

T. V. Volosovets

Analysis of Pedagogical Activity as Conditions of Childhood Saving in Preschool Education

The article presents results of the scientific and pedagogical research, within the framework of which the pedagogical concept of childhood saving in preschool education has been developed, a child saving model has been tested, and the conditions for its effective implementation have been determined. One of the conditions is readiness of teachers, the effectiveness of their pedagogical activities. The concept of childhood saving is based on ideas of the self-worth of childhood. Childhood saving is seen as the main vector of the development of preschool education in the context of state policy in the interests of childhood. The article analyzes empirical data – the results of a questionnaire survey of educators working in pre-school educational organizations of combined and compensating types, aimed at studying the risk factors that impede child saving. The methodology for studying pedagogical activity in creating conditions for the preservation of childhood in preschool education is presented: a mathematical and statistical research method is implemented – the Spearman rank correlation coefficient, which makes it possible to identify the relationship between the phenomena being studied, and the method of statistical testing of hypotheses – the Student's t-test, which determines the significance of the identified relationship. The results of the study of the organization of educational conditions for children with disabilities (HIA) and qualifications, experience, and methodological awareness of teachers in work with children of this category have been analyzed and summarized.

Keywords: childhood saving, pedagogical activity, organization of conditions, monitoring of preschool education effectiveness.

M. I. Rozhkov

Practice of Social Education: Main Tendencies of Development

The analysis of practice of social education assumes revealing of a modern paradigm of this process, that is to define a set of values, methods, approaches, social and pedagogical means typical for the modern period of development of the Russian society and national education. The family first of all provides today initial informing on norms of relations in society, forms motivation to use adults' experience. Researches show, that in some of externally successful families, the level of educational influence on the child decreases, owing to change of information sources of knowledge of the world. Social education in modern ideas of scientists and practitioners should be directed to formation of readiness for the independent existential and social choice, to self-development of the pupil. At the same time pedagogical support of self-development is the main criterion function of educational activity focused on development of subjectivity and maintaining the identity.

Keywords: social education, tendencies of social education development, social education in educational organizations.

V. M. Monakhov, S. A. Tikhomirov, T. L. Troshina

Evolution of Pedagogues' Viewpoints in the XIX-XX Centuries on the Prospect of School Education Technologization

The article presents the evolution of the development of technological concepts in pedagogics and education. Here are presented the thoughts of the pedagogues of the XIX–XX centuries and the prospects of their realization in the language and by means of modern educational technologies. Is considered pedagogical design of the educational process as a methodological basis of technologization of school education and different points of view on the modern model of the design activity. Are presented and analyzed the most important results that reveal methodological and didactic potential of V. M. Monakhov's authorial pedagogical technology of designing the educational process as a methodological basis for the formation of a new viewpoint on digital didactics.

Keywords: evolution of the technological concepts in pedagogics and education, beginnings of school education technologization, the first viewpoint about V. M. Monakhov's authorial pedagogical technology, processing sequence table, technological components of digital didactics.

M. R. Miroshkina

Interpretations of the Generation Theory in the Context of Russian Education

Basing on the analysis of the works of sociologists, anthropologists, educators, social psychologists, the classical definition of the generation is considered as the totality of all people born in a period of time (about 20 years) or lived in one historical period at least one phase of life: childhood, youth, or old age, and it meets three criteria: the residence of one historical era with the same key historical events and social trends; they share certain common beliefs and behaviours; experience and features that they share (W. Strauss, N. Hove) and also presents the author's interpretation of the fundamental characteristics of Russian generations, each of which is a contemporary of a fateful historical event that significantly changes either the foundations of the life of the country as a whole or the rules of life in a certain period of time. Are named and given descriptions of Russian generations: the Generation of Winners, the generation of the Cold War, the generation of perestroika, the first non-Soviet generation, the digital generation. Through the prism of the designated generation characteristics of all participants in the educational relations of the second decade of the XXI in Russia –

teachers, students, parents, grandparents – the rationale for the specifics of their educational interactions is given.

Keywords: Generation theory, Generation of Winners, Generation of the Cold War, Generation of Perestroika, the first non-Soviet Generation, the Digital Generation, Integrated interdisciplinary study.

