of students proved to be «spiritual satisfaction», and also values of communication and personal life. For the student-psychologists the greatest value is «the happiness of others», for the mathematicians it is the value «health». Students, who aim at the maximum achieving of results of their activity, are oriented to successful education, have a clear view about the future life, they are characterized by independence in the statement of their own opinion, latitude of thoughts, by independence, active stand in life. Students, who do not aim at success, are more oriented to the social processes, subordination to requirements and desire to prove themselves. Obtained empirical data can be used in methodical and practical work of psychologists, teacher-psychologists, teachers and other workers of educational establishments.

Keywords: success achievement motivation, failure avoiding motivation, value orientations, student-psychologists, student-mathematicians.

N. V. Nizhegorodtseva, O. A. Sobakina

Personal Features of Russian Students in New Educational Conditions

The article deals with the problems of students' personality development in their learning. The basis of the research conducted by the authors is the hypothesis of the presence of individual differences among students enrolled in baccalaureate and specialist programmes. At a statistically significant level it is proved that undergraduate students have a higher level of development of such qualities as sociability, understanding, accuracy, perseverance, responsibility and self-control relaxation. At the same time, undergraduate students in comparison with students of specialist programmes are less likely to engage in constructive resolution of the problem, prefer to look for social support or to avoid solving problems. Undergraduate students adapt to the demands of the score-rating system, perform only those types of work that can guarantee to earn enough points to offset or exam, and it does not contribute to mobilize their own resources to overcome the difficulties. However, students, enrolled in the specialist programmes, have higher internality in the field of production (business) relationships compared to undergraduate students. Based on these results, the authors conclude that there is a planned change in the psychological portrait of college students under the influence of the new environment of higher education, which should be considered in the process of educational work with students of the university.

Keywords: students, baccalaureate, personality, personality differences, personality changes, educational and professional activity.

L. G. Zhedunova, A. A. Koroliova

Role of Family History in Internal Transformation Experience of Women in the Mid-Life Period

This article analyzes the results of the empirical research on the role played by family history of certain parameters in the process of internal transformation experience of women in the mid-life period (the period of natural biological aging). It provides procedures and results of the phenomenological and empirical research, the interpretation of which is carried out in the context of the transgenerational approach. The authors substantiate the feasibility of using a metaphor when studying subjective reality, opening opportunities for the understanding of the individual nature experiences, and for their typology. The study found that a role in the specificity of its own transformation experience of a woman has a character of psychological boundaries of the extended family: privacy, tightness of family boundaries or open to others, permeability. Based on the results of the correlation analysis here is revealed strong relationship between the privacy of the family, and the state of oppression, slavery of women in mid-life (metaphor for «Girl at the beck and call»). At the same time, the state of creative flight, openness to new experiences (a metaphor for «time to spread your wings») associated with the open space in the extended family. Thus, the psychological closeness of family space of the extended family does not allow women to go beyond the habitual patterns of behaviour in situations where there is a need to respond «in a new way.»

Keywords: family history, inner transformation, experience, psychological boundary, metaphor, generic resources, key figures, crisis experience, stability / instability of the family system.

L. M. Arkhipova

Historical and Cultural Discourses of the Russian Triad

The author proves the attention to the problem of interpretation of the content of the Russian triad with noticeable updating of this subject in modern public consciousness. In the article the main stages of evolution of the Russian triad during the XIV – the beginning of the XX centuries are traced in connection with the changing historical and cultural context that allows us to allocate and briefly characterize its historiosophical, ideological and political contents. The reflection concerning these three main discourses of the Russian triad is carried out by the author on the basis of synthesis of information of primary sources, and also results of the research of the certain aspects of the subject introduced earlier into scientific circulation. The historic and spiritual facts, attracted by the author, are considered through the prism of the civilization approach, and they allow estimating the Russian triad as an objective line of national cultural consciousness and as a research paradigm of national history.

Keywords: «Orthodoxy, autocracy, nationality», spiritual consecration of the power, patriarchal legitimacy, mission, hierarchy, service.

N. A. Khrenov

Archetype in Its Archaic and Relevant Options: between Comedy and Tragedy

In the article the question on dependence of comic from mentality and a type of culture is raised. In some cultures comic as a sign of mentality was not developed in the form of the independent genre. For example, in the Russian culture the option was set when the comic elements are followed by drama and tragic elements. Gogol, Chekhov, Bulgakov and other Russian writers and playwrights' creativity testifies to it. Despite activity of comic in mentality of Russians, in Russia it was not expressed into the independent genre. This situation of preservation of the early forms, which were not expressed in the independent genre, is typical for early eras. But art in the XX century just also comes back to these early forms. The Russian culture in own way reacted to that rehabilitation of antiquity that was typical for the XX century. It was presented in renaissance of laughter archaic forms when these forms appeared to be a reverse side of the tragic relation to life.

