

M. I. Rozhkov

Freedom and Education

Freedom is the highest spiritual value that allows a person to realize his subjective position, to carry out actions based on understanding of their significance for themselves without external coercion. Education-support of the targeted process of human development is based on humanistic, moral values, and realized in the process of interaction between teachers and pupils. Education of a free man involves the creation of conditions for internal emancipation, enabling existential choice. The most important component of a free man is a process of education of pedagogical support of his self-development. The most important factor of the free person education is children's self-government. It is important to form a social responsibility. The teacher's position, the nature of his relationship with the children is of great importance for the free man education.

Keywords: freedom as a moral value, education of a free man, pedagogical support of self-development, self-child, social responsibility, a teacher's position.

E. I. Guseva, O. I. Migovich, L. F. Tikhomirova, G. V. Khitrova

Diagnostics of Gifted Children

The article is devoted to the urgent problem: the problem of development of gifted children. Authors emphasize that nowadays it is important to identify at the early stage, train and develop gifted children. In school practice a new type of pedagogical activities is being developed aimed at pupils' personal development, basic changes on the basis of the personal oriented training necessary for the gifted children. In the National educational initiative «Our New School» it is noted need in creation of the system of support of gifted school students. The authors note that gifted children need individual training programmes. The authors pay special attention to psychological features of gifted children. A main objective of work with gifted children is formation of mature requirement and a capability to implement their raised opportunities in creative activities. The main objective of work of Yaroslavl School No. 80 staff was to reveal predisposition of 5–6 form children to certain types of giftedness. Parents of these children also participated in diagnostics. The authors used valid diagnostic techniques. It was determined that predisposition to creative types of giftedness and creativity in general of 5–6 form pupils is higher, than predisposition to intellectual types, it is creative giftedness that gives an impulse to development of other types of giftedness.

Keywords: giftedness, giftedness types, creative giftedness, intellectual giftedness, a system and activity approach, «Scheme of giftedness» of Khaan and Kaff; Torrance test of creative thinking, P. Rzhichan test of intellectual potential, readiness of teachers to work with gifted children, parents of gifted children.

A. V. Zolotariova

State and Problems of Teacher Education to Work with Gifted Children

The article presents an analysis of problems and preparation of teachers to work with gifted children. The substantiation of the relevance of the problem of teacher education to work with children with an outstanding ability is given. Here are identified categories of teachers, who must be prepared to work with gifted children. It is shown that the degree of regulatory support of the problem and its theoretical elaboration in the Russian and foreign science. The analysis of the information, received from 62 regions of Russia, describes the options for the preparation of teachers in continuing education – secondary vocational education, higher education (undergraduate and graduate level), further professional education (a level of training and skills development), forms of teacher education, implemented at the level of regional and institutional systems of education. Here are named modern problems of teacher education to work with gifted children in terms of formation and evaluation of the results, determining the content and forms of organization of the teacher education process to work with gifted children. The pedagogical challenges are determined to be faced by the teacher in the process of support of gifted children and the solution of which the system of teacher education must be directed to.

Keywords: gifted children; teaching staff; secondary vocational education; higher education; further professional education; the teacher's competences.

L. V. Baiborodova, E. V. Novikova

Pedagogical Support of School Students' Preprofile Training

Importance of students' professional self-determination studying in the main school is noted. The essence of school students' preprofile preparation is considered, need of entering of preprofile preparation studying for the further choice of the profile at high school or the subsequent professional education is emphasized. Experience of the organization of preprofile preparation in Velikoselsky high school of the Gavrillov-Yamsky district of the Yaroslavl region which bases are subject oriented and practice-oriented approaches is offered. Psychology and pedagogical support of preprofile preparation, need of forming of a new pedagogical position – a tutor, and also entering of a new position – the tutor who accompanies educational activities of the pupil are proved, he will organize search of educational resources outside school in case of the organization of preprofile preparation. The tutor helps

teenagers to realize personal, educational and professional interests, provides responsible creation of an individual educational programme by each pupil and its independent implementation. Stages of preprofile training of school students, since the 7th form are determined (preparatory, main, final); content and means of pedagogical and tutor support are stated at stages of preprofile training of school students, actions of the tutor and the pupil are characterized. Experience of the tutor's support of the schoolgirl, and also results of preprofile preparation at school are offered.

Keywords: preprofile preparation, profile training, professional self-determination, tutor, pedagogical support, a tutor's support.

O. V. Tikhomirova

Ensuring of Continuity and Continuality of Preschool and Primary Education by Means of the Event Approach

In the article here is considered the problem of continuity and continuity of preschool and primary education and its solution by means of providing the free education to the child (according to K. Rogers). Conditionality of the educational activity organization on the basis of the event approach which has potential opportunities for such education is proved. Understanding of newsworthiness in children education based on V. I. Slobodchikov's ideas about joint life, communication and activity of the adult and the child, self-determination and coordination of positions in joint activity is revealed. From this position the educational co-existence as experiencing life of the «educating» people, subjective and significant valuable and semantic commonality of experience of objective events by them is defined. Content of the teacher's activity to provide co-existence through creation of educational commonalities is described. Here is presented the algorithm of design of educational co-existence on the basis of creation of commonality in activity, experiences, communication. Structurally the organization of the joint activity corresponds to activity components (according to A. N. Leontiev's theory) that allows reaching commonality at each stage of the educational co-existence.

Keywords: preschool education, primary education, continuity, continuity, educational co-existence, event commonality, joint activity.

T. N. Zakharova, N. V. Elkina

Forming of the Preschool Teacher's Communicative Competence in the Advanced Training System

In the article questions of increasing the level of the communicative competence of expert-teachers are considered, structural components of this type of the competence, a possibility of its forming in conditions of the advanced training system are described.

Keywords: a communicative competence, a professional competence, education standardization, interaction, cooperation.

N. N. Kasatkina

Use of Mobile Technologies in Foreign Language Learning

In our increasingly mobile world, portable technologies have assumed a central role in supporting continuity of learning and extending an access to education. Language learning based on using portable devices is a promising trend that attracts the attention of both foreign researchers and our compatriots. The article presents a systematic review of the Russian and foreign literature on the topic «Mobile assisted language learning (MALL)». The papers on this topic that were published over the last 5 years (from 2010 to 2015) are classified according to the model described by Olga Viberg and Åke Grönlund [8]. The results of classification show that the area of MALL is progressively developing, but there is a lack of systematic experimental studies the duration of which is sufficient to create an empirical basis for the creation of theories specific for MALL. Furthermore, the article identified and described the main technical, pedagogical and psycho-social factors that influence the development of MALL.

Keywords: a systematic review, mobile learning, ICT, foreign language learning.

E. M. Boldyreva, V. I. Zhelvis

Study of «Silver Age» Literature at School

In the article is proved need to develop the system of formation about ideas of poetry at the turn of centuries at Literature lessons in high school according to the level of pupils' literary development, being based on the principle of propaedeutic training when during the literary course of 5–10 forms there is a gradual accumulation of material, all the main regularities of «the Silver Age» poetry are considered at the empirical level, in the analysis of certain texts without final theoretical-literary understanding, and in the 11th form when study of poetry at the turn of centuries as a certain stage in the historical-literary process has already been planned by the programme, theoretical substantiation of aesthetic principles of the main modernist directions – symbolism, acmeism and futurism – gain a systematizing and generalizing character. In the article is offered the concept of studying of «the Silver Age» poetry in the 5th form when the theoretical concept, determining formal-thematic position of studying, choice of material and logic of its presentation, is the notion «poetry as magic» staticizing phonetic aspects of the verse, washing out of semantics of the word, word creation, the

game nature of poetic creativity of «the Silver Age». A detailed plan of the lesson – a subject role-playing game «Travel in the Poetic Universe of «the Silver Age» with the system of creative tasks is presented as a methodical appendix in the article.

