

L. N. Danilova

Reviewing Results as the Final Stage in Education Reforming

Reforming of education represents a cycle of consecutive stages, and reviewing the results shall be final. Due various reasons in practice it is often crumpled, closed or absent at all, however this stage is necessary to compare initially set purposes of reforming and its results, to identify and analyse the problems which appeared during implementation and carrying out transformations in school business for determining the reasons caused specific results or lack of those, and in further prospect – to plan new educational policy. Reviewing results as a logical stage of completion of the reformatational cycle will give an idea to the authorities and society about the achieved condition of the general education system, and therefore it is inexpedient to neglect it for reformers. Its carrying out means the end of reforms and the reformatational process at the same time.

The article is devoted to reviewing results as one of important stages of the reformatational cycle in school education. The essence and functions of the stage are represented there, and also approaches to estimate and the author's list of criteria to evaluate success of reformatational and modernization processes in the general education are provided.

Keywords: reforming of the general education, school reforms, reforming limits, criteria to estimate reforming.

E. A. Joyce

Problems of the Grading System in the Russian Federation

The article is dedicated to the comparative analysis of the grading system in the Russian Federation and other countries (Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, the Netherlands, Germany, America, Australia, and New Zealand). The article analyses particularities of the Russian grading system in a transitional Post Soviet period. It discloses particularities of the Russian grade and rating system and indicates its major problems. The issues raised regarding the need for the introduction of a wider assessment of the scale in the modern educational system of Russia. It also analyses global problems of the existent grading systems that are faced by all countries in general and Russia in particular. The article also suggests methods to deal with them. The proposed analysis of the arguments «for» and «against» on the inclusion of a criterion in the general formula of grading, will allow the teacher to understand in detail the most advanced methodology of knowledge grading, to improve the method of assigning results, to transform the grading system, adapting it to modern educational standards.

Keywords: a grading system, a grade and rating system, a Russian grading system, education, control, student, grading criteria.

L. F. Tikhomirova, T. V. Makeeva

Modern Approaches to Form Health Saving Environment of the Educational Institution

The article is devoted to an urgent problem, questions of forming the health saving environment of the educational institution. Analyzing the available researches, authors describe modern approaches to form health saving environment of the educational institution. Relying on the ideas of health saving pedagogics, the authors describe regularities and the principles, activities to form the health saving environment in the educational institution should be based on them. The authors also offer a model of forming of the health saving environment of the educational institution, describe its blocks, such as theoretical, a block of conditions, substantial, productive. The authors draws special attention to evaluation of activity efficiency, describe criteria and indicators of work on forming of the health saving environment.

Keywords: health saving environment, regularities and principles of health saving activities, a model of forming of the health saving environment, criteria and indicators of health saving activities.

V. N. Belkina

Traditions and Innovations in Preschool Education

The article is devoted to the problem of the ratio of traditions and innovations in activities of preschool educational organizations. Innovative activity, having become an integral part of the preschool education process, is based on traditional formed principles significant for the preschool education system, forms and methods of work on development of the child.

In the article the definition of traditions and innovations, classification of innovations in preschool education are given, and the positions which are really new today are emphasized: inclusion, variable programmes of preschool education, new technologies. An important aspect in determining innovations in today's preschool education is specificity of the social and cultural environment, where the child (marketization, marginalization, medicalization), and, therefore, the child's features, is brought up. And here is allocated the increase of children's uneasiness and absent-mindedness, emergence of screen dependence, decrease in social competence, creativity and etc).

Data on the structure of the kindergarten pedagogical staff based on teachers' different relation to innovative activities are provided in the article.

Keywords: traditions, innovations, innovative activities, classification of innovations, features of modern social and cultural circle, psychology features of the modern child.

O. A. Koryakovtseva, T. G. Dosse

A Phenomenological Approach to Form Civil Identity of the Russian Youth

Relevance of phenomenological philosophical bases in understanding of problems of the 21st century information society is presented in the article. The ideas of existential phenomenology, psychology and pedagogics about the essence of interaction of individual and collective things in the world are considered as an instrument to overcome social exclusion and crisis of identification in modern Russia. The materials presented in the article have a certain spiritual and moral value as here are regarded questions on real social life of the modern youth, its way of life, thinking and ideas of the civil identity and a civic point of view according to the ideal of «original humanity and civic consciousness» which in existential phenomenology, phenomenological psychology and pedagogics acquire the status of one of the main philosophy problems.

Keywords: phenomenological philosophy, «existential choice» of the 21st century, «identity crisis», social identity, civic consciousness, civil identity.

V. A. Mazilov

Education of a Free Person as Counteraction to Distribution of Terrorism and Extremism

Relevance of the questions concerning counteraction to extremism and terrorism in modern conditions is fixed. In the article it is noted that there are urgent measures in opposing to these dangerous phenomena, and preventive actions directed to prevent terrorist and extremist behaviour. It is possible as a more long-term strategy to plan directed education of the personality who would have not only negative attitude to these antisocial manifestations, but also actively resist to extremism and terrorism. From our point of view, formation of the free person in the strategic relation allows significantly weakening sharpness connected with expressiveness in public consciousness of extreme and terrorist views.

In the article it is confirmed that the problem of education of the free personality is extremely urgent and significant nowadays. It is possible to consider that today a considerable part of the population has clip consciousness in Russia, and it makes possible to manipulate opinions of these groups. Thus, education of the free personality in fact is a guarantee of civil society existence. The view is proved in the article that to bring up the free person is more effectively, relying not on a concept of consciousness as a psychological basis, but on the category of the man's inner world. The characteristic of the most important methodological problems of education of the free person is given.

Keywords: freedom, education, consciousness, extremism, terrorism, clip consciousness, man's inner world, methodological problems.

I. Yu. Tarkhanova

New Approaches to Organise Preventive Work in the Educational Environment

The article analyzes the conditions of preventive work modernization in the educational environment. The results of the analysis of the prevention organization schools of Yaroslavl are presented. It is stated the prevalence of information forms of prevention. The author proves the existence of contradiction between the precepts of student-centered education and mass forms of prevention, do not take into account the age and social characteristics of students. As the basic idea to change the organization of preventive work in school it is supposed to create alternative space of children and adolescents' socialization, based on safety and value of social norms. In order to develop students' interest to participate in prevention activities it is offered to use interactive forms of work. The experience of the use of such forms as: cases, quests, photocross, pedagogical workshops is described. We give the analysis of effectiveness of preventive work with these forms.

Keywords: deviant behaviour, pedagogical prevention, interactive technology, quest, case, photocross, educational workshop.

O. E. Burova

Philosophical Approaches to Determine the Intersubject Viewpoint Essence

In conditions of modern socio-humanistic knowledge, innovative economy and information society the question on communicative interaction becomes urgent when there is an accent shift from monosubjectivity to communication through the dialogue and intersubjectivity.

In the article since ancient philosophy the developed analysis of ideological and philosophical prerequisites of the definition «intersubjectivity» is presented. E. Gusserl approach is a key one for understanding the phenomenon of intersubjectivity, which is described in this article in detail.

Philosophical approaches to understanding of the intersubjectivity essence and its semantic filling are analysed in the historical context.

Definitions of the concept «intersubjectivity» from the point of view of sociology, philosophy, synergy anthropology are given.

It is determined that intersubjective structures of social experience of subjects provide a possibility for mutual understanding and they are a cornerstone of communication. Understanding of intersubjective communication is considered from the point of view of autopoiesis and autopoetical communication.

The principle of intersubjectivity is described, its cornerstone is a process of social interaction. The interrelation of the intersubjectivity principle with the coevolution principle through determination of «coevolution» as a sustainable joint development as partnership is considered.

The author made an attempt to represent that the man's inner world is a bases of the personality's intersubject position, which is arranged by means of relations (to himself, another, society), interpersonal communication and communicative actions (autocommunication, intercommunication, crosscultural communication).

Keywords: intersubjectivity, intersubjectivity principle, intersubjective communication, autocommunication, crosscultural communication, intercommunication, a personality's intersubjective point of view, self-development.

S. V. Lapteva

Organizational-Pedagogical Support of Students' Social Adaptation in a Higher Education Institution

The article discusses students' social adaptation at the University as an organizational-pedagogical problem, the author sees its solution in the implementation of organizational-pedagogical support of students. A methodological bases of organizational-pedagogical support is a learner-centered approach, which formulates the basic principles, forms, means of interaction of the student and the curator. The functions of the curator of the training group are: target and instrumental. Organizational-pedagogical support of students' social adaptation in higher school is defined as a target function of the curator of the training group. Peculiarities of the organizational-pedagogical support are: main goals, objectives, principles, stages, means, and conditions, which promote its successful implementation in the process of students' social adaptation at the University. The main criterion of students' social adaptation in higher school is social well-being, reflecting the level of students' adaptation to the new environment of the University.

Moreover, the author presents the conditions of organizational-pedagogical support of students' social adaptation in higher school that reflect the content of organizational-pedagogical support of students' adaptation and theoretical and methodological principles of the oriented approach.

Keywords: social adaptation, social well-being, organizational-pedagogical support, a curator of a training group.