Keywords: genres, comedy, tragedy, archetype, mentality, culture type, modernist style, excentrism, absurdism, antiquity, trickster, humorous agon, catharsis, myth, ritual, carnival, apocalypics.

V. N. Lipsky

Archetype – Functional Asymmetry – Creativity

The investigation by C. Jung of the collective unconscious is essential for different fields of psychology and psychotherapy. His research has importance for the analysis of problems of psychology and philosophy of the creativity. In this article it is shown that long before the official discovery of the functional asymmetry by neurologist P. Sperry the problem became a subject of the analysis by C. Jung in his works about archetypes in which he apart from other problems paid attention to the role of the right hemisphere thinking in the art creativity. The considerable part of the article is dedicated to the theoretical and experimental verification of this idea which C. Jung started to study in his theory.

As the methodological idea it was accepted that the form of the beauty is a universal measure of life and it influences both the organic and inorganic nature. It is shown how the right hemisphere thinking correlates with the aesthetic attitude of the person to the world and with the art creativity and also how in its turn these correlations are realized first of all in the scientific creativity.

Keywords. archetype, functional asymmetry, creativity, right hemisphere thinking, aesthetic attitude, beauty, art, collective unconscious.

T. V. Glazkova

Archetype as an Instrument of Creating the Image

The archetype as a base, a prototype and a custom is created as a result of human experience, the result of creativity, accumulating typical things in the culture. The archetype known as mandatory when building the image, dictated by fashion and momentary needs of the individual. Through the image creation is the actualization of the archetype, which further allows us to talk about changing the model (or models) of the culture as a whole and of its individual concepts. This change is provided by the activity of a creative personality. In this work the interaction of the archetype and image in the culture is considered on the example of the concept of the family. The archetypal beginning in the family as a basic concept of culture can be used to generate a synthetic image – the image stands out in the family of general and individual, where to include shared norms, traditions, customs, stereotypes, and individual – an epitome. The existence in culture of the concept «family» is represented by at least three types of symbolic approaches: as a sacred beginning, as a social unit and as a system of related obligations. Failure of any family member from the fulfilment of his role, a certain cultural tradition, the family has a deforming influence, in modern culture the family is a simulacrum, which is masked behind the image of the adaptive space in the changed conditions.

Keywords: a family, a concept, an archetype, an image, a symbolic approach, a cultural tradition, cultural roles, substitution, a simulacrum.

T. S. Zlotnikova, I. A. Khryashchiov

The Hipster Phenomenon in World Culture (from destiny to image)

The article posed the problem of the evolution of ideas about the hipster phenomenon in mass consciousness and artistic practice. The material of study is journalism of Norman Mailer and his novel «American Dream». For the first time here is raised the question of the correlation of the image and destiny in the phenomenon of the hipster. It compares the modern view of the term «hipster» and understanding it in its infancy in American culture of the 50-ies of the XX century. The article examines the artistic expression of the theoretical model of the «hipster» provided by N. Mailer in the article «Superficial Reflections on the Hipster». National/mental, gender characteristics of the hipster and his temperament are designated. Objective, moral-psychological and social aspects of the problem are determined and regarded. It is concluded that the evolution of the hipster phenomenon comes from the existence (destiny) to the everyday life (to the image). The importance of the phenomenon for understanding the peculiarities of modern popular culture is designated, where outward signs of the hipster are used.

Keywords: a hipster, a phenomenon, Norman Mailer, «American Dream», image, destiny, evolution, popular culture.

N. M. Bagnovskaya

Dynamics of G. V. Plekhanov's View on Intellectuals' Role in the Labour Movement of Russia at the Turn of the XIX–XX centuries

The article discusses one of the central themes of Russian social and philosophical thought of the turn of the XIX–XX century – the theme of the choice of the development path, the future of Russia. The article presents the main conclusions on the results of investigation of G. V. Plekhanov's views on the role of intellectuals in the nascent labour movement. It is pointed at the limited ability of the liberal intellectuals, the social and cultural contradictions that had been accumulating in Russia and split society into the upper classes and lower classes, the haves and the have-nots. Strengthening of criticism and pragmatism, rejection of stable moral criteria contributed to the approval, and then the approval by the radical ideas of the society reconstruction. In search of social support, which

will support policy of social transformation, the revolutionary intellectuals addressed to the peasants (populism), then to the lumpen-proletariat, which was accumulated in Russia in modernization processes, and finally to the nascent working class.

Keywords: intellectuals, revolutionary intellectuals, populism, Russian Marxists, social transformations, a working class, a social-democratic movement, political consciousness.