Keywords: poetry of «the Silver Age», a methodical system, a propaedeutic principle, a level of pupils' literary development, creative tasks, lesson travel, updating of the phonetic aspect of the verse, washing out of semantics of the word, word creation, game nature of the verse, assonance, alliteration, role lyrics, neologisms.

E. M. Naumova

Formation of Teenagers' Personal Organization during Sports Activity

In the article the basic directions of formation of teenagers' personal organization during sports activity are regarded. The article is devoted to the generalization of pedagogical experience in the formation of teenagers' personal organization during sports activity. These areas depend on many factors, reflecting the nature of the interaction of a teacher, coach, team leader and teenager. These factors qualitatively change the training model and technology affect the motivational readiness of students to self-development and self-education, as well as to achieve the ideal of personal organization. During the formation of individual organization there is a problem not only finding effective methods of formation of abilities and skills of students, but also to identify the problem field of the scientific study of the stated problem. There is identification of the optimal educational conditions for the organization and results of the didactic process. The author using the evidence-base builds original perspectives of the analysis. We present the ideal formation of the teenager's personal organization during of sports activity. This, of course, shows the depth of the theoretical analysis of the sources and the breadth of scientific expertise of the author, the quality of practice-oriented findings.

Keywords: direction; sports and sporting activities; formation of thinking; motive; target; a moral and volitional aspect of behaviour; personal organization; activity; ideal; leadership; teenager.

M. S. Artyukhina

Integration of Interactive Technologies as a Means of Personal Growth when Training Bachelors of the Humanitarian Direction in Mathematics

Integration of interactive technologies and methods of training in Mathematics is necessary to stimulate cognitive activity and personal growth of bachelors of the humanitarian direction in the course of training in Mathematics. Integration of interactive technologies and methods of training in Mathematics assumes complex introduction of contextual training, e-learning of training, methods of evident modelling and interactive forms of education. The organization of studies assumes use, innovative forms and methods of training in Mathematics, such as problem lectures with prevalence of evident models; educational Web quests on the basis of a cloud computing; research tasks on the basis of the case-study methods with use of network resources; computer educational and business games in Mathematics; an electronic portfolio of educational achievements. In the article the example of a research task on the basis of the case-study methods with use of network resources in the form of the practical situational task in mathematical statistics is given. Experimental check has confirmed that integration of interactive technologies and methods of training in Mathematics into the process of training bachelors of the humanitarian direction increases the quality of mathematical education and personal growth of students.

Keywords: integration, interactive technologies, integrative methods, a bachelor of the humanitarian direction of preparation, training in Mathematics.

V. S. Sekovanov, E. I. Smirnov, Zh. V. Dorokhova, T. N. Matyshchina

Use of Information Technologies when Studying the Method of Iterations by Students

In this work the design of the anticipation activity aimed at development of higher education institution students' creativity when studying the method of iterations is considered. The interpretation of anticipation as an ability to do the forecast, to make hypotheses which are a subject to be checked by means of analytical methods on the basis of variability of approaches and uncertainty of situations is specified. Tasks with the parameter which solution is connected with design of the anticipation activity, development of divergent and figurative thinking of self-organization are given. Using information and communication technologies students do the forecast, make the hypotheses concerning equivalence of the equations and check their variety by means of analytical methods. First of all special cases are considered, then the received results are generalized on the basis of continuity and expansion of the funding procedures. On the analogy and on the basis of the generalized construct other complexes of tasks are formed and the analysis and research of their solution are carried out. The solution of the equations by method of iterations with use of ICT promotes development of students' intuitive thinking, deepens their knowledge both in the field of Informatics, and in the field of Mathematics, increases motivation in studying these disciplines. In our opinion, this approach gives a chance to organize students' search and creative mathematical activity, develops their intuition, flexibility and thinking criticality.

Keywords: anticipation, intuition, creativity, information and communication technologies, a method of iterations, equivalent equations, creative activity.

M. A. Suvorova

Organization of Laboratory Studies in the Course «Methods of Applied Statistics»

The article presents a way of organizing the laboratory work in the course «Methods of Applied Statistics». Modern man must own a computer, know its capabilities and be able to apply it to solve professional problems. For example: use the database to collect information, to use applications for data processing.

In the study of this course we are faced with the following main problems: 1) students do not know the full extent of all the possibilities of software applications, even those widely used such as a MS Excel; 2) students are not able to put the research hypothesis and interpret the results; 3) students cannot evaluate correctness of the results.

In the developed laboratory work initial data are actual protocols biathlon competitions. The same initial data are proposed to test various statistical hypotheses, i.e., to conduct a full statistical analysis. Since this competition is being watched by many people, received statistical inference is easily evaluated and interpreted.

In the developed course labs input data are real protocols of the competitions in biathlon. The same initial data are proposed to test various statistical hypotheses, i.e., to conduct a full statistical analysis. Since this competition is watched by a large number of people, the resulting statistical inferences are easily estimated and interpreted.

Keywords: interpretation of results, laboratory practical, application of Excel, applied statistics, statistical tests, empirical information.

V. N. Belkina, T. G. Shkatova

Assessment of Preschool Education Bachelors' Professional Competences

In the article possible approaches to assess formation of students' professional pedagogical competences in the course of their preparation in the Preschool education profile are formulated. The principles of the competence-oriented monitoring of results of training of future teachers are determined. Correlation of requirements of the Federal state educational standard of preschool education, the professional standard of the teacher and the federal state educational standard of the higher education in the direction 44.03.01 Pedagogical education in order to allocate components of competences which can be estimated during the training process of students is carried out.

Keywords: professional competence, professional competences, pedagogical monitoring, a teacher's labour actions, assessment of students' training results.

S. S. Elifantieva

Bifunctional Tasks as a Means to Form Future Elementary School Teachers' Logical Literacy

In the article aspects are considered concerning increase of the level of logical literacy of students, who are trained in the Primary education profile. The question is regarded in relation to the discipline of the professional cycle «Mathematics». According to FGOS NOO the main result of training makes development of the school student's personality on the basis of assimilation of universal educational actions, including universal logical actions. Respectively future elementary school teachers should be ready to it. Paradoxically, but testing of the first-year students who are trained in the Primary education profile has shown that they do not have a sufficient level of logical literacy. In the article practical experience of the author in formation of future teachers' logical literacy is generalized. The main problem consists that short-term training in bases of logic doesn't give a noticeable developing effect. The author's approach consists in use of bifunctional tasks in the educational process throughout the entire period of training, their advantage consists in simultaneous orientation on formation of both mathematical, and logical literacy. In the article examples of the bifunctional tasks of all main sections of the course «Mathematics» realized within the main educational programme in the Primary education profile are given.

Keywords: universal logical actions, logical literacy, bifunctional tasks.