R. A. Kasimov

Planning of the Process of Regional Health Saving Educational Environment

Interdepartmental technologies of the process of forming the regional health saving environment are presented in this article. The process of forming this multi-level pedagogical object is elaborated by many specialists representing different sectors of society. This process is based on the common principles of pedagogical planning (adapted to the formation of the environment): scientific prognostication, a principle of motivational ensuring planning; a principle of a subject position of any student; a principle of participants' interaction; a principle of technological effectiveness; a principle of continuity and recurrence. The role and the place of key decision-makers at all levels in formation of the regional health saving educational environment are defined.

Keywords: regional health saving educational environment; planning the pedagogical process; technological approach; pedagogical means; interaction, subject position; scientific prognostication; motivational support; continuity and recurrence; principles of planning.

N. V. Novotortseva

L. S. Vygotsky's Scientific Heritage Development in Practice of Vocational and Inclusive Training of Children with Health Limitations

In the article are presented some problems of help to children with psychophysical development disorders researched by L. S. Vygotsky urgent for modern defectology and interdisciplinary sciences, for organization of the complex help to children with health limitations in conditions of vocational and inclusive education. Problems and tendencies of inclusive training of persons with health limitations, questions of the complex help to disabled people are analyzed, statistical data on prevalence of various deviations in psychophysical development among the children's population are provided. The author systematizes urgent problems according to FGOS requirements of preschool education, FGOS of the initial general education for persons with health limitations. Five problems groups are allocated requiring a modern approach in solution at different levels of the life-long education system. Materials of the article can be useful for heads of the education system, educational organizations, teachers realizing inclusive training programmes, diversified specialists – participants of complex support of the process of education and training of children with special educational

needs.

Keywords: persons with health limitations, inclusive education, complex support, special educational needs, educational space, professional training and retraining, professional interaction, preschool education FGOS, primary general education FGOS for persons with health limitations.

M. V. Sokolova

European Experience in Teachers Training for Inclusive Education

Questions of teachers training for inclusive education play an important role in Europe. The convention of the UN on the rights of the disabled of 2006 is the basis for changes supported by many communities both at the international level and at the level of Europe. They recognize how significant in education attempts to develop more egalitarian society are. In the article it is emphasized that while reforming the educational system there is a need to train all teachers to meet various students in classes (disabled children) and joint cooperation with colleagues. Based on key documents, this article reveals the context of inclusive policy in pedagogical staff training and has available proof presenting the evolution of the teacher training to inclusion in Europe. The article presents the European agency experience in training of people with special requirements, and here are highlighted opportunities and challenges in the countries which are members of this organization in inclusion questions. In the article the attention is drawn to the fact that requirements to schools and teachers in the modern world become more complicated as society expects schools to cooperate effectively with disabled children. The author reveals the content of the concept «effective interaction» in inclusive education questions.

Keywords: inclusion, children with special needs, children with health limitations.

L. V. Baiborodova, S. V. Dandanova

Stages of Group Work Organization in Educational Staff

Relevance to use group work is proved in the educational process, complexity and problematical character of use of this organization form of the educational process is emphasized. Three concepts which constitute a theoretical and methodical basis of pupils' group work are briefly characterized: M. D. Vinogradova and I. B. Pervin's collective cognitive activity, the concept of the collective methods of training (CMT) of V. K. Dyachenko and A. G. Rivin, technology of training in cooperation (Cooperative learning) of Roger and David Johnson. Group work is presented as a pedagogical technology which is used in different conditions of activities of the educational staff, where from 2 to 5–6 and more microgroups are made. It is noted that various options of group work use in the educational process are possible. Organization of group work is considered technologically in general in collective, the characteristic of the following stages is given: a diagnostic stage, forming of microgroups, training of students for group activities and interaction in microgroups, implementation of joint and individual goal-setting, organization of group activities in collective and microgroups, representation of joint activities results, control and estimation of group activities, the analysis of joint work in microgroups and educational collective.

Keywords: educational process, technology, group work, stages of group work organization, training in pairs and microgroups.

I. S. Sinitsyn, T. I. Barabanova, T. G. Ivanova, A. A. Arefieva

Organization Principles of Educational Activity on the Subject «Global Problems of Mankind»

In the modern world the global problems posing a real threat to mankind have become aggravated. The solution of these problems is submitted the priority facing world community and science. Besides, it is worth emphasizing the huge potential of separate subject domains, and geography first of all which give an idea of the essence of global problems, their manifestations, the causes. In this regard there is a need to define those methods, means which would promote creative judgment of the main global problems of the present by school students.

In the present article the existing definitions of the concept «global problems of mankind», their classification on different bases, the content of knowledge of global problems of mankind in Geography textbooks of various UMK are considered. Conversations with Geography teachers have allowed us to reveal the problems concerning study of the given subject in a school course of Geography. All these things finally promoted the organization of pupils' activity to develop maintenance of this subject. In the work the purposes of studying this subject, concretized in relation to informative and emotional and valuable spheres are defined, the stages of studying this subject (motivational focusing, conceptual and intrinsic, systematizing and reflexive-estimated) are determined, methods and technologies of training are concretized in relation to each stage of the form.

Keywords: educational activity, global problems of mankind, technology of critical thinking development, case problems, practical works, design activity.

O. L. Lazareva

A Mycological Component of the Biological Education Content in School

The article is devoted to one of the urgent problems of Biology school education – the selection of training content and the need to correct the school textbooks in connection with the emergence of new scientific data. The author analyzed the mycological component content of biological education in primary and secondary schools. It is shown that students receive the bulk of information about fungi and lichens in 5–7 classes. In this regard, in many textbooks material is presented very simply, that it leads to some distortion. Most of the comments are the content of school textbooks on the taxonomy of fungi and lichens, fungi differ from the other kingdoms of eukaryotes, their reproduction. In the article relevant scientific information is published that will help those who are working now and will work in school future teachers to complement and align with the time the content of their lessons on «Fungi» and «Lichens».

Keywords: biological school education, educational content, fungi, lichens, science, new data, taxonomy, features and reproduction of fungi.

N. F. Baburina

Educational Tasks on Russian History as a Means to Form School Students' Cognitive Universal Actions

A priority goal of school history education becomes not the reproductive transfer of knowledge and skills from the teacher to the student, and the formation and development of the student's ability to determine the educational problem independently, to formulate ways and means of solution, hence, the main task of the teacher is to teach the student to learn. To solve it, we use educational tasks that are the means of formation of cognitive, universal actions. The assignments require the student the whole complex of intellectual skills such as analysis, synthesis, comparison, establishing causal relationships; building a logical chain of reasoning; proof. They open for pupils a possibility of broad orientation in the history, and various subjects.

The historical tasks provided in the article are directed to study questions of economic development of Russia in the 19th century. They have various levels of complexity depending on nature of pupils' independent cognitive activity. Various materials including historical documents, which have already become traditional, scientific and fiction works were used to prepare tasks.

Keywords: cognitive universal educational actions, intellectual abilities, learning task, economic development of Russia in the XIX century.

M. G. Kriuleva

Research Results of 6–8 Year Old Children's Communicative Difficulties

This article describes features of communicative readiness for school among preschool and primary school age children, and predisposition to mistakes in writing and reading. The research was directed to study formation of communicative readiness of children with verbal difficulties to school. The research of children's predisposition to mistakes in the writing and reading showed that in general children have a low level of predisposition. The average level of verbal communicative difficulties in all parameters was revealed (correctness, pithiness, logicity, expressiveness, richness of the speech). Examinees have a typical low level in such parameters as correctness, pithiness, logicity of the speech. A high level of expressiveness and correctness of the speech is inherent for a small number of preschool and primary school age children. The interrelation of predisposition to mistakes in reading and writing, and communicative readiness of preschool and younger school age children for school was revealed.

Keywords: communicative abilities, communicative potential, communicative readiness, communicative difficulties.

N. I. Likhomanov (the Bishop of Rybinsk and Danilov Veniamin), S. G. Makeeva

Semantic Barriers as a Reason of Junior Schoolchildren's Difficulties in Reading Hagiographic Literature

In the article the attention is drawn to the existing practice of using Lives of the Saints for the purpose of spiritual and moral education of junior schoolchildren. The authors of the article, attaching importance to reading of Russian hagiographic literature for updating on the basis of the traditional moral ideal, at the same time point the problem of perception adequacy of hagiographic texts by modern children. The main difficulties in bringing home to schoolchildren of the sanctity concept in its figurative embodiment are characterized. The reason of these difficulties seems to be in semantic barriers, which appear owing to the ideological and art originality of the lives, their language and age features of junior schoolchildren.

Keywords: spiritual and moral education, Lives of the Saints, perception of the text, semantic barriers, word meaning, semantic structure.

A. A. Medzhidova

Problems of Logical Thinking Development in Training Junior Schoolchildren in Mathematics

The relevance of the study of Mathematics with logic components in the elementary grades:

- mutual penetration of Mathematics and logic – as separate sciences,
- involvement of students in the learning process into the educational – cognitive activity,
- methods of thinking – as training methods contribute to juniors' mathematical-logical growth,
- for the formation of cognitive-logical abilities – a choice of mathematical (training), non-standard tasks of the developing character,
- introduce students with the proof elements or substantiation of the truth judgment,
- introduce students with the mechanism of mathematical concepts – as a form of thinking.

Keywords: Mathematics, logic, learning, teaching, thinking methods, induction, deduction, cognitive activity.