S. A. Simonova

G.-E. Lessing's Ideas in the Context of Ethic and Aesthetic Synthesis

This article discusses the ideas of Lessing's regarding issues of the ethical and aesthetic synthesis. He analyzes the theatrical and artistic and visual sphere, assessing the aesthetic value of the ethical state. The most complete and convincing scientist conducting an analysis of the theatrical productions. Apparently, this is due to the fact that the theater is one of the most syncretic arts. Lessing says that first of all theater should teach moral. This, according to the author, is the main task of a theatrical performance. The critic defines the aesthetic criterion of creativity as an ability to correct. Further, the author raises the problem of the artistic image of the tragic upheavals. Lessing is considering the admissibility of the image of ugly things in art. He comes to the conclusion that in the visual arts aesthetic things should prevail over ethics. Art, he says, imitates nature, but not everything is fine in it. That art can transform ugliness into beauty. Therein lies one of the main functions of art. Lessing emphasizes the ethical role of art. The researcher demonstrates how through aesthetic organically grows ethical. Thus, Lessing invades the space of the ethical and aesthetic synthesis.

The article considers the ideas of Lessing on issues of ethical and aesthetic synthesis. It analyzes the theatrical, artistic and visual sphere, assessing the aesthetic value of the ethical state. The researcher demonstrates how through the aesthetic grows organically ethical.

Keywords: ethical and aesthetic synthesis, theater, acting, art, artistic image.

N. V. Suleneva

Discursive Codes of Classical Literature in Modern Russian Cinema

In the article modern intonational expressiveness of the literary and art text on the screen, interpretative opportunities of translation of the printing literary text in oral speech at cinema are analyzed, K. Shakhnazarov's movie «Chamber No.6» according to A. P. Chekhov's same name story is analysed. The director is interested in that the viewer would have the most complete idea of the genre, style of the text, those standard art codes which he should make active in the consciousness for perception of screen work. In the text the event can take place not only at the level of the plot, but also at the level of the art structure – language strategies and processes. In this case virtual communication turns into the intense game set by the system of the recipient's expectations, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the importance of text deviations for the director.

The author of this article notes that K. Shakhnazarov managed to reveal colloquial intonations in the art text, and that led to the fact that there was a spontaneous text in the screen. A discursive character of Chekhov's text is shown in the speech of each character, and documentary heroes don't differ from hero-actors, all are contextually integrated and all have selectivity at the situation formulation. The value of interpretation of the author's text in this movie is that in general dullness of the atmosphere, averaging behaviour, characters in creation of the subject and logical model of the situation differently choose and group elements of this story, that is why their statements differ in variability. Being based on code systems of the cinema production discourse, the director decodes the following chain of code systems of the text to make its screen version: the cultural code and its numerous subcodes; metaphysical (semantics of the title); picturesque (imitation of a picturesque cloth, photography, the structure of composition, portraits); narrative; associative (allusions, hints, memoirs); psychological (modelling of states, experiences, relationship, reflections, memoirs, emotions, feelings, everything what is typical to the original text «Chamber No. 6» by A. P. Chekhov.

Keywords: intonation, interpretation, screen art, cinema, literary text, screen statement, hermeneutics.

V. I. Peftiev

Germain de Staël as a Literature Sociologist and Politician-Publicist

Germain de Staël (1766–1817) not once amazed contemporaries in Europe and Russia with constellation of the talents. Her novels and short stories fixed the origin of a new literary trend in France – romanticism (from ballads of troubadours and knights to Christian precepts). It glorified persons (most often women) educated and independent in their judgments and acts. G.de Staël received honour to be the teacher of souls of the generation who experienced in the destiny both brilliant episodes, and bloody pages of history of the Great French Revolution (1789–1815). De Staël aimed to influence decisions of key European politicians publicly and behind the scenes of policy. Her scientific treatises («About Literature...» and «About Germany») claim the status of introduction to culture sociology. Interest to her many-sided heritage was revived at the turn of XX and XXI centuries and in Russia (see academic publications in 1989 and 2003; about them later). Our research searches have a very modest task to systematize the available information from primary sources and the latest researches on G.de Staël's heritage and thereby to find additional strokes to the politician-publicist's portrait during the era of Great Revolution in France and the ancestor of comparative sociology of culture.

Keywords: the Revolution of 1789 in France, England, Germain de Staël, constitutional monarchy, «About Germany», «About Literature».