E. A. Vlasova, I. S. Sinitsyn

Formation of the Teacher's Readiness to Design Steering Documents in Biology and Geography

The article is devoted to the urgent problem – vocational training of the future Biology and Geography teacher capable and ready to work in conditions of implementing the Federal state educational standard of the main general education. The greatest difficulties, as practice shows, which the young specialist has, are connected with development of the steering document of the taught subject and courses of extracurricular activities. In this regard, it is important to include bases of design of the steering document for a subject and courses of extracurricular activities in the content of methodical disciplines that will promote finally increase of his professional competence. In this direction the result of work is the future Biology and Geography teacher's readiness to project independently the steering document of the subject and courses of extracurricular activities as a part of which it is possible to allocate the following

components: cognitive, praxeological and axiological. The substantial component of preparation must be presented by the educational module «Regulatory Base of Training of Biology and Geography in the School Education System» in the structure of disciplines «Theory and Ways of Training Biology», «The Theory and Ways of Training Geography». Realization of this module assumes mastering the following blocks: goal-setting, entrance control, theoretical, procedural and activity, creative, control and estimated and reflexive.

Keywords: vocational training, readiness, readiness components, design, extracurricular activities, FGOS OOO, OOP, a steering document.

L. F. Tikhomirova

Features of Attitude towards Health of Teenagers with Mental Disorder

The article is devoted to the urgent problem, studying and forming of the attitude towards health and a healthy lifestyle of teenagers with mental disorder. The author pays special attention to addictive behaviour of teenagers with mental disorder. The author gives survey results of teenagers with normal mentality and teenagers with mild mental backwardness, shows features of the attitude towards health of teenagers with mental disorder, analyzing each component of the attitude towards health. The author emphasizes that the knowledge which is available for teenagers about health, a healthy lifestyle concerns generally physical health, all teenagers have a low level of health motivation. The author considers that in case of development and correction of educational programmes it is necessary to consider the available attitude towards health of school students, all recommendations will not be effective without the solution of the question of forming motivation of health saving behaviour, and knowledge of preserving health will not be demanded. Researching such phenomena as smoking, alcohol intake, use of drugs and toxic substances among teenagers with mental disorder, the author notes a quite low role of teachers and parents in the correct understanding of information obtained by teenagers with mental disorder. The insufficient information provided by teachers negatively affects forming of the correct relation to psychoactive agents by teenagers with mental disorder. The author notes need of serious prophylactic work within which such topics must be considered as prevention of tobacco smoking, alcohol intake and drugs by teenagers with mental disorder, and that will prevent deviant and delinquent behaviour.

Keywords: teenagers, teenagers with mental disorder, attitude towards health, components of the attitude towards health: valuable and semantic, cognitive, motivational, behavioural, addictive behaviour of teenagers, models of addictive behaviour, prevention of addictive behaviour of teenagers with mental disorder.

A. E. Simanovsky

Diagnostics of the Voluntary Regulation Structure of Junior School Age Children

The author considers a structure and component structure of functions of voluntary regulation of behaviour and activities of the junior school student. On the basis of the analysis of references three levels of voluntary regulation are allocated: operational and tactical; activity and strategic and social and personal. Functions and purpose of each level of management of any behaviour are considered. Also it is suggested about possible options of the combination of the allocated levels of the person. To reveal specific features of the expressiveness degree of various regulatory functions of junior school students it is offered to adapt V. I. Morosanova's technique «Style of self-control». A testological examination of a new, adapted option of this technique is carried out and the conclusion is drawn on a possibility of its use for diagnostics of the structure of any regulation of the junior school student.

Keywords: voluntary regulation; a structure of regulation; regulation functions; diagnostics of the voluntary regulation structure.

A. E. Simanovsky, L. A. Vacheyan

Development of Time Perception by Preschool Age Children with Developmental Delay

The article is devoted to one of hot topics of correctional psychology – development of time perception by children with developmental delay. The authors present the hypothesis on necessity to create temporary representations in the course of forecasting of natural and social events and planning of the actions. The concept of time feeling is entered which allows the person to have understanding and quantification of his activities on the basis of temporary representations. On the basis of this hypothesis six stages of the process of forming the time feeling of preschool children with developmental delay have been allocated, the forming programme is constituted, the work content is determined by each stage. The programme has passed approbation in a preschool institution for children with developmental delay. Statistical comparison of experimental and control groups has shown efficiency of the developed programme and has indirectly confirmed fidelity of the stated hypothesis.

Keywords: children with developmental delay, development of the time feeling, forecasting of the surrounding phenomena and planning of activities.

M. G. Kriuleva

Complex of Exercises of Readiness for School among Children with Verbal Difficulties

This article describes features of readiness for school among children with verbal difficulties. The readiness of children for school is the main aim for the teacher. Efficiency of communicative actions at the preschool age in many aspects depends on features of his verbal development. An operational level of communicative potential represents a system of communicative skills, the level is urged to provide performance by the child of necessary communicative actions during practical implementation of communicative plans. Operational communicative difficulties are shown in realization problems in practice of the programme of communicative actions. Being based on this for overcoming of verbal operational difficulties the complex of classes in which the fairy tale therapy was chosen as a leading means was created. Increase of communicative readiness for school of children with verbal difficulties promotes successful training at school and increases communicative culture.

Keywords: communicative abilities, communicative potential, communicative readiness, operational communicative difficulties, fairy tale therapy.

L. A. Vacheyan

Sensor Development of Preschool Children with Health Limitations

In the article the urgent problem of modern correctional psychology forming of sensor functions of children is considered in case of the dysontogenias as retardation. Data of the empirical research, with use of the technique of E. A. Strebeleva, revealing features of sensor development of children with mental development disorder, with developmental delay in comparison with normally developing peers are provided. The psychology and pedagogical technology of development of sensor functions of children in case of the dysontogenias as retardation with use of tactile books is offered. Results of approbation of the psychology and pedagogical programme on development of the sensor sphere of preschool children with mental development disorder with use of tactile books are described.

Keywords: sensor development of children with OVZ, mental disorder, developmental delay, a tactile book.

V. A. Mazilov

John Stuart Mill and Formation of Scientific Psychology

John Stuart Mill (1806–1873) is an outstanding thinker, philosopher, economist, public figure. His contribution to these spheres of science is huge and indisputable. The article is devoted to consideration of a less known aspect of J. S. Mill's activities, in particular, his contribution to forming of scientific psychology. The name of John Stuart Mill will not be mentioned in every textbook on history of psychology. It does not surprise especially as in case of creation of education guidances and textbooks they do not consider methodological contribution which in case of J. S. Mill is obviously more than results of his actually psychological researches. A task of this article is an analysis of John Stuart Mill contribution to formation of the psychological science. Approximately it is possible to allocate four aspects of such influence: 1. Influence of ideas of positivism on formation of psychology (here it is difficult to separate O. Cont, J. S. Mill's influence, other associates of positivism). 2. Methodological reasons by J. S. Mill of a possibility of psychology as a science. 3. J. S. Mill's contribution to development of actually psychological science (his ideas on development of mental chemistry as an option of naturally scientifically oriented psychology). 4. The general consequences and possible applications of ideas about inductive science formulated by Mill to various sections of psychology. As it is represented, the greatest merit of Mill before psychology is constituted by implementation of the second aspect, methodological reasons for a possibility of psychology as a science. Existence of own laws is a compulsory condition of science independence. The methodological analysis of this question as we will see, was performed by J. S. Mill.

Keywords: psychology, methodology, J. S. Mill, positivism, ethology.