I. S. Sukhorukov

Studying of Features of Schoolchildren's Ethnocultural Identity

The author refers to the analysis of the problem of the effects of the social education various institutions in the formation of students' ethnic and cultural identity, thinking about the complexities and contradictions of this process in today's multicultural world, existing approaches and diagnosis methods of this process effectiveness. Basing on the classical concepts and phenomenon of ethnic and cultural identity of the person, the author identifies the most important components in the structure of the integrative qualities of the person, the indicators, criteria and levels of formation. The author cites the results of their own empirical studies that illustrate the complicated process of enculturation of the youth, formation of its ethnic and cultural identity in the modern multiethnic world. Based on these statistics, the author indicates the presence of a steady trend of increase of xenophobia, extremism, nationalist sentiment in teenagers and young people. Particular attention is given to measures to ensure productive socialization of teenagers and young men. Among these measures there is strengthening of the institution of family and marriage, promotion of healthy lifestyles, the formation in the public consciousness the cult of family and family man; intensification and ensure conditions for the productivity of intergenerational interaction, natural aggregate relay of the ethnic group's sociocultural experience; retransmission of genuine national culture and national history, its glorification, the emphasis on «eternal» values and sense of national culture; all-round integration of children and adolescents in a single social community, restoration of the ideas and principles of collective education, as one of the most important traditions of Russian national culture.

Keywords: philosophy of education, social pedagogy, ethnic psychology, social education, socialization, enculturation, ethno-cultural identity of the individual, cultural transmission.

V. M. Monakhov, S. A. Tikhomirov

A Systemological Approach to Methodical Disclosure of the Second Generation FSES Prognostic Potential

In the article the answer is given to the question why today development of the special system of methodical maintenance of FSES full functioning is so necessary. Innovative results of integration of the author's pedagogical technologies of V. M. Monakhov and information technologies are described as didactic tools for methodical disclosure of the (prognostic) advancing potential and target designing of this system of maintenance. The main attention in the work is drawn to aspects of the systemological approach – to its historical retrospective, the thesaurus, interrelations with the principles of synergetics in relation to educational systems and evolution of the methodical training system. Here is presented the evolution flowchart of the seven-component methodical training system containing sequences of transformations of traditional, habitual concepts in tool components of the pedagogical technology in designing of the educational process, which main characterologic feature is to provide with guarantee the quality of the projectible and implementable educational process and the quality of received educational results by pupils at the level of the second generation FSES requirements. At the same time in actual interpretation FSES is considered not as the instrument of fixing of a condition of the education reached at the previous stages of its development but as the tool to orientate Russian education to achieve the new quality adequate to the modern and predicted requests of the personality, society and state.

Keywords: systemology, evolution of the methodical training system, prognostic potential of FSES, special system of methodical maintenance of FSES normal functioning.

S. N. Dvoryatkina, S. A. Rozanova

Integrative Courses Development Based on the Synergistic Approach in Solving Professional and Applied Problems

The article discusses the question on expediency to use integrative courses in the higher school educational process that promote mutually enriching synthesis of knowledge in solving complex interdisciplinary problems. The methodological basis for the integrative courses development is a synergistic approach based on mechanisms of interdisciplinary interaction between different areas of scientific knowledge. The analysis of the interdisciplinarity concept by various authors is held, both Russian and foreign.

The application of the synergetic approach to the content of mathematics education makes it possible to create a new didactic construct which takes into account the balance of the processes of differentiation and integration by the introduction of integrative courses and programmes. We propose a possible structure of integrative courses where the leading role is given to the method of mathematical modeling. The importance of learning this method on the example of the solution of professional scientific and technical problems involving knowledge from related fields is justified.

Keywords: interdisciplinarity, integrative courses, method of mathematical model operation, professional and applied problems.

V. V. Bogun

Implementation Synergy of Remote Dynamic Settlement Projects on Mathematics

In the offered article questions of use of different types of information and communication technologies when studying natural-science cycle disciplines from the point of view of use of the synergy approach by students are considered. The main objective of students training in higher education institutions is obtaining by pupils of the interconnected complex of knowledge, skills allowing to realize successfully the future professional activity from the point of view of the solution of professional tasks. In case of implementation of the educational process it is necessary to develop students' skills in theoretical and practical thinking, and also to increase motivation and interest in implementation of educational activities by students. The synergy approach is in itself innovative and is a certain final set of objects, uniting arbitrarily, can create various systems with the unique properties, characteristics and laws. Implementation of the increase process in efficiency of educational systems is possible on the basis of updating of the synergy principles and approaches. The synergy approach can be shown in the course of studying Mathematics by students in case of implementation of lessons and within independent educational activities from the point of view of a research of certain processes and objects. In the article the main features of the educational process implementation using systems of distance training from the point of view of the organization of students' independent activities are provided. Here are considered methodical aspects of use of the remote system of dynamic settlement projects developed by the author when training Mathematics by means of which creation of the educational process with implementation by students of settlement projects and works in the remote format is possible. Manifestation of the synergy approach when training Mathematics is caused by implementation of the comparative analysis at the local level by each student of the applied various settlement algorithms and dependences of calculation results on the varied values of basic data at the global level.

Keywords: synergy approach in training, information and communication technologies, disciplines of the natural-science cycle, a system of distance training, a remote system of dynamic settlement projects.

И. В. Кузнецова, Е. А. Перминов, Е. И. Смирнов, А. А. Соловьева, С. А. Тихомиров

Фундирование математических структур в процессе обучения в сетевых сообществах студентов вузов

В статье представлены технологии обучения математическим структурам, когда учитель математики не только осваивает вместе с учениками новые знания, идеи, методы, но и создает условия для формирования и развития ключевых знаний и универсальных учебных действий обучающихся, предназначенных для применения более эффективных способов решения образовательных задач. Интернет, служащий доступным источником информации, включая образовательное содержание, а также являющийся средством социальной коммуникации и самореализации, становится интерактивной средой, в которой отдельные пользователи и пользовательские сообщества имеют возможность самовыражения, причем их объединяют общие цели и интересы освоения предметной деятельности в сетевом взаимодействии онлайн. Такими технологиями обеспечиваются открытость коммуникации и способность обеспечить доступ к ресурсам общей информации всем ученикам; внедрение производительного диалога культур в совместной деятельности в ходе освоения информации и обмена ею в области математики, естественных и гуманитарных наук; формирование и актуализация индивидуальных предпочтений и мнений студентов; обеспечение качественно нового уровня взаимодействия образовательных предметов и процессов (горизонтальное взаимодействие); приобретение опыта отражения и коллективного взаимодействия; переход от приемов и методов обучения до самообразования – все это позволяет актуализировать потребность в сетевых образовательных сообществах и возможность их создания и эффективного функционирования. Последние могут быть классифицированы как сложные нелинейные информационные системы, показывающие тенденцию к самоорганизации и подчиняющиеся законам синергетики в процессах освоения и наглядного моделирования математических структур. Таким образом, актуализация и процессы фундирования математических структур в их интегральных и значащих контекстах сетевого взаимодействия могут

привести к эффективному формированию и развитию профессиональных компетенций и универсальных учебных действий обучающихся.

Ключевые слова: фундирование опыта личности, наглядное моделирование, сетевые сообщества, математические структуры, диалог культур, подготовка учителя математики.

V. N. Ostashkov, E. I. Smirnov, E. A. Belonogova

Education Synergy in Research of Attractors and Basins of Nonlinear Mapping Attraction

Substantial constructs of nonlinear mappings of the plane on themselves made from homothetys, geometry of their attractors and basins of attraction in the context of manifestation of synergy effects in mathematical education are considered. Stages and the dialogue of mathematical, information, natural-science and humanitarian cultures are revealed during implementation of resource lessons on the basis of visual modeling. It is noted that in case of a research of complex systems and solutions of complex problems the important link is creation of hierarchy of evident models by updating bifurcation transitions to structures of higher organization orders. At the same time it is shown that mathematical education as a complex and open social system has a great potential of self-organization and positive manifestation of synergy effects in different directions: development and education of the personality, orderliness of the content and structure of cognitive experience, communication and social interaction of subjects on the basis of the dialogue of cultures, research activities as the integral attribute of modern education, the effective system of self-control of personality features of the student.

Keywords: mathematical education synergy, visual modeling, resource lessons, nonlinear mapping.

A. A. Kytmanov, V. A. Lazareva, S. A. Tikhomirov

Scientific Computing Systems as a Part of the Visual-Model Approach to Education

The article discusses the use of scientific computing systems as a part of the cognitive-visual approach in teaching students majoring in engineering. The authors study the question whether the existing engineering teaching techniques are effective enough for student comprehension. In this context the application of scientific computing systems is deemed vital for lecture comprehension, practical and laboratory task performance. As an example of use of scientific computing systems for effective integration of modern and traditional methods in training, the system of computer algebra SageMath having great opportunities for creation of visualization and development of tasks of various types on a wide range of disciplines in the field of mathematics and informatics, besides allowing to implement and control successfully detailed designs in small groups is considered. Moreover, the authors provide sample tasks for engineering students based on the application of scientific computing systems.

Keywords: scientific computing systems, computer algebra systems, a visual-model approach, visual modeling, means of visualization.