Yu. I. Pivovarova

The Educated Personality in Culture of the Provincial Town in the middle of the XIX century: N. I. Vtorov and Voronezh

Voronezh was concentration of cultural and educational life for the whole region. It attracted educated and creative people from the whole province. The remoteness of the territory from the capital contributed to the formation of a unique, distinctive cultural environment. In the middle of the 19th century Nikolai Ivanovich Vtorov came here from Petersburg to work for the administration. He was a versatile person; he was interested in local history and ethnography. He made a literary, social and scientific circle. This literary circle became an important cultural center of the city, which attracted educated people. The social structure of the circle was various. It included officials, teachers, merchants and petty bourgeoisie. The circle flavoured the development of journalism, study of the region, popularization of literature and philosophy among the citizens. The members of the circle helped I. S. Nikitin in the development of his talent and publication of his literature works. In creation of such a cultural center, the leading role was played by enlightened personality, which became «a mover of the gubernial progress». N. I. Vtorov and his circle made many discoveries for Voronezh and took a bright place in its history.

Keywords: an enlightened personality, cultural environment, province, circle, noblesse, people not of noble birth, literature, local history.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

Intellectual Challenges of the 30–60-s in the 19th century in F. I. Buslaev's Scientific Reflections

This article starts a series of publications devoted to interpretation of the creative heritage of great Russian scientist F. I. Buslaev from cultural and historical positions.

His name is traditionally associated with linguistics, paleography, philology, folklore studies. Since the beginning of the 90-s of the 20th century they started to speak about F. I. Buslaev as a founder of culturology in Russia. In his research baggage, difficult foreseeable on heuristic potential they began to notice prototypes of ethnohistoristics, historical psychology, structural semasiology, structural and semiotics studying of formation of myths of the primitive peoples.

However, this solid list of the directions of his scientific search doesn't exhaust all grandiose scale of the personality of the scientist, whose name was unfairly forgotten in the beginning of the XX century, and ideas and thoughts were either rejected or interpreted incorrectly.

Our interest in F. I. Buslaev's creativity is proved not only with our desire to salute scientific merits of the scientist, who prepared a break in modern humanitarian knowledge. None of our predecessors paid attention to historical and historical-cultural directions of his scientific activity, though F. I. Buslaev by himself couldn't define precisely his scientific status, identifying himself either with historians or with philologists, and in last decades of his life with ethnographers.

He was the first in Russia who started to make courses on history of the world literature, history of Christian and Western European medieval art, «tightening» Russian humanitaristics to the European level of researches.

Having a special attraction to deep layers of human mentality – the sphere of collective unconscious, to mythological thinking and spirituality and behavioural reactions generated by him, he was the first in Russia who started restoration of the picture of the world of archaic (preliterate) and ancient societies. Focusing of interest of anthropologically focused history and cultural science on the same problems demonstrates F. I. Buslaev's gift of scientific foreknowledge.

Long before the «linguistic turn», which changed the maintenance of the historical discourse, it was he who carried out «expansion of linguistic methods» on the humanities, having put linguistics into the basis of a new discipline about culture, or «national spirit», and its manifestations in the verbal and fine arts. His works on language world perception and spiritual culture of the Indo-European people, on the fundamental bases of the national culture, which were created on extensive historical and ethnographic materials and were supported with receptions of ideas of the German classical philosophy, make that theoretic-methodological base on which the building of modern cultural history, the theory and cultural history can be built.

We have paid attention to that spiritual and intellectual environment which formed the style of F. I. Buslaev's thinking and influenced the change of his research paradigms.

Keywords: cultural history, historical psychology, ethnohistoristics, ethnography, the humanities, the German linguistics, Slavic studies, «national spirit», a spiritual depository of the Russian people, «new science» about the Russian nationality.

N. Ju. Novichkova

The Status of the Chief of the Municipal Fire Brigade in the Russian Province in the second half of the XIX century

The role of the chief of the municipal fire brigade in fire safety control in the Russian provincial town is analyzed in the article. Wooden houses dominate in the building development of provincial towns. The professional fire brigade under the leadership of its chief protects the citizens from fires. The activity of the chief of the municipal fire brigade requires selflessness because of his great responsibility for the public safety. Technical equipment of provincial fire stations was lower than in the capitals, that is why

organization of fire-fighting in the province was more complicated. The status of the chief of the municipal fire brigade depended on his practical activities. The professional skills, personal courage and ability to train the efficient fire brigade made his heroic image. The author made a conclusion that a high level of the status of the chief of the municipal fire brigade in the Russian Empire took place because of his professional skills, high moral spirit and significance of his activities for representatives of all levels of population of the town.

Keywords: fire safety, fire protection, a fire brigade, a chief of the fire brigade, high moral spirit, urban society.