Yu. P. Povarionkov, N. A. Baranova

Classification of Main Approaches to the Problem of the Personality Support in Russian Pedagogics and Psychology

In the article various approaches to the problem of support of professional development of the personality are considered. The main criteria for the classification revealing the essence of this concept are allocated which are understood as distinction in understanding of the process of the solution of a professional task, features in the definition of the subject of support and functions which are carried out by the attendant or the system of support. The organization of effective support of the professional refers to the category of urgent problems of psychology of professional formation and realization of the personality and is to consider the essence and periodization of the process of professional formation of the personality. In the article the main directions are recorded, which make it possible to define a psychological component of three main components of the concept of support of professionalizing (the subject of support, the attendant or the accompanied system, the process in which support is carried out).

Keywords: support of the subject of work, psychological support, psychology and pedagogical support, subject of work.

Yu. N. Slepko

Diagnostics of the Educational Activity Programme during Study in the Higher Education Institution

The article is devoted to discussion of the empirical research results of formation of the educational activity programme of pedagogical higher school students. The educational activity programme is a component of the psychological structure of the educational activity consisting of individual blocks (motives, goals, programmes, information basis of activity, decision-making, educational and important qualities). In order to explain the psychological characteristics of formation of the educational activity programme the author uses a theoretical approach, developed in the framework of professional activities systemogenesis by V. D. Shadrikov, as well as the components of the formation of the psychological structure of the entity labour by Yu. P. Povarionkov. The principal advantage of these approaches to understanding of the educational and professional work over existing in psychology is a possibility to realize the personal approach to the analysis of human activities. The author of the article formulated the idea that the formation of the training activities programme includes changes in the individual components of the programming education and the whole structure of the programme on different courses of study. For a more in-depth analysis of the characteristics of the formation of the educational activity programme the author used methods of the correlation analysis, multiple regression analysis, correlation analysis of relationships. Methods used in the study allowed the author to clarify existing ideas not only about the relationship of success of educational activities and psychological characteristics of its programming by the student, but also on the impact of the latter on the success of student learning. The author also made an analysis of interaction implemented in learning activities in the psychological characteristics of its programming.

Keywords: training activities, the educational activities programme, a systemgenetic approach, educational activity success.

A. A. Karpov

The Study of the Structure of Self-Actualizing Personality's Personal Qualities

The questions of the category of the personality's self-actualization is presented in the article in the context of the study of the personal qualities at different levels of severity of this need. The problem is revealed from the standpoint of the study of the structure of the self-actualizing personality's personal qualities, but not only individual qualities and traits. Here are formulated ideas about self-actualization as a determinant of the development of the structural organization of personal qualities. Main characteristics of the dependence of indices of structural organization of personal qualities to the degree of development of self-actualization need are described. Here is discovered a new, not previously described, pattern consisting in the fact that the level of structural organization of personality traits is a direct function of the degree of the severity of self-actualization need. The resulting dependence is considered from the positions of the concept of the personality's auto-function. This concept describes self-actualization as a function from itself.

Keywords: self-actualization of the personality, personality traits, structural organization, dependence, indices of structural organization, a personality's auto-function.

I. N. Malkova

Interaction of the Women Relations System Parameters during Pregnancy

In the article here are described findings of the research of the formation of the maternal relationship during pregnancy. The analysis of structures of the structure parameters of pregnant women with an adequate type of maternal relation and deviating from the adequate type of maternal relation is represented.

Keywords: motherhood, maternal relation, maternal deviation, a system of relations.

E. V. Tikhomirova, I. A. Umanskaya

The Woman in Early Motherhood Days as an Object of the Psychological Research

On the basis of the research the author discusses the psychological characteristics of early motherhood stages. Here are characterized difficulties of this period: expansion of the range of fears, distortion of «self-concept» reduction of self-efficacy, difficulty in concentrating, long-term memory and neuro-psychological stability. Here is emphasized the relevance of the study of psychological resources, women with children up to three years. The problem of self-efficacy of mothers with varying degrees of involvement in the motivational online community is regarded. Here are revealed subjective criteria of involvement in online communities: the frequency of initiation of contacts, participation in the discussion of the online current state, desire to share even with a little experience, activity of action on the formation of the self-image and etc.

Studying of the group self-organization in the aspect of coping behaviour of the mother's personality allows us to reflect potential psychological costs of involvement in the Internet community: reduction of the ability to handle stress, «infecting» fear, deprivation of emotional attachment to the child, occurrence of intra-family problems, and at the same time to reveal personal and situational

determinants in understanding of group self-organization in the virtual communication environment as a psychological resource. Specificity of interaction of involvement into network communication and coping behaviour of women with different experiences of motherhood is revealed.

Keywords: resiliency, self-efficacy, motherhood, group self-organization, online community, virtual space, communication, coping, fears, stress, understanding, resource.

L. G. Zhedunova, N. N. Posysoev

Psychological Support for Families with a Child Subjected to Violence

The article discusses a strategy of providing psychological support to families with a child subjected to violence. The authors examine the violence (physical, sexual or psychological) as a traumatic event by the nature of the impact on the child's psyche, affecting everyone in the family. In this regard, the family needs to restore the lost sense of safety, cohesion, stability, self-confidence, success, justice and security in the world. It provides a few guidelines to help one to build a strategy for a psychologist working with the family as a system subjected to the devastating impact.

The authors suggest four areas of psychological work: members of the family acting out all the complex feelings associated with the invasion of the «external evil» – anxiety, vulnerability, fear of condemnation, anger, guilt, etc.; restoration of the lost ability to regulate the external borders (strengthen, maintaining an acceptable measure of openness for the family); restoration of a positive attitude towards themselves, towards the family as a whole (self-esteem recovery, self-acceptance, associated with the realization of the fact that in spite of everything, the family cope with the crisis, combined, rallying); recovery of intra-family communication (here is important the focus on maintaining the family's desire to unite and differentiate from negative external influences). It emphasizes the requirements for psychologist's personality, whose main task is to create a situation in which the whole family will feel physically and psychologically secure, stable, suggesting the establishment of confidential client-therapist relationships.

Keywords: violence, trauma, traumatic events, recovery of intra-family communication, art therapy, psychodrama, trigger, client-therapist relationships.

S. G. Vladimirova

Interactions of Language Structures under Bilingualism

This article considers the problem of interaction between the two language structures under bilingualism. The article presents the characteristic of thinking as one of the leading mental processes in the assimilation of a foreign language, and focuses on the stages of mastering mental operations. The author pays attention to the difficulty of learning a foreign language at any age and answers the question whether there is an interaction between the two linguistic structures under bilingualism.

The author concludes that language acquisition is a mental activity, but out of necessity to connect these or those mental processes in which thought takes the form of sound. The article is stated that bilingualism is not only the mastery of two languages, the result of which will be speaking, but the formation of a new language system, where the central element is a new thought process, regardless, whether he will acquire subsequently the sound form or be expressed differently. The article describes the types of bilingualism. The author analyzes assimilation of the language into three levels: lexical, grammatical and phonetic-phonological, and here is shown what role a cognitive process such as thinking plays at each level.

Keywords: bilingualism, interference, an offset word.

T. V. Ledovskaya

Psychological Structure of Student-Introverts' Educational Activity

The research objective is the analysis of the organization of the psychological structure of student-introverts' educational activity. It is proved that individual and typological features of students of higher education allow giving the characteristic of success of the educational activity and readiness for training. During the research two indicators of success of the educational activity of first-year students were defined: a structural indicator of success of the educational activity (formation of the psychological structure of the educational activity) and a productive indicator of success of the educational activity (a level of the academic progress). The article proves that it is possible to speak about existence of interrelation of individual and typological features with success of the educational activity. Students with different individual and typological features have a various level of structural indicators of educational activity success: introverts are more successful than extroverts. Significant individual differences in the organization of the individual psychological structure of the students' educational activity are shown.