I. A. Ardabatskaya

Integration Processes in Modern School Educational Space

In the article are presented possible directions and means of introducing the integration processes in education aiming at assistance in forming of the person as the subject who is consciously staticizing educational space as space of the choice of the personal option of training. Integration, from positions of the theory of systems, is considered as a condition of coherence of the separate differentiated parts into whole and also – as the process leading to such rapprochement. Great attention is paid to the organization of the integrated educational process and its value for formation of the personality. Theoretical conclusions are illustrated by the description of experience of integration in design of gymnasium educational space.

Keywords: innovations, integration, education, educational space, school-complex.

V. I. Bajtuganov, L. I. Kholina

A Model of Personality Development in Traditions of People's Pedagogics in Network Structures of Variable Education

The article explores the development of the child's personality in a network model of education on the traditions of popular pedagogics. The main attention is paid to the problems of educational environment modeling in the conditions of network interaction as a means of personal development.

Keywords: personal development, network approach, network interaction, ethnocultural modeling.

T. S. Akopova

Municipality as a Subject of Continuous Education Management

The article examines the process of continuous education municipal management at the level of the municipality in solving systemic, innovation, cultural and humanitarian tasks of territory development and the personality. Continuing education municipal management is considered as a process and a system, which is adequate to the current in the region of the model of lifelong learning in unity of institutions and technologies, the development of which is intended to provide solution to the next task – meeting the needs of the region in qualified labour force, and objectives for long term – the growth of the level of cultural development and education of the population living in the region. As education managers, municipalities are integrated and controlled by the public bodies of education management, interacting with them, with each other, with non-profit organizations to create a comprehensive case management system, continuing education, subordinated to the common goal of education and upbringing, professional training for people of all ages in the territory. Problems of continuing education municipal administration starts with the violation of the system principle: when material and financial support has accidental and pointed character (are financed by individual programmes and not the overall process), control subjects interact weakly with each other, the motivational component of the control is not sufficiently developed. Problem solving, according to the author's opinion, in the presence of a state coordination center providing the unity of the system of financing, a scientific approach to the activities of municipalities on continuing education management.

Keywords: mutual understanding, cooperation, integration, unity, communication, social partnership.

M. A. Timoshenko, I. V. Shlyakhturova

Ideas for the Protection of Children's Rights in the History of Pedagogical Science

For many years of the development of human society, a certain experience in the protection of childhood has been accumulated, including a variety of models that have shown their effectiveness in certain historical periods. The article analyzes historical and pedagogical experience and research results in the field of child protection and the rights of minors. Among them there is the creation of communities as united families in England (R. Owen), public schools and houses of salvation in Germany (A. Disterweg, P. Natorp), private charitable institutions of public education and state educational buildings in Russia (I. Betsky), Local systems of socialization of orphans and children left without parental care in the USSR on the basis of education in the team (A. Makarenko), the construction of the microenvironment of intelligent children's life (A. Shatsky), faith in the child and attention to his fate (V. Sukhomlinsky). Ideas important for modeling the system of social and pedagogical protection of the rights of orphans and children left without parental care are singled out.

Keywords: children, orphans, protection of childhood, social and pedagogical system, model, patronage, orphanages, guardianship, socialization.

E. A. Vatskel, N. V. Krasilnikova

The Phenomenon of the Doctor's Professional Pedagogical Position in Russian and Foreign Researches

Results of the content analysis of the Russian and foreign literature devoted to the phenomenon of a professional pedagogical position of the doctor and other experts who are carrying out patients training are presented. On the basis of the studied sources analysis, the conclusion is drawn that the phenomenon of a professional pedagogical position of the doctor is surveyed in foreign researches not directly, and indirectly, at the same time, both in Russian, and in foreign researches there is no steady terminology devoted to the matter. Various aspects concerning the studied phenomenon are covered such as: empathy, ethic and deontological orientation of the person. However abroad it is said about their importance more often not from positions of pedagogics or pedagogical psychology, but in the aspect of clinical work. At the same time, in some of countries the interfaced term is investigated – a professional position of medical personnel concerning training of patients (in the aspect of a professional position and style of activity of the nurse influencing the model of therapeutic training of the patient). Thus, in available literature there is no theoretical definition of the studied phenomenon, nor its specifics, nor structure. Need to research the phenomenon of a professional pedagogical position of the doctor from the point of view of the theory and a technique of professional education was revealed.