N. T. Tarumova

Epistolary Heritage as a Source to Study the Creative Personality on the Example of N. V. Bugaev's Family Correspondence (1837–1903)

The report focuses on possibilities of personal origin sources, especially of the epistolary heritage, in the creative person phenomenon studies from the point of view of cultural studies, literary studies, museums and archives. The epistolary heritage of N. V. Bugaev remains unpublished. His letters (individual instances) were introduced into the scientific use by the author for the first time in 2005 at the anniversary conference (devoted to 125 years since the birth of A. Bely) and were published in several scientific papers [6, c. 194–203; 7, c. 57–68; 8, c. 143–161]. Correspondence covers the period 1877–1903, and is supplementary material to illuminate the biography and scientific heritage of the scientist.

Keywords: popularization, Russia, culture, a creative personality, cultural and historical knowledge archive funds, authentic publication, the University of Moscow.

N. A. Lichak

N. I. Sedova-Trotskaya as an Organizer and Leader of Preservation of Monuments of Art and Antiquities in Provinces of Soviet Russia in the 1920s.

The article focuses on the Ministry's Museum Department and Monument Protection activities under the direction of N. I. Trotskaya. Due to well-known specialists in the field of Russian and European art many Soviet Russia provincial monuments were saved. On the basis of the adopted regulations there were established museums as effective tools of the public education, the major repositories of cultural values. On the basis of the new archival material the author cited specific examples of accounting of the old estates and palaces, the preservation of ancient architecture and painting, the creation of new museums, the removal works of art, libraries and family archives from the former noble estates. The article shows the practical specialist's activities and the negative trends surrounding the protection of monuments in the 1920-s. The departments of museums took the most valuable ancient monuments under their protection. Many works of art and antiquities were saved thanks to the initiative of N. I. Trotskaya.

Keywords: N. I. Sedova-Trotskaya, monuments of art and antiquities, a conservation system, experts, legislation, protection measures, export values, 1920-s.

E. V. Nasedkina

Commissar of Education Anatoly Lunacharsky as «Meyerholdovsky Screen» (an episode of literary-theatrical polemics in 1927)

December 9, 1926 at the State theatre named after V. Meyerhold the premiere of «Revizor» by N. V. Gogol took place, this author left an appreciable trace in the history of modern Russian theatre. The perception of the performance by his contemporaries was mixed. After the premiere, the press had a long controversial debate, held debates and discussions, wrote a book about the play. The given article deals with one of the episodes of this literary and theatrical discussions.

The article deals with the caricature of N. I. Gatilov in explanation of poetic feuilleton by Demyan Bedny «Мейергольдовская старина из Золотого руна» making fun of V. E. Meyerhold and his defenders Andrei Bely and A. V. Lunacharsky. The article presents the statements from the speeches and articles of the Commissar of Education A. V. Lunacharsky and writer Andrey Bely, who defended Meyerhold. The article presents critical reviews of periodicals: articles of E. Beskin, V. Blum, V. Pavlov, A. Gvozdev and others and also satires of Demyan Bedny.

Keywords: literary and theatrical discussions of the 1920-s, the State theatre named after V. Meyerhold, «Inspector» by N. V. Gogol, A. V. Lunacharsky, Andrei Bely, Demyan Bedny, N. I. Gatilov, feuilleton, caricature.

O. N. Litvinova

Evolution of the Partisan Ethics in the Great Patriotic War (on the sources of the Bryansk region)

Evolution of the partisan ethics in the Bryansk region in the Great Patriotic War is analyzed in this article on the basis of archival sources. In wartime traditional moral values acquired different meanings. Partisan ethics was subordinated to the problem of survival in the occupied territories. It was allowed violating some moral principles. It was due to the fact that people were in extreme

conditions. Accustomed Soviet government ceased to exist in fact. Therefore the guerrillas did not accept the code of conduct of the Soviet man, imposed by the central leadership of the partisan movement. They had their own ideas about the Soviet way of life. They wanted to be more free both in public and in personal relationships. The ideas of cowardice and betrayal, good and bad, marriage and the family and other moral categories were changed. The partisans kept certain moral principles, such as mercy and compassion, helping local residents and each other despite the war obduracy. The main guerrilla aim was to fight against the occupationists.

Keywords: partisan movement, the Great Patriotic War, the Bryansk region, ethics, moral values, survival.

V. V. Umnyagin

Escape Abroad and Life in the Foreign Land in the Solovki Prisoners' Memoirs

The subject of escape is nearly as an obligatory attribute of stories about imprisonment places. In prisoners' memoirs of the Solovki camp of the special function the attention to it is especially natural that many memoirists escaped from exiles and camps. They escaped abroad, its description is on pages of their art and documentary works and, along with the escape subject, it becomes the peculiar key allowing to reveal psychological, moral and religious dominants of individuals and whole social groups. In memoirs of the Solovki prisoners escape is perceived not only as a release from external bonds, but also as an outcome from a gloomy kingdom of sin in search of spiritual freedom. Having appeared abroad ex-prisoners, on the one hand, felt gratitude towards the new homeland, on the other hand, they were quite critical to the spiritual state of the local society. Most of memoirists didn't aim to assimilate in the Western world, they kept their ethnoconfessional identity more often and it can be regarded as manifestation of religious education and self-identification.