O. S. Egorova, N. I. Kholod

Use of the Project Method in Development of Students' Creative Thinking at Foreign Language Lessons

In the article the project method as an effective means of students' creative thinking in foreign language's education in higher school is analyzed. The article deals with the concept of creative thinking and students' creative culture. It is noted that the development of student's creative thinking at the university in a foreign language lessons, based on the project method is the most effective. The definition of the project and examples from practice are given. The use of this method always interests students, expanding their horizons. It promotes the development of the foreign language communicative competence. It influences the students' team relationships and acts as a stimulus for further development of students' creative abilities. The article stresses that the use of the project method at a foreign language lesson provides a synthesis of the studied material and independent cognitive activity, creating a situation of success, thereby raising students' self-esteem, improving the skills of prepared and spontaneous speech in different situations, increases the motivation of foreign languages' learning, forms such personal qualities as perseverance, dedication, tact and responsibility.

Keywords: project, a project method, creative thinking, development of creative thinking, creative culture, motivation of foreign language's learning, extracurricular activities, presentations, video.

I. Yu. Luchenetskaya-Burdina, A. A. Fedotova

Organization of Students' Independent Work with Use of Electronic Training Means

The article is devoted to the urgent problem in students' independent work organization with use of the training management system MOODLE on the example of the discipline «History of the Russian Literature» (the module «M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin's Creativity»). New types of students' independent work and their implementation is possible due to electronic training means are

considered by authors as important means of education individualization and creation of the subject oriented educational environment. Their use in the pedagogical higher education institution is especially justified that it promotes forming ideas of implementation of the principle of training variability of future specialists and will help them to perform a personally oriented approach with work. Electronic education makes the educational process variable and creative, it allows its participants to seize modern information and communicative technologies, saves time, it reveals new opportunities for self-realization. In the article various types of students' independent work, including project activities are described, the used online rate elements on the basis of MOODLE are characterized (an interactive lecture, a forum, a wiki-page, a test, etc.), possibilities of f students' individual and group work organization are determined, need to appeal to the automated system of knowledge control is proved.

Keywords: electronic training, MOODLE, independent work, technology of projects, individual educational route.

O. I. Zhikhareva

Formation of Student-Geographers' Information Competence by Means of Geographic Information Systems

Modern education must surely be based on the search and application of technologies that contribute to the development of core competencies that form an independent and creative personality. Therefore, the current general and higher professional education should be addressed in a practical direction. One of the main problems of modern geography is collection, compilation, systematization and processing of data about the world. The results of this work require the formation of students' perceptions of skills and presenting great amount of information. The broadest prospects open geographic information systems for this (GIS), which penetrate into all spheres of human life. They make it possible to solve the problem of storage, processing, modeling, and presenting great amount of both mapping and non-mapping information. In this regard, geographers training today is impossible without mastering the skills of creating and using GIS and GIS technologies. This article focuses on the application of geographic information systems in students' information competence formation in general secondary and higher professional education. The concept of geographic information systems is regarded and the example of the GIS technologies use for integrated regional studies is presented.

Keywords: GIS technology, map, standard, a competence approach, map data, non-mapping data.

M. A. Reprintsev

Future Designers' Composite Thinking Development by Means of Project Activity

The author refers to the analysis of the phenomenon of «compositional thinking» and its development by means of project activities. Particular attention is paid to the development of the skills of compositional thinking, content and organization of project activities and future designers, its influence on the development of students' composite thinking, competent building of composite solutions of performed design projects. The compositional skill gives the designer artistic activity specificity and helps to shape and improve the compositional thinking. The development of professional and personal qualities of the future designer can not occur in isolation from the process of forming its overall culture, introducing the history and culture of the country. This pairing is possible through the studied discipline through the system of special creative design tasks, allowing to consolidate professional skills, provide a connection between the theory and practice, correlate targets of designers' professional activities with the life and problems of the people around him. Solving these problems is possible through the students' project work, performance of design projects of pronounced social orientation, which is not only in the subjects performed tasks, but also in their content, orientation to solving important social problems, the organization of collective creative project activities. As one of the effective means of project activities the author characterizes klauzura and its influence on the development of student-designers' composite thinking.

Keywords: teaching of vocational education, design education, compositional thinking, visual arts, design activity.

A. B. Razumova, N. A. Mukhamediyarova, E. F. Shklyaruk

The Teacher's Informational Competence as a Condition for Support of Talented Children's Development

The article reveals the relevance of the availability of the information competence of a teacher working with talented children and the youth. It is shown that in conditions of rapid development of information and communication technologies and active use of suggested resources children and young people, the need is increasing to develop a digital culture of social interaction and training of teachers. The authors proved that the information competence is included in the cluster of the teacher's interdisciplinary competences and is one of the leading competences in the work with talented children. The role of the teacher working with autistic children, changing from a broadcaster of knowledge ready to the Navigator, Explorer, tutor, designer of educational trajectories development of a gifted child. The authors present a structure of the teacher's information competence with consideration of the peculiarities of his work with talented children and the youth. The article presents the research results of the level of the information competence formation in this category of teachers. Professional deficiencies are identified, approaches to the development of training programmes are described.

Keywords: an information competence, a competence approach, an interdisciplinary approach, children and youth, collaborative learning, competence formation.

O. G. Vazhnova, Yu. V. A Yakovleva

Practical Lesson on the School Basis as a Means of Students Training for Professional Pedagogical Activity

In the article the contradiction between need of orientation of modern pedagogical education to the professional standard of the teacher and the lack of models or mechanisms of implementation of the specified document in the process of training of future teachers is determined. The authors prove that one of solutions of this contradiction is implementation of the synchronous model of the future teachers training based on early inclusion of students in real and modelled professional tests providing problematical character, reflexivity, dialogicity, practical orientation of teaching and the educational process in the higher education institution. The authors describe cooperation experience of teachers of the Pedagogical Technologies Department of YSPU named after K. D. Ushinsky and comprehensive schools of Yaroslavl, which were platforms for carrying out a practical lesson on the discipline «The theory of education and technology of pedagogical activities» for students of pedagogical university. The purposes, tasks, content and educational and methodical maintenance of such practice-oriented lessons are considered, it is proved their high efficiency from the point of view of future teachers' (specialists) readiness to implement labour functions and actions of the teacher.

Keywords: professional standard, future teacher, professional training, practice-oriented lessons.

Yu. V. Yakovleva

Realization of the Professional Hardening Principle in Future Teacher Training

In the article one of modern tasks of pedagogical education is considered: ensuring development of the student's personal and creative potential, forming of his need in «all life training», with the purpose that the student should become the subject of his professional development – the teacher, successfully and productively interacting with children and their parents in the solution of professional tasks. The author emphasizes importance of respect for the principles of professional training organization providing general requirements to forming and development of the system of general and higher pedagogical education, and also reflecting specificity of teachers' activities, in particular, the principle of professional hardening. The principle assumes inclusion of students in the situations from teachers' professional activity showing its negative manifestations; their overcoming and prevention requiring mastering the certain methods adequate to specific features of the future teacher; forming of professional immunity, emotional stability, reflexive position. Conditions and rules of the professional hardening principle implementation are revealed in future teachers training. The method of its implementation in the educational process is regarded, based on use of the subject oriented technology which is characterized by consecutive passing of the following stages: self-diagnostics (study and assessment of individual and psychological features of the personality by the student); introspection (reflection of results, identification of their reasons); self-determination; goal-setting; stage of implementing development of professionally significant qualities of the future teacher; self-assessment (repeated diagnostics, comparison of results, their analysis); self-affirmation.

Keywords: professional training, a future teacher, a professional hardening principle, a subject oriented technology.

T. V. Makeeva, L. F. Tikhomirova

Social Teachers and Social Workers Training for Health Saving Activity

Authors present relevance of work in the article, describe contradictions connected with questions of social teachers and social workers' readiness for implementation of the function of preserving, strengthening and forming of children's health. Analyzing modern standards of social teachers and social workers' training, the authors note need in forming of this competence of the social sphere specialists. In the article the authors also provide the results of own researches showing insufficient awareness and activity of teachers to health saving and health forming activities, formulate the main directions of specialists training.

Keywords: children's health, social teachers, social workers, competence of the social sphere specialists in the field of protection and strengthening of children's health, standard, preserving, strengthening and forming of health, readiness for health saving and health forming activities, training for implementation of the function of preserving and forming of children's health.

N. Yu. Stoyukhina, V. A. Mazilov

Creation of Hardware Techniques as a Problem of Soviet Psychotechnics

This article tells about a little-known Soviet psychotechnicians' activities related to their active participation in the creation of the technically equipped state.

After Stalin's words «Technology advancements in the period of reconstruction solve everything», the country embarked on the technological revolution. At this stage psychotechnicians were extremely important: they were engaged in professional selection of technically capable working personnel, developed technical methods of propaganda, rationalized professional education and acted as

innovators of production specific areas. The most interesting activity, in our opinion, was when psychotechnicians acted as constructors of psychological systems for experimental studies. The most interesting activity among psychotechnicians were engineering devices for experimental research. By 1933, despite multiple failed attempts to create domestically produced devices, they had to admit that the own manufacturing equipment in the USSR did not work, and the country continued spending foreign currency while purchasing outdated foreign equipment. Annual demand of Soviet institutions in experimental equipment approached was one million rubles, but no one could or would produce it. Baku psychotechnician G. Ya. Smyshlyaev explained the reason of this situation.

Keywords: Soviet psychotechnics in 1920–1930-s, the period of reconstruction, professional selection, professional advice, production rationalization, experimental studies in psychotechnics.