Keywords: professional pedagogic position of a doctor, professional medical education, patient education.

D. S. Musina

Civil and Patriotic Education of Pupils in Kyrgyzstan

In the article the relevance of civil and patriotic education of pupils in Kyrgyzstan is considered, the important provisions of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic confirming importance of the specified direction of education are marked. Need of developing the special programme is justified, here are presented objective and subjective processes, economic conversions which aggravated solution of the problem of education of the citizen and patriot of the country. The entity of the concept «civil and patriotic education» is specified, it is emphasized that the modern times demand new pedagogical means of civil and patriotic education from the out-of-school organizations, which are adequate to the modern social and pedagogical realities, on the basis of activity and event approaches. Importance of the active involvement in pupils' social activities development of children's self-government is noted. Taking into account the developed public situation, a request of students and their parents the programme of civil and patriotic education of pupils of Kyrgyzstan, where the purpose and tasks are defined, is offered and also three main directions of education are considered: «family and me», «my Homeland – Kyrgyzstan», «We educate the patriot and the citizen of Kyrgyzstan». The brief characteristic of each section including the contents, forms, approximate actions of children and adults is given. Joint activities of pupils and their parents, interaction with partners, the public and educational organizations are provided when holding civil and patriotic actions for all directions.

Keywords: the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, civil and patriotic education, out-of-school organizations of children additional education, programme.

V. B. Pomelov

School community as an innovation form of organization of pedagogical activities in the history of the Russian education (1918–1925)

Summary: The article outlines the activities of school communities in the RSFSR in the first years of the Soviet power. A study of them is given on the example of the school community, which was headed by A. I. Kondakov. The basic directions of activity of these innovative educational institutions are shown.

Keywords: the people's commissariat of the education of the RSFSR, the Vyatka guberniya, A. I. Kondakov, the Znamenskaya school community, labor and moral education, agricultural labour.

E. N. Laguzova, E. N. Martynova

Features of Observing Younger School Students over the Use of Phraseological Units in the Art Text (on the example of Zakhoder's works)

In the article is emphasized importance of phraseology as a part of linguistics from the point of view of culturological and communicative approaches in studying the native language at elementary school. At the same time the introduction with phraseological units considered by authors as a means of familiarizing with richness of culture and literature and enrichment of the speech of school students should have a system character, as understanding of the phraseological unit meaning by children doesn't happen in one stage, being complemented and going deep in process of acquisition of knowledge, social, moral and emotional experience. In spite of the fact that phraseological units enter the child's life quite early through works of art by children's writers, the daily speech, their studying by younger school students has a spontaneous and incidental character, and theoretical provisions of phraseology are not present-

ed at all in the Russian language discipline in elementary school. Observation over the use of phraseological units in works by children's writers can become one of ways of phraseological work in elementary classes allowing to solve different educational and educational problems at the level available to this age category. In the article linguistic and methodical features of observation over the use of phraseological units in works by B. Zakhoder are revealed. Such work on phraseological units, according to authors, will help intelligent perception of the art text by pupils, will promote quantitative and high-quality understanding of phraseological units by them.

Keywords: functioning of phraseological units in children's literature, phraseological work at elementary school.

S. G. Makeeva, A. M. Guseva

Introduction to the Church Slavonic Language When Studying Orthodox Culture Bases

In the article the problem of a possible message to younger school students of fact-finding data on the Church Slavonic language. In the statement of this opportunity a reference is given to the tradition of including the Church Slavonic reading into the initial course of native literature, existing since the time of K. D. Ushinsky. Support of this tradition in modern secular school is caused by introduction of a training course on study of Orthodox culture bases into school education. As in didactic materials of the textbook there is information presented in the Church Slavonic language, its perception becomes a necessity. In this regard there is a question on methodical approaches to acquaint younger school students with the Church Slavonic language – at least at the elementary level of the Church Slavonic reading and writing in the sense of initial knowledge and abilities in reading. The existing methodical difficulties, firstly, are caused by features of social and cultural distribution of pupils that results in inefficiency of such factors of development of the Church Slavonic reading and writing as the corresponding speech environment and book environment. Secondly, it is necessary to use the culturological approach to religious and cultural education and spiritual and moral upbringing of students. A methodical position of the author is based on structuring of the primary education content on the basis of the historical and study of students' native land principle, and its implementation assumes integration of training materials of such school courses as Russian, literary reading, Orthodox culture bases. Certain methodical recommendations on implementation of this work are provided.