Keywords: the Solovki camp of the special function, escape, abroad, expatriation, state boundary, spiritual freedom, western rationalism.

Yu. S. Nikiforov

Memoirs of Yaroslavl Historian N. I. Rezvy as a Cultural Monument of the Soviet Era

The article is devoted to the research of the concept «culture of the historian» in the regional measurement. An attempt is made to analyse through the prism of the source of the personal origin of the professional way feature of Yaroslavl historian – Associate Professor N. I. Rezvy who worked in Yaroslavl Pedagogical Institute during 1950–1970-s. N. I. Rezvy's memoirs are considered from the point of view of the structural and logical, critical, axiological and praxeological analysis of the historical source. The methodological basis of the research is made by the concept «anthropological turn» and a paradigm of «intellectual history» in modern historiography. In the process of memoirs research the methodical approach synthesizing E. E. Vyazemsky, O. Yu. Strelova, Yu. V. Kushnereva, T. V. Chernikova's ideas was a basic model for the analysis of the historical source. The main milestones of professional formation and development of the Soviet provincial historian from 1930–1970-s, and also self-perception of this process by the memoirist, are covered in the article on the example of the Yaroslavl historian. The process of Marxist-Leninist ideology influence on N. I. Rezvy's identity and formations of the mixed communistic and patriotic discourse of the professional identity of the Soviet provincial historian is considered.

Keywords: a cultural artefact, a provincial historian, culture of the historian, professional identity, memoirs, communistic and patriotic discourse, comparative potential, a historical source, Marxist-Leninist ideology, an axiological and praxeological analysis.

I. A. Zhernosenko

Features of Goddess Umai Iconography in the Sacred Centers in Altai

The article is devoted to the culturological and semiotic analysis of the iconography of the most revered deities of the Turkic peoples – Goddess Umai.

The author examining artefacts attracted an extensive material adjacent territories of Siberia and Central Asia, which are identified in the areas of clusters of archaeological objects of Altai, defined by the researchers as sacred centers of ancient times and the Middle Ages, however, in order to verify his findings. On the basis of a large factual material, that was used in the study, there was conducted a semiotic analysis of iconography of the personages of the Turkic and paleosiberian mythological sphere, it has allowed the author to identify their semantic unity and to identify the main types of the canonical image of the Great Goddess (the Mother Goddess), as the Turks called Umai.

In the study, the author found the typology of the iconography of Goddess Umai (Mother Goddess), formed in the territory of Altai from Paleolithic times. At different stages of the Eurasian cultural genesis at the iconography of the Mother Goddess there were accented different iconographic features of this universal spiritual concept of Eurasian nations: the archaic Mother Deer (Maralukha); Great Goddess of the Bronze Age, that was depicted with a halo around his head, what transformed a «shining» headdress to the «kokoshnik»; and medieval Umai in the tricorn tiara. Since the sacred centers of Altai are the kind of palimpsests – «multi-layered texts» – this factor allowed carrying out a cross-cultural research in diachronic and synchronic aspects.

Keywords: the Great Goddess, Mother Goddess, Umai, Rozhanitsa, Orans, Uly Ana, sacred centers of Altai, a semantic code, ornamental elements, a tricorn tiara, a shamanic image, a folk costume.

N. A. Barabash

KK = a Box of Accidents and Modern TV

In the article the modern television which becomes a thing that expresses the time from the point of view of negative, drama, in particular, catastrophe is considered. The image in which the author places TV is a box. There is isolation and a certain secret in it. Another reason, that reveals the essence of the phenomenon, is an increase of the crisis in society. It caused the TV format from such a crisis, catastrophic side. The author opens the reasons which led to this state of the TV format. Representation of events, incidents only from this point of view becomes more and more steady and even organic for the modern teleprocess. The events are shown, interpreted and presented mainly in the light of the menacing accident increase.

Keywords: television, an accident, society, an image, paradigm, a crisis, a person, allegory, paradox, art, logic, information, a box, a secret.

S. Ya. Kagarlitskaya

An Antique Myth and a New Hero

The article examines the theatrical interpretation of the play «The King Dies» – classic of French absurdist drama of Eugene Ionesco on the stage of Moscow Theatre of Drama and Comedy on Taganka. The author of the present article focuses on the fact that now the theatre, being based on a wide range of theatrical communication tools that had been accumulated for centuries, tried to help the audience to stand above the isolated situation and get closer to universal human values. The author draws attention to contemporary theatrical search for the universal language of art as a means of involving spectators into a dialogue based on using such cultural universals as time, space, faith, home, love, and etc. – the eternal elements of human existence, and, which is equally important, upon the principle of the shifting the emphasis from the word to the visual image in the play. Stage director Krzysztof Zanussi rethought the concept of «absurdity» as a genre and overcame the atmosphere of despair which was typical for plays in 1960-s. The tragic ending symbolized the release of spirit therefore gave hope. The main theme of the play was the study of an ability of the individual to orient himself in the world, since «culture does not form coherent history any longer and the events cannot be included in the organic meaningful interrelations of generations of culture» (P. Kozlowsky).