Keywords: educational activity, educational activity success, individual and typological features, students.

V. M. Mezhuyev

Culture as an Object of the State Policy

In the article the basic principles of cultural policy of the state at the present stage of the Russian history are considered. The special attention is given to sources of financing of culture and bases of the legal legislation in the culture field at this stage. Among the human rights recognized in the whole civilized world, nowadays, according to the author of the article, the right to culture is getting more important.

Keywords: culture, state, cultural institute, cultural market, right, right to culture.

O. A. Voronina

Gender Measurement of Policy and Culture in Russia

The main goal of the article is to analyze the impact of state ideology and cultural policy in the formation of the normative gender system during the Soviet and post-Soviet Russia. The author identifies and describes several stages of this process: 1) the proclamation of emancipation of women and liberalization of sexual norms and marital and family relations in the twenties in last century; 2) labour mobilization of women and strengthening of the state control over family and motherhood in the thirties and the fifties; 3) late socialism state public policy for support of the neo-patriarchal gender system; 4) the post-Soviet period. It is shown that despite the formally declared equality of women and men, the Soviet state ideology and social policy were based on biodeterminist ideas about gender differentiation and role segregation. These ideas are in the social and cultural policy in the post-Soviet period. From the adoption of international norms of gender equality (1993–2000), the government has moved quickly to cancel them in the name of preserving archaic understanding national values. The propaganda of political and cultural institutions of the conservative model of the gender system has negative consequences for the development of society and the individual.

Keywords: gender, power, ideology, a state, cultural policy, masculinity, femininity, equality, archaic.

N. S. Pichko

Art as a Value-Orienting Factor

The article is devoted to the axiological function of art. The author asserts and substantiates the idea that art has a great potential in the formation and development of valuable human relationship to the world. It is alleged that such an impact is carried out at three levels: emotional, educational and formative, participating thus in the socialization of the individual. Further, the argument goes on to analyze the actual state of the art as a phenomenon of the spiritual life of society. It is alleged that certain fragments of reality refracted in the consciousness of the creator are reflected in the artwork. Then we consider two interrelated trends – the transition of society in the era of postmodernity and postmodernism in the development of art as a reflection of this trend. It also provides V. Veidle's point of view on the situation in the art, developed in the twentieth century. The article substantiates the idea of eternal significance for mankind humanistic values and therefore collision is revealed, typical to the culture of the XXI century, when due to the massification of art in the mind of the individual there were broadcast not true values of creativity, self-realization, true love, beauty, and the same things, and the value of wealth, consumption, hedonism, etc.

Keywords: personality, art, values, axiology, culture, spiritual life, social consciousness, artistic activity, post-modernism, post-modernity, the crisis of art, humanism.

S. G. Osmachko

K. N. Leontiev's Historiosophy in N. A. Berdyaev's Estimates

Those assessments of the historiosophic system of K. N. Leontiev are regarded, which N. A. Berdyaev gave in a number of his work. Berdyaev repeatedly emphasized that Leontiev wasn't a historian in real scientific understanding of this word; therefore he offered to study Leontiev's historical views in the aspect of his «organic» theory, or within the religious direction. Analyzing Leontiev's doctrine about three stages of the public progress (primary simplicity, blossoming complexity and secondary simplification), Berdyaev estimated the level of his philosophical culture critically which was lagging behind his historical outlook. For Berdyaev Leontiev's historiosophy was a part of «the organic theory of society» which was refuted by the process of the social thought long ago («a naturalistic method is inapplicable to public phenomena»). Berdyaev believed that Leontiev came to his historiosophic theories through the general aesthetics of perception; he attentively understood combinations of fatalism, predefiniteness and a free will Leontiev's historiosophic constructions. Berdyaev referred to the problem of eschatology, apocatastasis in Leontiev's assessment of the course and result of the historical process repeatedly. Also Berdyaev analysed Leontiev's vizantism objectively.

Keywords: N. A. Berdyaev, K. N. Leontiev, history, historiosophy, driving forces of the historical process, primary simplicity, blossoming complexity, secondary simplification, eschatologism, vizantism.

N. A. Kasavina

Facets of Russian Self-Consciousness: Feodor Dostoevsky and Leo Tolstoy

The article offers an insight into the features of Russian self-consciousness in the context of works by Feodor Dostoevsky and Leo Tolstoy as recognized experts and representatives of Russian culture and spirituality. The author refers to the experience of interpretation of their works in the literature of the 20-th century, in particular, works by I. Brodsky and V. Nabokov, representing different artistic traditions. Dostoevsky's works are considered from the perspective of ambivalent and existential, personalistic content of consciousness, which was expressed by means of unique psychological and linguistic techniques. Works by Leo Tolstoy appear within ethical pathos, a vector of radical reconstruction of the personality in the context of the truth, morality and love.

Keywords: Feodor Dostoevsky, Leo Tolstoy, Russian identity, national identity, artistic tradition, mimesis.

O. A. Titov

A Role of Fairy Intertext in the Substantial Structure of V. V. Nabokov's Story «Accident»

The article is devoted to identification of fairy intertext in V. V. Nabokov's story «Accident» in its ratio with the explicit content of the work in general. As a result of the analysis of the motive structure of the story and ways of its language representation such elements of the magic fairy tale as initial communication of the bride of the hero with otherness were revealed, attempts to transform the appearance of the heroine in reality, alien for her, violation of a ban as an unauthorized contact with the other world, appearance of the died parent, kidnapping of the bride by the representative of other reality, transition of the hero to otherness, accompanied with transformation of his look. It is remarkable that in the context of the story these motives receive other semantic filling and at the same time internal contents of the most magic fairy tale is presented in another way. In V. V. Nabokov's work all of them are united in a difficult system forming the peculiar «plot in a plot» which is closely connected with external contents and deepening it that reflects typical to the author ideas of multiple layers of the real Universe and its representations in the work of art.

Keywords: V. V. Nabokov, the story «Accident», intertext, motives of the magic fairy tale, an implicit plot, a substantial structure, otherness, border between realities, multiple layers of contents, a mirror.

T. S. Zlotnikova

An Archetype of the Elder and the Image of the Public Favourite (paradoxes of age life of actors O. Tabakov and S. Yursky)

This article was first questioned on the ratio of the archetype of the elder (K.-G. Jung) and the image of the «public favourite» as the typological characteristics of the actors in the mass consciousness. The subject of the analysis was the dynamics of creativity of two outstanding Russian actors, whose anniversaries were celebrated in 2015: O. Tabakov and S. Yursky. It was indicated a high degree of dependence of the actor's creativity from time to time, from age, from a psycho-physiological state of people. It was shown the evolution of personal creative qualities of the actor as the basis for transformations of the actor's career. The article analyses the peculiarities of the way of actors to benefit. Yursky has experience in roles of elders, starting with his young and adult age (29, 43). Tabakov has experience in distinctive roles, particularly in eccentric female roles. The actors came to their anniversaries, having the image of a «gentleman» (Yursky), and «the chief» (Tabakov). Yursky's role in the play «Chagall. Flights with an Angel» and Tabakov's role in the play «The Jeweler's Anniversary» fully correspond to the idea of Jung about the archetype of the elder and principal difference between the second half of life from the first one.