E. V. Karpova, A. V. Yablokova

Cognitive Styles: History and New Problems

The article describes the modern state and the logic of the problem of cognitive styles. Is presented the analysis of peculiarities of development of theoretical ideas about cognitive styles in foreign psychology. Is considered the formation of the concept of «cognitive style» and different approaches to its contents and nature. The main theoretical sources of the stylistic approach to intellectual activities were the theory of psychological differentiation of Witkin G., the theory of cognitive control of J. Klein, R. Gardner, F. Holtzman, etc., the theory of cognitive tempo of J. Kagan, the theory of individual conceptual systems of O. Harvey, D. Hunt, and H. Schroder, personal construct theory of J. Kelly. The peculiarities of cognitive styles development in Russian psychology are described in the article. The methodological basis of the study of human styles are the elements of the activity paradigm of A. N. Leontiev, the concept of integral individuality of V. S. Merlin, the typological approach to the analysis of properties of the nervous system of B. M. Teplov, V. D. Nebylitsyn. Are formulated the basic theoretical issues of the cognitive-style paradigm at the present stage (expansion of the style approach on many areas of psychological research; the problem connected with bipolar treatment styles; the genetic aspect of the problem). The necessity to solve the following question is substantiated in the article: when there are cognitive-style differences in the overall ontogenetic development of the person.

Keywords: cognitive styles, individual differences, field-dependence, field-independence, reflection-impulsivity, cognitive complexity, successful activity, learning success, preschool age, primary school age.

Yu. P. Povarionkov

Psychological Characteristic of Individual Styles of the Professional's Activity

The article discusses theoretical issues of the individual psychological analysis of the professional activity, which is based on the provisions of the sistemogenetic approach. The article shows that there is a large variety of different types and forms of activities of the professional. The author describes the professional and metaprofessional individual styles and ways of the professional's work. The author distinguishes between integral individual styles and ways of professional activities that characterize individual peculiarities of formation and functioning of the professional activity in general, such as vocational choice, adaptation, implementation of the professional career, training and professional activities, etc. The author describes the partial styles, and ways of professional activities that characterize individual peculiarities of formation and functioning of separate components of professional activities, including goal setting, planning, self-control, decision making, correction, etc. The article proposes a classification of individual styles and individual ways of the professional's work that relies on the classification of activities in the field.

Keywords: professional and metaprofessional activity, individuality of the professional, partial and integral individual style of the professional's activities, partial and integral individual ways of the professional's activities.

A. E. Tsymbalyuk

Characteristics of Main Problems of Career Development Psychology

This article is devoted to the key issues considering the psychological content of career. The analysis of Russian and foreign concepts and advanced researches of the main aspects of the study career is done. On the basis of this analysis, is formulated the problem of allocation of the psychological content of the concept of «career», the direction of studying the career concept. It is determined that a number of studies of the psychological understanding of the career content are not based on the conceptual framework, grounds for separation career elements are not clearly presented. It is shown that there is an overlap of concepts «Professional Development» and «Career Development», with their insufficient determined specificity. Here are described particular career problems, studied in Russian and foreign psychology.

Keywords: career, career development, professional development, psychological content of the concept «career».

Yu. P. Povarionkov, E. I. Smirnov

Psychological Characteristic of Inertness and Mechanisms of University Students' Educational and Professional Adaptation

The work explores the psychological mechanisms of inertia, which is the leading pattern of professional formation of the personality. The authors analyzed the peculiarities of learning and professional adaptation of University students and professional adaptation of beginning teachers. The article shows that the adaptation of students and teachers continues at the same time, is subject to the General laws and demonstrates the inertness of professional development. The essence of inertia is that professional development does not begin simultaneously with the emergence of new social situations and is delayed for a certain time. The length of the delay (inertia phase) of professional formation is determined by the amount of time necessary for a person to test effectiveness of the use of old ways of work, to realize necessary changes and to develop new methods of activity, adequate to the new situation of professional development. In the article the authors clarify the mechanisms of vocational training and professional adaptation, which are implemented as the processes of interaction between professional self-regulation professional learning and professional development.

Keywords: professional formation, professional adaptation, inertia of professionalization, professional formation, functioning and self-regulation.

O. Yu. Zotova

Theoretical Overview of Contemporary Concepts of Psychological Security

The author sees security as a psychological phenomenon that makes sense only in the context of human reactions. The article outlines research on psychological security within the scope of organizational psychology, development psychology, environmental psychology and social psychology; some of works have not been covered before. The role of psychological security in the organization is shown with the emphasis on its importance for developing relations of trust, information exchange, transfer of knowledge and practices. It is argued that there is relationship between the need for emotional security realized in infancy and man's behaviour as an adult, which can be observed in many spheres of life. The link between the characteristics of the surrounding world and psychological security is considered. The examples of how insecure or unordered environment can lead to deprivation of such senses as effectiveness, trust and social cohesion are given. In terms of social psychology psychological security is interpreted in the context of perceptions which represent subjective reflections of the reality through perceiving the world around us. To make security personal reality it should be accepted and processed, that is why external events are defined, interpreted and perceived subjectively.

Keywords: psychological security, perceptions, risk, ontological security, danger, environment, organization, safety need.

V. G. Morogin, V. A. Masilov

Value-Need Tachistoscope Diagnostic of Corrupt Behaviour

The modern point of view on the problem of corruption and corrupt criminality is discussed in the article. It is stated, that corruption is considered to be a social phenomenon in governmental and sociological sources, and therefore methods of fighting corruption are of formally bureaucratic nature. Meanwhile, the cause of corruption and corruption criminality is in the subjects. A psychological approach to solving this problem puts the «human factor» in the spotlight.

The article is an attempt to reconstruct psychological preconditions of the emergence modern human type, without resorting to creationist concepts. Data from paleoanthropological researches of the two last decades are used in this article. In terms of methodology, the motivational model of species human heterogeneity is based on the paleopsychological theory of anthropogenesis by B. F. Porshnev and the concept of kindism. Like any other phylogenetic study of the modern man formation, this reconstruction is hypothetical. The proposed model of «corrupt psycho-diagnostics» and «anti-corrupt psycho-prevention» is one of the applied implementations of the theory of the value-need personality sphere. «Corrupt psycho-diagnostics» will enable to identify persons who are prone to corruption, applying for employment of leadership roles within state institutions, business-structures and the media, and among candidates for the parliament of any level. The technology «anti-corrupt psycho-prevention», based on the results of «corrupt psycho-diagnostics», will allow eliminating corruption in state and public institutions.

Keywords: corrupt psycho-diagnostics, anti-corrupt psycho-prevention, value-need personality sphere (VNPS), social substructure of VNPS, family substructure of VNPS, personally meaningful value, corrupt dangerous value, corrupt safe value, simultaneous tachistoscope exposition, successive tachistoscope exposition, public corrupt profile, generic corrupt profile.

E. V. Karpova, I. N. Makarycheva

Interconnection of Reflexivity and Motivation in Learning Activity Determination

The paper presents results, revealing peculiarities and regularities of the influence of reflection on motivational regulation of activity and behaviour. It presents the analysis of the concepts related to motivation, systematized ideas about the unfolding of motivation in the field of personality. It introduces and explains the concept of motivational reflection for the first time ever, which is an important factor

in ensuring the awareness and regulation of self motives, as well as the preservation of the motivational potential for socially efficient behaviour formation in general and learning activities in particular. A number of concepts is formulated. Here is given specific information of the study of the relationship between reflection and motivation on the sample of University students and is presented interpretation of this connection at the level of micro- and macroanalysis. It is established that reflexivity has an effect of two types on motivational regulation of activity. They are general and specific. We also consider the relationship of motivation and life-meaningful orientations and indicators of subjective human assessments of self-efficacy. This interconnection seems to be promising for the development of short and long-term motivational programmes, and use of results in psychological counseling. The results of the conducted research allow to better understanding of the nature of motivation and psychological tools to work with it.

Keywords: motivation, personality, activity, motivational reflection, reflexive determination, reflexivity, motivational field, socially efficient behaviour.

N. E. Solynin, E. P. Lebedeva

Psychological Causes of Anxiety in Adolescence

The article considers the problem of determining the psychological reasons for high levels of anxiety in adolescence. It indicates that the topic is relevant, because individual psychological characteristics of adolescents change in the new social conditions.

Anxiety is understood as individual psychological characteristics of the personality manifested in a tendency to frequent and intense feelings of anxiety for no apparent reason. According to researchers, the main causes of anxiety are features of family education, relationship with peers, low self-esteem, psychasthenic accentuation of character.

As a result of the empirical research using the methods of mathematical statistics the dependence of a high level of anxiety on the level of severity of character certain accentuations and the parental relationship type was determined.

Keywords: anxiety, causes of anxiety, adolescence, self-esteem, parental attitude, character accentuations.

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T. V. Zhukova

Dynamics of Educational and Important Qualities of Students in Pedagogical University

The article presents results of the study of the level of educational and important qualities of 1, 2, 3, 4-year undergraduates. To study the dynamics of educational and important qualities here were used theoretical positions of professional activity systemogenesis (V. D. Shadrikov); conceptual apparatus developed for researching training activities at the stage of schooling (N. V. Nizhegorodtseva). To investigate the level of students' educational and important qualities the methodology of complex diagnostics of students' readiness to study in higher school (CDS) was used (N. V. Nizhegorodtseva, T. V. Zhukova). The specificity of the dynamics of educational and important qualities of students in pedagogical university associated with an increase in the level of development of almost all dedicated educational and important qualities from the first to fourth courses was revealed. Were determined values of individual educational and important qualities in providing the educational activity of students in higher school. It was found that at different training courses in higher school students' most educational and important qualities are characterized by an average degree of severity that indicates the development of intellectual functions throughout the entire period of study in higher school. It was determined that there is reorganization of the psychological structure of educational and important qualities according to the objectives of the educational activities at the university.