Keywords: the Theatre of Absurd, culture, tragedy, cultural universals, interpretation, communication, an archetype, a myth, an image, a hero, visual imaginary, a spectator, a dialogue.

M. V. Petrova

Soul of Documentary Cinema, or Collective Unconscious

The history of the Soviet and Russian documentary cinema allows us to reveal archetypic communications. Archetypes contain images, emotions and the system of creative ideas at the same time. Exactly the soul (designated by K. Jung as Anima and Animus) is the defining beginning not only for connection in creativity of the rational and sensual basis, but also a way of understanding of oneself in this world by means of the art form. And those links which appear in the cultural tradition stop being casual, and find quite explainable and powerful arguments. The creative scale of the personality in practice of the Soviet school of documentary cinema allowed to create such works of art which have not lost relevance in the present. In turn the modern Russian documentary cinema can't be estimated out of communications with the Soviet school of documentary cinema. As a result the continuity between generations is carried out not only at the level of the teacher-pupil, but also takes more deep levels: proximity of the archetypic images embodied in the original art form. A creative process by means of realization of the collective unconscious opens a certain inner world we didn't guess to be, and its contents offers an individual and unique artistic image of reality.

Keywords: documentary film, an archetype, collective unconscious, soul, a creative process.

R. V. Korobko

Features of an Archetype of Mass Culture in the Applied Field of the Cultural Information Activity

The bases and contradictions of the mass culture archetype have been reviewed. Mass culture opposites to traditional culture. Mass culture is based on peremptory (directive, imperative, dictatorial) relationships. The rules of peremptory relationships are based on pseudo information. This leads to clip-thinking (thin-slicing, blink thinking) and making mutually exclusive decisions. The mass culture archetype tends to self-degrade during industrial society to post-industrial (information) society transition. The new archetype (of information society) will be based on information-based practices (activities).

Key words: an archetype, mass culture, needs, clip-thinking, industrial society, information society, information-based practice.

A. Yu. Tikhonova

The Role of the Creative Personality in Formation of the Image of the Territory

The author made a pilot research for the purpose of the analysis of the problem of understanding by the population of the Ulyanovsk region of the value of the creative person in formation of the image of the territory. In the article answers to the questionnaires made by the author are analysed and it is revealed that all respondents understand the creative person as a conducting social actor in the development of the region. At the same time the author emphasizes ambivalence in respondents' answers: recognizing Ulyanovsk as V. I. Ulyanov-Lenin's homeland, most of participants of the poll don't define him as a creative person whose activity made a considerable impact on the development of the territory. In the article it is proved that respondents are limited in definition of persons, representatives of various creative directions whose activity promoted prosperity of the region; participants of the poll have not named any contemporary and emphasized that any inhabitant of the territory is a creator of its history and culture, has not defined himself as a resident working for the town benefit. The research confirmed need to organize purposeful work on formation in public and individual consciousness of the worthy image of the Ulyanovsk region, understanding of the significant role of the creative person in formation of the image of the region.

Keywords: a creative personality, an image of the territory, a brand of the region, development of culture, research, survey, the Ulyanovsk region.

M. R. Yusupova

Sensual Tissue of the Actor's Consciousness

The article is about importance of all range of sensual feelings. It is about a primary sensual image, as a result of work of sense organs, and also art image creation of creative thinking. The article is about importance of skills of ways of choosing images of consciousness, which complexity is that the sensual image is momentary. But the momentary image can be repeated. Whereas, the artistic image is unique and, nevertheless, it represents steady formation. The subject of the wrong opinion is touched that «emotional» and «semantic» terminology describe the same phenomena in psychology. Some questions in modern theatrical pedagogics are revealed. Also, it is said about the problem of training of the comprehensively developed personality. Considering all forming consciousnesses, it is necessary to be able to organize continuous development of students under supervision and sensitive guide of the teacher-artist.

Keywords: sensual image, artistic image, creative thinking, consciousness, emotionality, skills, receptions, immediacy, stability, psychology, pedagogics, development, preparation, training, a personality, an artist.