Keywords: archetype, elder, image, public favourite, K.-G. Jung, S. Yursky, O. Tabakov, actor, anniversary, transformation.

A. V. Azov

Empty Intermediate Existence in Modern Russia: Justification of Metaphor

The article contains interpretation of a range of meanings of the metaphor «intermediate, empty existence» with a projection to modern Russia. In the interval between poles of values of the metaphor we are given new knowledge, representing the field of opportunities. The emptiness phenomenon (nothing) has an intermediate (marginal) position between existence and non-existence which does not assume the contradiction of existence/non-existence. existence and non-existence are included into the statement of semantic inversion. To solve problems of a modern era it is offered to appeal to apophatic ontology. The type of reality between opportunity and reality gives a language of uncertain thinking as thinking of coexisting opportunities.

The appeal to «nothing» mystics returns us to a life source. Gnosticism with its paradoxical logic represents a model of the modern civilization. Semantic pauses, areas of a gap have a form-building value for life. The darkness phenomenon as unshaped life causes horror. However the darkness can be compared also with rest, silence where all forces are mobile. There is metaphysics of light and shade in the forefront.

Modern Russia is in an intermediate situation of leaving the past and uncertainty of the future. In the Russian history there is permanent procedurality. For its understanding the metaphor of light and shade is entered. Nowadays in Russia there is an archaic refusal from historical life. There is a contradiction of the alternative history and tradition tabooing alternativeness. The apophatic dialectics of intermediate empty existence assumes expectation of the meeting with real existence which can take no place.

Keywords: a metaphor, anything, intermediate existence, extra human, apophatic ontology, entropy, virtual reality, gnosticism, darkness.

S. S. Polikarpov

Axiological Content of the Cardinal Points in a Horizontal Projection of the Ancient Indians' «World View» (on the material of the poem «Ramayana»)

Values are fundamental forms of human existence. Traditional cultures to which the Old Indian belongs to, developed specific axiological constants which allowed the people of Ancient Hindustan to constitute an existential universum and to be guided in everyday life. In the article based on study of the Old Indian poem «Ramayana» the axiological content of the cardinal points in the horizontal projection of the Ancient Indians' «world view» was analysed and interpreted, which was formed in the 1-st millennium BC and which was reflected in fundamental archetypic spatial ideas and images. The classification of the received results was made according to three axiological modalities studied and systematized by the Russian philosopher A. S. Timoshchuk, – utilitarian (a general benefit for each member of the cultural and historical community), theoretical (gnoseological intensions of the subject of culture directed to objective reality), aesthetic (pure interaction with supernatural phenomena of life). This work made it possible to draw a conclusion that axiological constants of the horizontal projection of the Ancient Indians' «world view» – wealth, order, justice, maya (divine energy) – belonged to the group of the aesthetic values.

Keywords: cardinal points, world view, Ancient Indians, «Ramayana», wealth, order, justice, maya.

Yu. I. Lebedeva

Ancient Greeks' Ideas on Space and Time according to Poems «Iliad» and «Odyssey»

The article is devoted to consideration of features of the Greeks' world perception in the Homeric era by means of revealing meanings of the existential structures existing in their consciousness. Being the most important categories of cultural anthropology, existential representations of people of the studied historical period allow us to understand specificity of their thinking. On the basis of the analysis of the poems of Homer «Iliad» and «Odyssey» it was revealed that elements of the mythological type of thinking were in consciousness of Homeric Greeks, and also some new features which appeared in their outlook at the end of the 9–8th century BC. Study of sources allowed coming to a conclusion about the duality, characteristic of mythological type of thinking, in perception of space and time expressed in opposition of the East and West, personal and others' space, light and night-time, secular and mythical time. It was shown in mythologization of the territories which were beyond geographical knowledge of the Homeric Greeks, sacralization of night time of the day, the idea of simultaneous existence of human and divine time. At the same time in consciousness of the Greeks there was a tendency to harmonize space and it was expressed in creation of a three-dimensional space system and empowering of the beings living in the mythical territories with the organization of life according to the example of human society. Towards relation to the time there was a tendency to its perception as a certain duration leading to change of conditions and it allowed the Homeric Greeks to determine approximate time of the day by the position of stellar bodies, to count years, to realize the value of the past and future.

Keywords: space, time, Homer, «Iliad», «Odyssey», world view, mythological thinking, secular, sacral.

N. S. Basalova

The Problem of Ptolemaic Army Soldiers' Housing in Hellenistic Egypt

The article is devoted to studying of Ptolemaic army soldiers' housing in Hellenistic Egypt, who had Greek and Macedonian origin; papyrus data (City Law of Alexandria «Dikaiomata», the Ptolemies tzar orders «The Decrees of Humanity», papyrus from Flinders Pitry's collection and collection of Tebtunis Papyri) are studied to find mentions about soldiers' housing in the areas of temporary and permanent housing; Ptolemaic social policy towards active army (material support in the form of land parcel) and behaviour of officials who were responsible for soldiers' housing are considered; the conclusion about the ways of collective housing (soldiers' housing in Egyptian chora with cler in order to provide discipline within the conquered and controlled by the Ptolemies territories, soldiers' housing in city houses of local inhabitants) and the ways of individual solution of the housing problem within the areas of temporary living (forcible detainer of local inhabitants' houses by soldiers, using of tents as means of mobile housing) are made; the conclusion about the reasons of the Ptolemaic army exposure to peasantry by the end of the II century BC (reduced taxation of cler, occurring the practice of cler inheritance through male and female lineage) is made.

Keywords: Ptolemaic Egypt, Ptolemaic army, soldiers, Dikaiomata, Decrees of Humanity, chora, cler, cleruchy, oikonomoi, Fayum, exposure to peasantry, Lagids.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

Problem of National Spirit in F. I. Buslaev's Lecture Courses

In the article F. I. Buslaev's teaching activities in the Historical and Philological Department of the Philosophical Faculty of Moscow University are analyzed. It is noted that he joined this process being already an acknowledged specialist in the field of Comparative-Historical Linguistics; it is emphasized that Buslaev made his lectures based on his own scientific achievements. He departed resolutely from «aristocratic orientation» in teaching courses of literature, typical for his predecessors, its basis was constituted by the appeal to stars of the first size – Dante, Shakespeare, Lomonosov. Buslaev began his course of the Russian literature with its most ancient stage – a stage of formation of the Russian nationality. He accented importance to study the whole collection of monuments of the Russian national literature, calling them as expression of spiritual interests of the people, provements of its «intellectual development». Buslaev acted as an adherent of the idea, which was new to his time, – the idea of establishing the dialogue with far ancestors through penetration into depths of their consciousness, inner world, knowledge of the world view of people of the remote historical eras. The scientist was convinced that in the national legend there are no spontaneous and accidental things because it reflects integrity of the national life and morally pure public world view. It is emphasized that Buslaev distinguished thoroughly works of national literature as a result of unartful folk art from the latest written, or «artificial», literature representing the result of personal knowledge and talent of the author, his author's imagination.

Keywords: university, lecture courses, history of the Russian Medieval Literature, nationality, national literature, spiritual interests of the people, work of «national spirit»: myth, fairy tale, proverbs, sayings, legends; Indo-European epic legends, mythological consciousness of the people, evolution of national culture.