Keywords: study of Orthodox culture bases, Church Slavonic language, a way of training the Church Slavonic reading and writing, primary philological education, spiritual and moral upbringing, younger school student.

G. Yu. Filippovsky

New in Scientific and Methodical Approaches to Study Monomakh's «Lectio» in Higher Education Institution and School

The article is devoted to new aspects of higher school and school interpretation of Monomakh's «Lectio», an outstanding artifact of the Russian literature of the epoch of its emergence and initial development in the end of the XI – the beginning of the 12th century. Its genre is put in the forefront and characterised as «messages to the nation» with its Christian and moral leading motives. The author, Prince Vladimir Monomakh, in «Lectio» followed experience of the European royal messages, in particular «Cnut's letter to the people of England» in the 11-th century, he learnt about it from his wife, Gita – who is a daughter of the last king of Anglo-Saxons Harald who died in the battle of Hastings in 1066. New scientific and methodical approaches to study the text of Vladimir Monomakh in higher education institution and school make more adequate abilities for its understanding as an artifact of medieval European literature.

Keywords: Monomakh's «lectio», genre nature, genre characteristic, «messages to the nation», addressing to contemporaries and descendants, genre and style target orientation, Christian and moral credo of the author.

N. V. Lukyanchikova, N. F. Baburina

The Integrated Lesson as a Means of Forming the Reader's Competence in Comprehensive School

The article is devoted to the problem of formation of the reader's competence by means of carrying out the integrated lessons of literature and history in comprehensive school. Authors offer the scenario of the lesson devoted to historical events of the second half of the 18th century, presented in A. S. Pushkin's work «The Captain's Daughter».

Keywords: perception of the work of art, types of comments, semantic reading, intersubject communications of literature and history, historical comment of the work of art.

O. V. Simonova

The Problem of «Turned Forms» and Their Use in Mathematics Training

A weak link of modern school mathematical education is its monologicality and aspiration to impose to pupils aiming at almost literal reproduction of texts in textbooks and samples of the solution of standard sums. But the mathematics as a culture facet, is rich

that it contains and has creativity potential in their forms. One of sprouts of such potential are meanings imprinted in, apparently, obviously stiffened forms and pupils' ability to their various transformations, and that can make for them mathematics the original carrier of Live Knowledge. The goal of mathematical education, therefore, is to reveal these sprouts for pupils and, whenever possible, to develop their abilities to recover these, apparently, «turned» forms. It is only necessary to train school students and students to this activity.

Keywords: generation of forms, the turned form, structure, productive model, knowledge mechanisms, desobjectivation, change of priorities.

T. N. Matytsina, N. L. Margolina, K. E. Shiryayev

On The Question Of The Relation Of The General And Special At The Training Of Mathematics: Diophantov Equations

This work is devoted to the analysis of the correlation in the educational activity of special and general disciplines. The pros and cons of teaching special courses at different levels of education are considered. On the example of Diophantine equations, the thesis is confirmed that it is appropriate to include in the school course of mathematics those special disciplines that not only broaden the outlook of the student, but also contribute to the development of logical thinking and scientific intuition. The article gives a classification of Diophantine equations useful to schoolchildren, and gives examples of their solutions by various methods.

Keywords: educational standard, integration links, intuition, Diophantine equations, descent method.

A. S. Zhurina, M. N. Averina

Contextual Training in the System of Training of English Teachers

The article deals with the structure of the content of teaching a foreign language from the perspective of the concept of contextual education. The goal of contextual education is to create a holistic professional activity of the future specialist. The main idea of contextual education is to acquire theoretical knowledge and apply it in practice. It is necessary to model professional activity gradually and consistently in the various forms of student learning activities. The main aspect of contextual learning is the ability of students to perform professional functions and tasks competently. The didactic conditions of goal setting in contextual teaching motivate the student to cognitive activity, accordingly, the learning process itself acquires a personal meaning, and the information turns into personal knowledge of the student. The content of contextual training is sorted out from two sources: the didactically transformed content of the sciences and the content of the acquired professional activity, represented in the form of the system of the professional pragmalinguistic competence.