Keywords: systemogenesis activities, educational activities, educational and psychological structure of the important qualities of the comprehensive methodology «CDS», educational-important qualities (EIQ), educational and academic activities, teaching and professional activities, restructuring of the psychological structure of educational and important qualities.

L. Yu. Subbotina, M. B. Bondarenko

Correlation of Success and the Self-Esteem Level in the Military Profession

Professional qualification preserving is connected with the personality's features. The person's self-esteem has a special value. Despite multiple researches of self-esteem in psychology, the aspect of its interrelation with professional activity success is not enough presented. The self-esteem is a projection of «Real I» onto «Ideal I» and thus, creates the subject value, importance. It is considered that the adequate level of self-esteem is most effective. In the professional activity the adequate self-esteem is guarantee of optimization and efficiency of professional behaviour. However, there are professions where this statement isn't absolute. In particular, the research of military profession shows that specificity of activities cause efficiency with the raised self-esteem. Military activities differ in dichotomizing requirements: rapid, independent response to the unusual situation and strict subordination to the charter; protection of life and death of the enemy; interests of the family and service, etc. The conflict of viewpoints affects a personal and valuable level. In our research the paradoxical relations come to light in the analysis of communication of self-esteem, efficiency of activities and satisfaction with work. Satisfaction with work is an implementation function of the personality's significant needs and activities efficiency in work. One of such significant requirements is high self-esteem as a person. In this research it is shown that the raised self-esteem can cause dissatisfaction with work in case of its objective efficiency.

Keywords: military profession, self-esteem, work efficiency, personality, satisfaction with profession.

A. A. Kostrigin

Russian Translations of Aristotle's Treatise «On the Soul» (V. A. Snegirev and P. S. Popov)

The author publishes a historical and psychological study of the bibliography of Russian translations of Aristotle's treatise «On the soul». A complete list of translations of Aristotle's works, including the treatise «On the soul» in pre-revolutionary Russia is shown. The methods of this study are a source analysis and comparative analysis. It is for the first time when in the pages of articles on psychology complete information about Russian translation of Aristotle's treatise «On the soul», as well as a comparative analysis of the translation are presented. The author focuses on the personalities of translator-psychologists and philosophers V. A. Snegirev (1842–1889) and P. S. Popov (1892–1964). The comparative analysis of text translations is made in comparison of the terminology of the scientific text, the authors' comment on the significance of the treatise «On the soul». The problem of forgotten names of scientist-translators, their work and contribution to the development of psychological science, the problem of the lack of complete information about the translation of the treatise «On the soul» and its translators in the reference and historical-psychological literature, despite the fact that this work is significant for the development of psychology as a science, are discussed. The relevance of Aristotle's heritage studies to modern historians of psychology and philosophy is emphasized.

Keywords: history of psychology, Aristotle, translation, On the Soul, V. A. Snegirev, P. S. Popov, comparative analysis, bibliography.

A. V. Eriomin

Modern Practices of Secularization of Church Activity in the Context of Russian Cultural Experience

In the article specificity of updating of the civilization discourse of Post-Soviet Russia in the context of church activity secularization are analyzed. Need to study the modern state and church relations and activity of the Russian Orthodox Church by means of transdisciplinary methodology is proved. Use of the concept «transculture» in relation to the Russian culture is offered. The attention is drawn to need in understanding «culture» as «semiosphere of life» (Yu. M. Lotman), and «civilization» as a mechanism of culture implementation, the autoproject of culture at the heart of which there are three components: archetype-sign-image (T. S. Zlotnikova, L. P. Kiyashchenko).

In the work special attention is paid to revitalization in the modern cultural field of civilization paradigms, and also the problem of representation of activity of Church and its attendants in the sphere of mass consciousness.

On the basis of the extensive empirical material civilization paradigms and their influence on church activity laicisation come to light and are characterized: «the Russian symphony», «eschatologism of social life», «religious and social hesychasm», binary opposition «challenge answer».

In the article it is noted that the state and Church bring up to date the civilization project – the project «the Russian world» based on understanding of the uniform code of existence – «the Russian culture».

In the work forms and methods of modern activity of the Russian Orthodox Church, church influence on the sphere of mass consciousness, the process of social pravoslavization in the context of strengthening «the Russian symphony» are interpreted.

Keywords: laicisation, civilization, Church, state, binary opposition, identity, «the Russian symphony».

O. V. Gorokhova

Modes of Marginality in the Context of Popular Culture: Harry Bardin and Yuri Norshtein

This article is an attempt to study a trajectory of life and art of two contemporaries and peers – Russian animation directors Garry Bardin and Yuri Norshtein – in the focus of marginality. The marginality, understood in the culturological discourse as impossibility of some person to fit into conventions of surrounding reality and as some kind of opposition to the existing value system and relations, is brought up to date in the biography of directors at the daily level (the relations with the power, «public loneliness»), at the existential level (co-relation to time context), at the creative level (the choice of a creative method, which is marginal to commercial animation). At the basis of the research there are not only films but also the materials of lectures, publications and interviews over the years.

Keywords: marginality, popular culture, a creative person, animation.

N. A. Didkovskaya

Cultural and Educational Overtones of the Regional Power: Historical Consciousness and Urgent Unconscious

The research of dynamics of provincial culture in the historical retrospective and at the present stage has importance and fruitfulness of the personal initiative of the local government. A criterion of creative activity of the provincial locus demiurges is a condition of education and art, and a special marker is an anthropocultural principle of understanding city (including architectural) environment. Interaction of life-making intensions – constants of provincial life, and the cultural strategies which are for the province case manifestations of creative life, especially if they are presented by the uncommon personality possessing a considerable imperious resource, defines the ontologic status of the Russian province phenomenon.

Keywords: Russian province, cultural strategy, historical consciousness, culture transformation, art culture, UNESCO zone, civic viewpoint.

T. S. Zlotnikova

A. S. Pushkin – a Frontier Figure of the Russian Culture («Pushkin – a Facet»)

The appeal to Pushkin's figure on the eve of the 180 anniversary of his death allows updating his personality and creativity on the basis of development of the problem and metaphor «abyss» in existential, cultural-philosophical and anthropological aspects, taking into account traditions of «the Russian absurdity». Pushkin's existence frontier is considered by us between the childhood and eternity, between life and death. We see Pushkin's loneliness as one of facets of the myth of his life and death. Frontier of the emotional condition generated by stay of the vital «abyss on the edge» is corresponded by Pushkin to plague; in its turn, in Pushkin's works the image of a disease – plague is the image of danger giving ecstasy in «fight». The absurdity is determined as a frontier sphere of Pushkin's otherness in culture of the XX century. Pushkin – «facet» (M. Tsvetaeva), but Pushkin is «emptiness», a niche, a lacuna, which is filled with contradictory ideas of the person, his environment, his texts. In the article it is shown that in Pushkin's emigrant vision near the thought of non-reproducibility of the perfection inherent to the genius, there are attempts «to finish» – not only texts, but the life of the genius and they are at the point of absurdity.

Keywords: A. S. Pushkin, frontier, facet, abyss, absurdity, emptiness, childishness, eternity.

N. V. Kuryumova

Female Subjectivity and Contemporary Dance

The article discusses the concept «female subjectivity», which became a part of the everyday life of the humanities in the XX century. Also – how changing of ideas about the «female subjectivity» was «manifested» in contemporary dance. It puts forward the idea that the emergence and development of contemporary dance is very closely linked to the emancipation of women and their self-consciousness in the XX century and also that, in this regard, contemporary dance becomes a kind of discourse of female subjectivity in the XX century, including the works of such famous female choreographers as A. Duncan, M. Graham, Pina Bausch and others. On the example of creativity of the brightest contemporary choreographers, Ann Van den Broek, it is discussed how she re-presented «female subjectivity» in contemporary dance today and what this similar representation evidences about.

Keywords: female subjectivity, corporeality, hysterical physicality, sex, gender, feminism, performative gender theory, queer theory, non-classical dance, modern dance, contemporary dance, «male gaze», «women's writing».

A. V. Svyatoslavsky

Literary Trope: Is It an Aesthetic and Rhetoric Device or a Principal Tool of Cognition and Communication?

The paper attracts the Humanities and Arts lecturers and students' attention to the mostly wide conception of the literary trope phenomenon as an important tool of cognition and communication basing on the works of le Groupe µ, Roman Jacobson, Yuri Lotman, Nina Arutyunova.

Keywords: rhetoric, poetics, literary trope, metaphor, metonymy, le Groupe µ, Roman Jacobson, Yuri Lotman, Nina Arutyunova.