M. V. Aleksandrova

The Russian Traveler's Notes: Province in Pre-Revolutionary Yaroslavl Province Guides

The article is devoted to reflection and interpretation of the everyday life of the Russian province in the Russian guidebooks of XIX – early XX century. The article deals with the process of formation and development of the guidebook genre in Russia, analyzes the specifics of Russian guides, identifies trends inherent in reference publications, popular and scientific literature of regional studies. Cruise tourism development is one of the factors caused outspread of guidebooks in the daily practice. The focus of this study is given to the guides along the Volga River concerning the towns of the Yaroslavl province: guides written by N. P. Bogolyubov (1862), V. Sidorov (1894), G. Moskvich (1905). The paper analyzes the structure and style of the text data publications, the principles of representation of regional historical and cultural phenomena that characterize the author's view on the realities of Russian provinces and stereotypes about provincial life, that are broadcast in the mass consciousness.

Keywords: mass culture, Russian province, a guide, a travelogue, the Volga River, the Yaroslavl Province, everyday culture in XIX–XX centuries.

V. I. Peftiyev

The Soviet Writers of the 1920-s about Classics (Yu. N. Tynyanov, B. M. Eikhenbaum, V. B. Shklovsky)

In the article a key concept and phenomenon of culturology «generation» is considered on existential experience of three extraordinary writers of the Soviet Russia of the 20-s (Yu. N. Tynyanov, B. M. Eikhenbaum, V. B. Shklovsky). That generation didn't know mass repressions yet, there were some free islands of creativity not under control of the Bollsheviks, some chances of social advance were still in eyes. But it (the generation of the 20-s) was already resisted by mass culture and aggressive expansion of the literary trends breaking link of times. The destiny of everyone of the literary «triumvirate» (a creative rarity) was different as well as the place in the history of the Russian culture. Tynyanov, Eikhenbaum, Shklovsky's most significant researches about A. S. Pushkin, F. I. Tyutchev, A. P. Chekhov's early works are tracked. Sources of future masterpieces of the Russian literature were found in the collision of antiquity and innovation. The merits of the writers of the 20-s of the XX century in protection of classics against nihilism («a children's illness» of socialist reorganization) without derogation of achievements of predecessors and rivals in the word field is revealed.

Keywords: literary generation, A. S. Pushkin, F. I. Tyutchev, A. P. Chekhov, L. N. Tolstoy, Yu. N. Tynyanov, B. M. Eikhenbaum, V. B. Shklovsky.

T. S. Zlotnikova, T. I. Erokhina

Russian Self-Consciousness in the Discourse of Personal Political Intentions:

The article substantiates the political discourse that dominates in the Russian self-consciousness. Personal political intentions are shown with regard to the representatives of different cultural epochs (XIX–XXI) and different types of art (literature, theater, cinema). Here is marked an interdisciplinary approach to the study of the political discourse of Russian self-consciousness: a socio-

psychological and psychoanalytic tradition of understanding the «leader», semiotic tradition, a sociocultural analysis of the interaction between the authorities and the creator. Special attention is paid to Pushkin's tradition in understanding culture in the political discourse. It is shown that in A. S. Pushkin's works policy is a basis of everyday life, politics gets psychological justification. Cultural interpretation of the figure of the impostor, the explanation of the hatred to government in its personified embodiment is proposed being based on Pushkin's works and their interpretation. Cultural practices of the XX and XXI centuries are shown in the material of socio-philosophical point of view (V. Rozanov), social and artistic actions of the cinema director (N. Mikhalkov), writer (Z. Prilepin). The conclusion: in the Russian self-consciousness there is visible fear of mass consciousness towards politics as a deceitful and dirty sphere, at the same time, and search of the sphere of political self-expression by modern creators.

Keywords: Russian self-consciousness, political discourse, personal intentions, A. S. Pushkin, V. Rozanov, N. Mikhalkov, Z. Prilepin.

I. N. Sizemskaya

Artistic Intelligentsia and Power in History of Russia

The author focuses on the problem of relations between the authorities and the artistic intelligentsia considered in the historical perspective. Sizemskaya refers to the history of Russian intelligentsia as a phenomenon of Russian culture, linking its ancestry with the emergence of the country's «servile intellectuals» in the wake of the reforms of Peter I, marked the beginning of Russian education and Russian entry into the West European cultural space. The author shows that the result of joint efforts of the government and the intelligentsia was domestic aristocratic culture, which was the subject of domestic artistic intelligentsia, which is in constant opposition to the authorities defended the individual's right to free expression and spiritual (intellectual and artistic) creativity. At the same time the era of Peter I begins, hard dictate of the authorities acts on freedom of expression in the spiritual creativity in the form of a public institution of censorship, eventually the service of enforcement was set, punishing for freethinking. Separately, in the article is regarded the problem of the relationship between politics and culture, power and artistic intelligentsia under the Soviet totalitarian state, and ideological conditions imposed by society standards and norms of creativity, in which concepts «ideologically sustained» and «talented book» are always mismatched. The market environment of «demand and supply» which replaced ideological environment, according to the author, does not solve the problem of development within culture of humanistic meanings and values.

Keywords: culture, politics, power, artistic intelligentsia, free creativity, Russian education, poetry, literature, censorship, totalitarianism, ideological environment, market environment.

I. E. Koznova

The Past in the Space of the Soviet Culture and Politics

Soviet society was created and developed in conditions of establishing a certain relationship with the past, one or another of its understanding, reproduction and construction. Representations about it are retraced in the context of the changing Soviet present and the vision of a desired future. The author shows the ways and forms of formation of images of the past aimed at the mass perception and appropriation. The anniversaries of significant events and historical figures allow concretizing the idea of the relationship of politics and culture. Soviet commemorative culture is seen in the mass materials of the socio-political and literary magazine «Ogonek». Attention is focused on figurative and notional actualization of the past in the interest of public consciousness.

Keywords: past, culture, politics, the Soviet period, commemoration, mass consciousness, magazine «Ogonek».

Yu Zimei (俞紫梅)

Soviet Policy in the Cultural Sphere according to Documents of the Ideological Commission of the CPSU Central Committee

Khrushchiov's times are understood as ten years of «thaw». During this period the Soviet cultural atmosphere became more recovered and active that caused alarm among authorities. In this regard the Commission of the CPSU Central Committee concerning ideology, culture and international party relations was formed on the third of January, 1958 (in the abbreviated form – the Ideological commission). In this article 41 published resolutions of the Ideological commission of the CPSU Central Committee in the sphere of culture are analyzed, the cultural policy in the Khrushchiov's period is analyzed. In the article all the texts of resolutions are studied by means of the linguistic method. Among 17 669 words, texts of resolutions consist of, 10 most popular words are revealed, with the help of them features of the Ideological commission work are explained.

Keywords: the Ideological commission of the CPSU Central Committee, cultural policy, resolution, literature, television, broadcasting, library.

L. A. Yakusheva

A Man in a Shop Line: a Socio-Cultural Model and Artifact

This article deals with the phenomenon of concretization «the shop line of homo soveticus». The author believes that everything relates to the social and cultural practices, which are concentrated as historical, ethnic, psychological features of fundamental communicative traditions and peculiarities of privacy and consumer behaviour of the Soviet and post-Soviet man. Though in time the process of exclusion and disintegration of the Soviet cultural tradition has not been completed yet, we can already say that the communal, the camp, the yard, the dacha – amounted to the «system of coordinates», where three or four generations of people in the USSR had to be. Forced to adapt to the realities of the time, they built their relationship with the processes surrounding the outside world, including through the process of standing in a shop line.

The publication is a continuation of the author's thinking and research on the topic: the representation of everyday life of the Soviet man in artistic texts.