N. I. Likhomanov (Veniamin, the Bishop for Rybinsk and Danilov)

Use of New Martyrs' Biographies for Spiritual and Moral Reading

In the article the problem of the literary form of information presentation on new martyrs – priests, and also the laymen who were injured in the years of persecutions on faith in 1918–1953. One of such forms is martyrology as a collection of narrations about Christian martyrs. A brief characteristic of the martyrology is made on materials of the Yaroslavl region archives. The educational value of the specified work seems in that, without limiting the role of martyrologies with the memory tribute to the Christian devotees, to use their cultural and educational potential for spiritual and moral education of school students more thoroughly. The means of such education is a literary course of spiritual and moral reading and its traditional component is lives of the sacred. The genre features of hagiographical works (including biographies of new martyrs) is considered defining methodical approaches to reading this type of literature in modern school. Difficulties of perception of contents of hagiographical texts, and forms of their language expression are designated. A possibility of wider use of hagiographic literature on new martyrs for spiritual and moral education of school students is connected, firstly, with the need of age adaptation of this type of literary material, and, secondly, the development of the hagiographical genre nowadays.

Keywords: new martyrs, martyrology, spiritual and moral education, spiritual and moral reading, hagiography, hagiographic literature, junior school students, methodical recommendations, a canon, a lexico-semantic analysis, a stylistic analysis of the text, age adaptation.

O. A. Yanutsh

Intellectual Labour in the Context of the Modern Paradigm of Labour Education: a Culturological Analysis

The theory of labour education, the foundations of which were laid by I. G. Pestalozzi, now, in the new conditions of social and cultural reality, requires serious rethinking of the goals, objectives, and, accordingly, the methods of its implementation. The current situation is characterized, on the one hand, by the global crisis of the culture of labour, and on the other – by the tendency of all areas of production intellectualization. It is impossible to solve this contradiction only by changes in the methodology of teaching the subject area «Technology». The cultural analysis of the specificity of the relationship between various subsystems of modern culture and the processes occurring in them shows that the core of these changes should be a shift from the concept of «spiritual need in the

labour» to the concept «need in the spiritual (intellectual) labour». In the secondary education system that can be provided by the transition from the simple forming of search and research skills to the formation of practice of active participation in important socio-cultural activities.

Keywords: labour education, cultural studies of education, vital outsourcing, social and cultural infrastructure, intellectual labour.

O. N. Skibinskaya

**Publishing Project:
from the Consumer of Cultural Initiatives to the Founder of a Tradition**

The article explores the concept of the project of publishing house «Mediarost» (Rybinsk, the Yaroslavl region, Russia) – a book series «Library of Yaroslavl Family», which became the resonance in Russian publishing business and in culture of the Russian province. The author considers the ways and methods of implementation of the project. The importance of adaptation of the scientific content for the general reader had its fragmentation: in addition to the main text here are introduced additional paginations – historical and statistical information, historical remarks, definitions and etc. This method allows us to update new meanings. Firstly, the cultural space of the Russian provinces has found its voice. Secondly, the reader is turned from a passive consumer of information to the co-creator of the cultural space, co-creator of the cultural tradition.

Keywords: publishing house «Mediarost», «Library of Yaroslavl Family», a publishing project, an illustrative series, basic and additional paginations, a cultural tradition.

I. S. Shavarinsky

The Problem of Reception of E. Chestnyakov's Author Creativity

In the article the problem of reception of creativity of E. V. Chestnyakov is raised, here is structured and analyzed the feature of perception of his creativity by representatives of different temporary periods and cultural environments: art elite and simple people. The necessary theoretical information on the problem of reception and degree of its status is presented.

Complexity of the research task connected with specificity of the master's works is explained. Reception of Chestnyakov's creativity is classified with kinds (direct and indirect) and types (specification, interpretation, a communicative dialogue and a hermeneutic type). On the basis of numerous evidences of eyewitnesses of the opinion of a sufficient number of researchers the picture of perception of the personality and works of the artist is reconstructed in general. The analysis of biographic data allows us to draw a conclusion on the master's devotion to his own moral and aesthetic principles during all his life and on the need to perceive Chestnyakov's creative heritage in the context of the main idea of «synthesis of arts» that will allow us to estimate his creativity in a new way.

Keywords: Efim Chestnyakov, specificity of creativity, reception (comprehension), a people, people of art, synthesis of arts.

A. M. Ermakov

**The Third Russian-German Forum for the Specialists Engaging with the Youth:
Civil Education and the Culture of Remembrance in the Modern Germany**

Yu. P. Povarionkov, V. A. Mazilov, Yu. N. Slepko, A. E. Tsymbalyuk

**Urgent Problems of the Systemic Genetic Approach Development
to Study Educational and Professional Activity**

L. V. Pluzhenskaya

**To the Fifth Anniversary of the Patent and Information Department
of YSPU named after K. D. Ushinsky**