S. I. Tsimbalova

Problems of Studying The Actor's Theatre in Russia

The article is devoted to problems of history development of the Russian theater of the XIX century: it is traditionally close to drama literature history, meanwhile, the Russian theater of the XIX century – the beginning and together blossoming of the Actor's theater, which had centuries-old history in other theaters of the western type. The logic in change of the art directions in the of Russia considerably doesn't coincide with all-European, at the same time all evolution stages of the actor, immanent to theater, passed in Europe for to twenty four centuries, the Russian theater passed in hundred years. In the article it is proved that the first great actor of St. Petersburg A. S. Yakovlev represented sentimentalism in the beginning of the XIX century and at the same time first, referring to Ancient Greek art, actor's «qualification»: he was a Protagonist of the Russian scene and, at the same time, unlike the Protagonist, the author of the roles. From the same, theoretic-historical point of view the combination of the effective functions of the Protagonist with full-fledged authorship in classicism creativity of E. S. Semionova and, after her, the actors-romantic who created a romantic equivalent of the Renaissance Mask in the XIX century is considered. The article ends with the analysis of realistic actors' work of the middle – the second half of the century and the related unique combination of individual character to full roles of the actor and a role type.

Keywords: actor, role, mask, role, character, authorship, classicism, sentimentalism, romanticism, realism, melodrama, vaudeville.

N. N. Liotina

Axiological Accents of Personal Experience («the Russian Hamlet» Paul I)

The article continues a hamletizm problem research as a special cultural-anthropological and sociocultural phenomenon. Sociocultural experience of Grand Prince Pavel Petrovich, later Emperor Paul I is revealed as one of the most indicative personalistic explication of hamletizm for the Russian culture. Axiological accents of the first experience of implementation of the metaphor «Russian Hamlet» are verified and proved in Paul I's sociocultural activities, life and destiny. The need of frontier Russian Hamlet in points is fixed, which harmonize his inner world, and expressed in the creation of the personal value system, samples and reference points, cosmogonically projected on the outside world, but which did not manage to take roots in sociocultural practice of the era because of the regicide drama.

Keywords: Russian culture, frontier personality, Russian Hamlet, hamletizm, axiological accents, personal experience, Grand Prince Pavel Petrovich, Emperor Paul I.

M. G. Vanyashova

Acquittal of Karamzin: about Sources of the Note «People Keep Silence...» in A. S. Pushkin's Tragedy «Boris Godunov»

The article is devoted to the 250-th anniversary of N. M. Karamzin's birth.

In the center of the article not only a problem of «acquittal « of Karamzin in the face of history, Karamzin whom the Soviet science considered to be a furious monarchist for decades. It is about acquittal of the frontage of our contemporary to fidelity to the historical past in its full volume and depth. Karamzin gives such acquittal, both documentary, and aesthetic with all his activity for the benefit of Russia.

Among sources of the final Pushkin's note «People keep silence» in the tragedy «Boris Godunov» researchers find antique, French, English, German branches and roots, and all of them in total make that multilevelness of meanings, which allows us to comprehend the huge historic-philosophical range of Pushkin in the solution of problems 'the people and the power', 'the tsar and the impostor', 'the poet and history'. When studying works of Karamzin and Pushkin it is necessary to consider all multilevel volume of the most difficult territory of meanings. In the article special attention is given to Old Russian sources of Pushkin's note, chronicles and legends, which were equally interesting for both Karamzin and Pushkin. Being guided by Karamzin's «plan» in his «History of the Russian State», Pushkin didn't imitate Karamzin, but developed his view of history development. Also he found his own answer to the question – who possesses history – tsar or people?

The historian and the Poet «were quite different». However they were pulled together (by 1825–1826) by related views of ways of Russia's development. «History...» by Karamzin is an appeal to forward, gradual movement of society, without aggression, violence, aggressive and other bloody forms, a way from old to new with preservation of the best traditions of former time.

Keywords: Pushkin, Karamzin, tragedy, people keep silence, Avraamy Palitsyn, sacristan Ivan Timofeev.

V. I. Peftiev

At Historical Anthropology Sources in Russia during Changing Times: M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin

The cultural science as an integrative (collective, composite) science for the last several decades became a worthy rival of traditional fields of knowledge (literary criticism, history, philosophy, economy, psychology). The historical anthropology (humanitarian knowledge) separated from the main tree of cultural science thanks to diversification of the methodology and enhancement of analysis means. It incorporated the thesis of existentialism – consciousness as a life form, secondary from prior reality. The triad thought-word-text generated polysemy of the concept and phenomenon «discourse» as a message of the creator to society and the person. Russia is an extraordinary type of civilization with the slowed-down and thorny «answer» to «challenge» (A. Toynbee). The cultural science is obliged a lot to rehabilitation of anthropology (B. Malinovsky, M. Moss, K. Lévi-Strauss, etc.).

In the article the projection of historical anthropology in evolutionary dynamics is declared on the leading works by M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin, but without adjustment of his views under modern concepts. The main achievements of literary criticism according to Saltykov-Shchedrin (from the first biographers – S. N. Krivenko and K. K. Arseniev) and up to the latest publications (I. B. Pavlov) are traced. Various reactions of class society (officials, noblemen, peasants) to changes in society are allocated (before and after reforms of the 60-s years of the XIX century). Relevance of M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin's ideas for descendants forming his literary will (terrestrial «forgotten words») is presented.

Keywords: culturology, historical anthropology, social-cultural types of the Russian society in the 19-th century, M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

F. I. Buslaev about Valuable and Semantic Content of the Old Russian Fine Arts

In the article a new vector in F. I. Buslaev's research activity is considered. In the 60-s years of the 19th century Buslaev was the first in Russia to study sources, bases of national art culture, having chosen as a priority to research «Christian antiquities»: Old Russian iconography, miniature and ornament. Noting art of Byzantium as the primary source of formation of the Russian art traditions, Buslaev emphasized the public nature of religious creativity, its radical difference from the western church art, internal communication between Old Russian Christian literature and Old Russian Christian art. Buslaev was the first in Russia who introduced the idea of superindividuality of Old Russian folk art, dullness of the individual author's beginning both in literature, and in art, about Old Russian culture as the uniform, not dismembered unity – a set of all creative efforts of the people on creating the image of the world in the form of fixing national sociocultural experience in various «cultural texts».

Keywords: religious consciousness, mythological consciousness, monuments of the fine arts, early Christian art, Byzantine art, Ancient Russia art, iconography, miniature, ornament.

G. N. Kocheshkov

N. A. Rozhkov on the Problem of Historical Knowledge

The article analyzes N. A. Rozhkov's opinion on the problem of the verification of the historical knowledge. The scientist gives the classification of the different types of the knowledge: worldly (everyday), religions, scientific and others. Characterizing the scientific knowledge N. A. Rozhkov marks that the final aim of any science is the opening of the law. N. A. Rozhkov asks oneself a question: is the history a science? The answer on this problem is quite clear and evidence – the history is the precise knowledge. Recognizing the objectivity of the historical knowledge, N. A. Rozhkov tries to show its patterns. In his opinion the object of the historical science is a historical process. The scientist compares the role and the meaning of the two social sciences – history and sociology. Being a positivist, Rozhkov by the way tries to show the interconnection of these disciplines. The author gives a special attention to the economical factor in the historical process development. The Soviet historiography considers him to be the representative of economical materialism.

Keywords: positivism, economical materialism, history, sociology, historical process, law, science, historical pattern, objectivity, factors, analysis, comparison.

M. V. Aleksandrova

Private Space in the Russian City of the 19–20-th centuries: Housing Problem and Borders of Personal

The article investigates the urban environment and housing in Russia XIX–XX centuries in aspects of border private and public space. The paper accented two items: reflection of «privacy» of the space by different social groups and the role of state ideology in

the regulation of private space boundaries. Socio-cultural experience in the housing problem and the organization of urban space reveals the specifics of private space perception in the Russian culture in the XIX–XX centuries. On the basis of the daily practices of capital and provincial inhabitants, urban housing types and methods for solving the housing problem in the article is traced the dynamics and transformation of private space boundaries in the Russian and Soviet city. The material of the study is the diaries and memoirs of citizens, legislation and documents revealing the strategies of the government's housing policy in the XIX–XX centuries.

Keywords: border, everyday life, private space, housing, privacy, city, capital, province, communal apartment.

V. P. Fedyuk

The Russian Inhabitant in 1917: from Revolutionary Euphoria to Hatred

In the article changes of the behavioural model of the first Russian inhabitant in 1917 are considered. Euphoria of the days of the revolution conflicted to constantly worsening conditions of everyday life in a short period of time. It pushed to search guilty ones, and that led to universal «witch-hunt». Split in society was insuperable that objectively brought the civil war closer.

Keywords: Russian Revolution, civil war, culture, everyday life, social anomalies.

N. E. Voronina

«Great» and «Minor» Creators in Russian Culture (actresses of the Moscow Art Theatre)

The article reviews the contribution of actresses of the Moscow Art Theatre: Koonen, Knebel, Gollidey. All actresses started their career in this theater. They did not become famous as the great actresses of the Moscow Art Theatre. The Art Theatre experience was the basis for their future activities. Therefore, the research is devoted to only the period of their work in the Art Theatre.

Keywords: actress, the Art Theatre, director, educator, M. Knebel, A. Koonen, S. Gollidey, role, creative way, fate.