In this case, Alla Sokolova's one-act play «Green Bananas» was selected as an example by us. This actress and playwright is more known for her drama «Faryatiev's Fantasy». Both of these plays were written in traditions of Russian psychological theater.

Keywords: shop line, everyday life, homo soveticus, psychological theatre, drama of «a new wave», Alla Sokolova.

L. V. Nikiforova

Effective Culturology: How to Make the Course «Culturology» Work on Long-Term Perspective?

The general course «Culturology» for bachelors of different specialisations works for not only short-term educational tasks, but contributes to the image of the discipline, and in the long-term – to the future cooperation of culturologists with representatives of other professions and specialities. It is supposed to distinguish academic and popular levels of the humanitarian subject, and take the model of popular humanities as a basis of the general undergraduate course «Culturology». My experience and observations convinced me that it is the way to increase long-term effectiveness. The article proposes principles of selection and organization of content in the popular, but not deformed format. I offer to retreat from the traditional structure of the «Culturology» course, including such independent sections as problems of the concept of culture, the history of cultural research, the theory of culture, historical cultural types. In my opinion the optimal structure is the mosaics of topics, allowing us to show the wide circle of interests of cultural research in the most tempting, provocative and inviting way. The organization of each topic includes (1) a set of case studies and narrations that allow setting up cultural problems, referring to the social experience of the audience, demonstrating how cultural concepts work in practice; (2) the problem analytics, implying appeal to a few carefully selected theoretical concepts and modern literature works. Integrity and ponderability of the course is provided by the analytics, a set of case studies give us a possibility to demonstrate the relevance and feasibility of the cultural research.

Keywords: culturology as a discipline, higher education, Bachelor's programme, principles of selection and organization of content, image of science, popular culturology.

A. S. Kuzin

Russian Director in the Modern Theatre: Pedagogical Modus

This paper develops the ideas presented in earlier articles, devoted to aesthetic education of student-actors, combining the aesthetic and moral-psychological aspects of their training as professionals, the education of a teacher from a former student-actor. Here it is shown how psychological, moral and artistic problems have to be solved by the invited Director working with the companies with which he has no permanent utility connections. A particular problem is set – education of adults, experienced artists. Here is analyzed the author's experience in the theatres of Saint-Petersburg (the Theatre «Na Liteinom», a play by M. Gorky «The Last»), Omsk (The Academic Drama Theatre, a play by E. Rostand «Cyrano de Bergerac»). Ways are revealed to overcome the internal discomfort of the actors through credibility, patience, setting individual tasks for the leading actors of the troupe, creating for them a situation of success. Here is formulated pedagogical modus of the directorial work with the leading artists of Russian theatres: through mistrust and watchful waiting – for mutual interest – to understanding of the overall task and the need of interaction – to a specific artistic solutions – to spectator success and the expectation of new work.

Keywords: pedagogical modus, Director, actor, company, overcome the discomfort, credibility, patience, success.

E. V. Mishenkina

Linguocolour World View in the Aspect of the Russian-English Name «Purple/Фиолетовый»

In this article is considered the question of the national and specific characteristic of concepts purple/фиолетовый in various cultures, including English and Russian cultures. National specificity of these concepts has its reflection in the form of colour names in

the linguocolor world view of the specified cultures. Specificity of colours, their meaning and expressions in the English and Russian languages are considered. The associative flows are analysed, which were received as a result of the made experiment where the Russians and British answered questionnaires, and also the analysis of assessment of these colours by Russians and British (the assessment was carried out due to Ch. Osgood's scale) was carried out. The analysis of these colour names when translating from English into Russian language was made. In the article the conclusion is drawn that in English-speaking culture *purple* covers the most part of a colour range, than фиолетовый in the Russian-speaking culture, and it explains various relation to purple/ фиолетовый in these two cultures, and this national specificity has its reflection and confirmation in national linguocolor world views.

Keywords: national world view, language world view, linguocolor world view, фиолетовый, purple, пурпурный, associative flow, perception of colour.

I. S. Shavarinsky

Influence of the Silver Age Culture on E. Chestnyakov's Personality

This article is about the influence of the cultural-aesthetic ideas of the movement of the miriskusniki and the culture of the Silver Age in general on the creative work and the personality of young Chestnyakov E. V. It tells about the creative atmosphere of Tenishevskaya's studio and about the distinctive features of the creative manner of adherents of new art. The peculiarity of work of Chestnyakov is emphasized. In addition to it the paintings which are under the influence of the ideology of the miriskusniki are distinguished. The article points out the connection of philosophical ideas of Fedorov N. F. and the creative ideas of Chestnyakov, the plastic of Tanagra and pottery of this Kostroma artist.

Keywords: Chestnyakov Efim, the Silver Age, influence, miriskusniki, Tanagra, symbol.

A. Yu. Abramovich

Main Problems of the Higher School from the Modern Student's Point of View

This article is devoted to some urgent problems of the higher school from the modern student's point of view.

Education in a higher educational institution is an important stage in life of the modern citizen, however the student faces a number of difficulties during training, namely: load of the training programme with general objects, absence of the teacher's motivation in training a subject, a wrong choice in prestigious specialization.

In the article the author has carried out the analysis of influence of public opinion and developed stereotypes in choice of the entrant's future profession.

Keywords: pedagogics, problem, student, education system problems, higher school.

L. V. Baiborodova, A. V. Zolotariova

Scientist's Anniversary

I. A. Dolmatovich, R. V. Kolesov

From the Graduate of YSPU to the Head of the Economic Theory and Management Department

A. S. Novikov, E. A. Vorontsova

Museum Projects and Researches From the Editorial Office of «Yaroslavl Pedagogical Bulletin»

A. S. Novikov

Where is a Border Where It Is Necessary to Stop?

The Review of the Collection of Articles «The Role of Museums in Information Support of Historical Science»
(a compiler E. A. Vorontsova; a publishing editor L. I. Borodkin, A. D. Yanovsky. M., 2015)

In the article the analysis of some aspects of the problems of information support of historical science. It is characterized by in a peer-reviewed collection in relation to the Museum as a phenomenon of culture, which creates and transmits new meanings

The author captures the complexity of forms of representation of masanotti, draws attention to the functional (from a scientific point of view) the use of the Museum source, asks the questions. The author speaks of the complexity of the development of the Museum, draws attention to the functional (from a scientific point of view) the use of Museum object, asks the questions: what place of

museums in the information infrastructure of science and what impact has a interest to virtual technologies. A book he estimates as a holistic, fundamental, academic. In his opinion the book is holistic, fundamental, academic.

Keywords: historical science, museology, information, a new paradigm, a historical source, the Museum's subject matter, authorship, dialogue, information resource, a call time, virtuality.

E. A. Vorontsova

Encyclopedia «Literary Museums of Russia»

Methodical materials / Authors E. A. Vorontsova; executive editor D. P. Bak. –
M.: Literary Museum publishing house, 2016. – 288 pages

V. A. Mazilov, Yu. N. Slepko

Review of A. V. Yurevich's book «Psychology of Social Phenomena»

L. V. Ukhova, O. N. Skibinskaya, T. K. Khovrina

The Yaroslavl Text in Space of Dialogue of Cultures

S. A. Dobretsova, V. A. Tirakhova

There Are not too Many Philosophers (about scientific conference results)

O. V. Bochkariova, L. P. Novikova, Yu. N. Slepko

Topical Problems of Musical Culture and Education Development