E. M. Boldyreva

Les Signe De La Memoire: «Material» Equivalents of Memory in V. Nabokov's Novel «Other Shores»

In the article V. Nabokov's novel «Other shores» in the aspect of autobiographical ornamentality when the opposition between expression and maintenance is taken away, semantic categories turn into discursive ones, and basic formal elements are iconized. The author of the article recognizes that object descriptions in the autobiographical ornamental text (natural objects, objects of chamber life, actions of the autobiographical hero storyteller, acoustic patterns, etc.) begin to correspond to «the order of the narrated history»: repeating, they accumulate in themselves the authoring concept of memory, the ratio of memory and reality, memory and art and finally metaphorically explicate the principles of creation of own autobiographical discourse, are demonstration of autobiographical discursive strategy of the author. In the article are considered optical analogies of memory in V. Nabokov's novel for which optical-visual memorial projections are significant: a magic lamp as a generator of optical events and an equivalent of memory, a ray, a directional flow of light, play of light and shadow, gradual bleed-through (of a pattern, figure, water mark, picture – memory), a model of the shown photo, likening of bleed-through of memories to a setup of the lens, various moments of transition, destruction, intersection of boundary and refracting prisms (ruby optical stigmatas, diamonds, a ring, colour glasses in a bathroom, a pen with a crystal). In the article it is marked that, besides all-modernist visual and optical signs of memory, in Nabokov's text there are not less important logical equivalents of memory (puzzles and solution of chess problems as nonfunctional activities of «a sophisticated wise man»), physical identifications (a parallel of memory work with an alternating current generator, but production of memories – with short circuit effect) and entomological memorial projections (a butterfly of Parnassius mnemosyne as a memory metaphor, the storyteller's description of different principles of butterflies classification as metanarrative swing back, explicating different types of the autobiographical discourse, mimicry as the higher property of art).

Keywords: autobiographical ornamentality, «memory signs», autobiographical discourse, metanarrative swing back, demonstration of the autobiographical discursive strategy, material equivalents of memory.

L. A. Myasnikova

Transformation of the Russians' Values from Soviet to Post-Soviet

The article considers the transformation of the Russians' values in 20th–21st centuries.

The author's idea based on M. Scheler's understanding of a man treats a human being as a meeting and crossing point for «spirit» and «life», integration of the natural and cultural things. «The smell» covers several aspects: it is manifestation of the natural things («a primitive sense of smell») opposite to spirituality; it is also a sociocultural construct, a specific guide to life meaning («trim the sails to the wind»). Distinguishing different nuances of the meaning enables identifying both «the spirit» – «the smell» opposition and their unity.

The transformation of values is revealed through identifying the sociocultural stages of the Russian society. The article shows the replacement of spirituality by aestheticism (the Silver Age of Russian Culture), Soviet ideology of different periods, pragmatic values of the «individualized consumer society». The author demonstrates that the Russians who can sacrifice and even die for their Motherland, who live following the collectivism principles, rejecting their individual needs endeavour to reach a good descent life, the skill to cope with the things in a complex way. Thus, the article is aimed at leading the readers to the idea that both «the smell» and «the spirit», the spirituality and the sensuality are the manifestations of livingness.

The first part of the research paper determines the foundations and the expressions of the Russians' values in terms of relation between the spirituality and the sensuality, the substitution of the spirituality with the ideology.

The second part concentrates on value transformation in the transition period from the Soviet to the post-Soviet one.

Keywords: values, the Russians in 20th–21st centuries, spirit, spirituality, ideology, the sense of smell, smell, value transformation, Soviet people, Soviet culture, post-Soviet values.

S. A. Dobretsova

The Frontier of Art Studies and Aesthetic Education in Activity of P. P. Chistyakov, A. G. Rubinshtein

The article studies the specificity of frontier of the art studies and aesthetic education process. These processes are considered in the system of higher education of different kinds of art (painting and music). The author makes excerpts of conceptions and ideas of teacher-experts: P. P. Chistyakov (1832–1919) in art pedagogy, A. G. Rubinshtein (1829–1984) in musical pedagogy. The choice of conceptions is stipulated for their recognized authority of professional art education in appropriate kinds of art. The important aspect of the analysis is approbation and introduction of their ideas into the educational process of secondary and higher school. Material of study is P. P. Chistyakov's notes, letters, pieces of advice, conversations with pupils and also opinions of outstanding researches of his life and work such as I. P. Ginzburg, N. M. Moleva, A. M. Belyutin. The frontier of art studies and aesthetic education in A. G. Rubinshtein's activity is educed on the basis of the analysis, both memoirs of the composer-teacher, and works of authoritative researchers (L. A. Barenboim).

Keywords: frontier, art studies, aesthetic education, creative person, higher school, art pedagogy, musical pedagogy, P. P. Chistyakov, A. G. Rubinshtein.

T. S. Zlotnikova

Invariability of the Person in the Changing Chronotope

In the article new editions initiated and brought out by the research team under the leadership of permanently inventive in creative search Professor E. Ya. Burlina, devoted to city spaces and their transformations are analyzed, they are editions not simply and not only about cities, but first of all and mainly about people. A surprising and precious quality of Professor Burlina's work on a city problem as anthropomorphous and dynamic space is faithfulness to the subject and faithfulness to people with whom this research is made. Study of the scattering and changing city space is the main objective and tangible result of the new books published under the leadership of E. Ya. Burlina. It is about «a city chronotopia», it is the author's concept, it belongs to E. Ya. To Burlina and her colleagues, it implies synthesis of dynamically existing measurements, naturally, in the existential discourse promoting organic unity in understanding difficult, material and anthropological, city space. We assumed that the author of the project, within which these books are published, E. Ya. Burlina, can be considered the «genius of the place» binding cultural intensions of different place-cities in Russia

Keywords: chronotopia of the city, existential discourse, anthropology, city space, E. Ya. Burlina.

D. S. Kochnev

Sociocultural Aspects of the Environmental Approach in Urban Study

The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the use of the environmental approach to the study of socio-cultural space of a contemporary city. Different interpretations of the concept «environment» (from the natural sciences to the humanities) are analyzed. The author focuses on the ideas of H. Taine about the environment as a spiritual, intellectual, moral, and mental milieu, on the current understanding of the spiritual dimension of human activity (cultural environment), and on the integrated approach of V. L. Glazychev to urban space. The article demonstrates that the environment is not just a static decoration or external surroundings: it is a set of dynamic factors and driving forces of activity, constantly reproducing itself. The author concludes that the important characteristics of the environmental approach are integrity (it integrates considerations of ecological, technological and socio-cultural environment of the city), historicity (it helps to register various forms of determination in different periods of urban development), anthropocentrism (it is focused on human residential environment) and act orientation (it refers to the environment as conditions of vital activity, self-organization, functioning of something). The environmental approach allows us to consider the urban environment as a set of conditions and factors of urban planning, its social and cultural reproduction.

Keywords: environmental approach, living environment, socio-cultural space, modern city, projecting.

A. S. Kuzin

Theatrical Creativity without Policy (from Yaroslavl to Beijing)

In the article the fruitful condition of mutual interest and attention, readiness for understanding and need of patience (the last one is first of all from the director) is presented. Work not just with «foreign» actors in own country, but establishing creative contacts with representatives of another national art culture is analyzed. The work experience in St. Petersburg (the Theater Na Liteionom) and in Beijing (the Theatrical Center of Benmo) is shown for the subsequent comparison. In the article here is presented the process of art- creative and pedagogical work during direction of the performance «Office Romance» (E. Ryazanov, E. Braginsky's play) in China. Is given the characteristic of creative and engineering problems facing the director during the cross-cultural dialogue: discrepancy of the age of actors with the age of characters (actors are much more senior), extremely short deadlines of rehearsals and completion of the creative process just within 3 days, difficulties of interpreters' work. The author considers the high sense of responsibility of the Chinese actors, readiness for creative search, certainly, identity and talent, and also trust to the director as the main condition of success. It is reported that less than a half of the year after the first night of the performance, it was shown in 12 cities of China, and actors are looking forward to working with the director on a classical performance.

Keywords: Russia, China, theater, actor, director, pedagogical work, creative and engineering problems, diligence, success.

O. N. Skibinskaya

The Literary Magazine – Doer Culture of the Russian Province in the beginning of the XXI century

The author explores the practice of Yaroslavl regional literary magazine «Mera» and its role in formation of the cultural process of the Russian province. In the beginning of the XXI-st century this magazine not only reflects the current literary process. Its operation marked emerging Yaroslavl school of literary criticism (E. Ermolin, N. Paikov, T. Kuchina, M. Ponomariova, D. Karpov). There was published a study on well-known and «forgotten» writers. The magazine «Mera» gave the vector of the evolution of the regional literary periodical publications. After the closure of publications, this vector continues its activity in the form of resonant cultural acts.

Keywords: doer culture, literary magazine, magazine «Mera», current literary process, Yaroslavl school of literary criticism, literary regional studies.

A. V. Shikhanov

Frontier of the Cultural Identity of Police Press Services Staff

In the article the culturologically determined problem of police effective PR-activities is considered, the question about what employees work in the police press services is discussed. The concept «identity» is applied to the identity of the press service staff, it is noted that in the culturological discourse identity is conscious acceptance by the individual of those cultural regulations, examples of behaviour and valuable orientations which are accepted in a certain society. Working among police officers, on the one hand, and in the environment of mass media, on the other hand, they shall have frontier cultural identity. The combination and interaction of cultural codes of police and mass media gives a chance to the police press service employee to work effectively.

Keywords: cultural identity, frontier, police, mass media, press service, PR, employee.

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