Keywords: contextual education, traditional approach, simulated technologies, context, learning activity, professional activity, information, knowledge.

V. M. Monakhov, A. P. Silchenko, S. A. Tikhomirov

Genesis and Function of Professional Pedagogical Activity in Terms of IEE

The article presents a toolkit for a teacher, who is able to take care of most of the problems associated with purposeful formation of «subjectivized» pedagogical knowledge of modern teacher through its involvement in purposeful system-active assimilation of the functional of a teacher-designer, teacher-engineer, teacher-implementer of the project of the educational process, teacher-analyst and teacher-researcher. For productive individual subjectivizing by the teacher the following measures are listed: strengthening the role of the author's pedagogical technology, system-active enrichment of modern didactic toolkit of a teacher by results of integration of pedagogical and information technologies and results of convergence of the author's educational technologies and didactics, methodical strengthening of the system-active approach in the structure and in content of teacher education. The matrix of the initial model of subjectivizing of teachers' pedagogical knowledge, as well as the author's vision of the functioning of the IEE based on the interaction of the didactic blocks (design, implementation, analytical, research units) with distributed content using the didactic tools of a teacher is presented. The information received from each of the four blocks promotes filling the mentioned above matrix of subjectivizing of pedagogical knowledge of working teachers, system-actively and continuously preparing him for the most modern educational activity in the school.

Keywords: IEE, pedagogical knowledge, subjective pedagogical knowledge of a teacher, teacher-designer, teacher-engineer, teacher-analyst, teacher-researcher, teacher-implementer, didactic toolkit, educational technology, a logical structure of the educational process.

S. N. Dvoryatkina, V. S. Evteev

Features of Mathematics Training Technology Based on the Dialogue of Cultures in the System of Specialized Humanities Education

In the article the following methodical questions are updated: how to motivate humanists to study Mathematics at school; how to train them in composite, multistage abstract mathematical constructs at restricted amount of time; how to adapt the composite mathematical knowledge to the content of school education? The solution of the matters is seen by the authors in technological support of the educational cognitive activity based on stage-by-stage disclosure of the composite essence of some generalized construct of scientific knowledge to research «a problem zone» of school mathematics in the conditions of the dialogue of mathematical and humanitarian cultures. The authors considered the problem of disclosure of the nature and the content of the concept «probability» as an example of the research of «a problem zone» The experience of introducing this technology into the educational process allowed revealing various synergetic effects: motivational, intellectual, social.

Keywords: training in Mathematics, humanitarian classes, integration, probability, synergetic effects.

V. N. Shunto

Imitating Training Environment to Study Digital Device Control Methods

Modern technologies of education are based, as a rule, on information and communication technologies. However in most cases they assume, first of all, to use information resources of the Internet in class. At the same time, communication opportunities of network can be effectively used to make imitating training programmes which are focused on training as a part of group, giving a teacher the opportunity of constant control on students' work in workplaces and to carry out the analysis of the results received by them during the experiment.

In the article is presented the author's experience in development and use of the imitating training «Control Methods of Digital Systems Functioning» programme made on the basis of network technologies.

Keywords: technology of training, network technologies, imitating training environment, digital system control methods.

N. N. Kasatkina

Investigating the Readiness of University Students to Mobile Learning

When implementing mobile learning in the educational process, it is important to have information about students' technical equipment, competence, and psychological readiness. The article compares the results of surveys conducted in Russian universities in the period from 2011 to 2016. A generalized scheme of the questionnaire is also offered, which makes it possible to identify students' readiness for mobile learning. Technical readiness of students, competence in using mobile devices, students' willingness to use mobile technologies in education, past experience in the usage of mobile devices are considered to be the key factors of the analysis. The author summarizes the results of the questionnaire conducted with the first and second year students of Yaroslavl State University (the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Philology and Communication, as well as computer science and IT). The questionnaire reveals students' readiness for mobile learning.

It is concluded that university students have sufficient technical equipment and psychological readiness to use mobile devices in their educational process.

Keywords: mobile learning, organization of mobile learning, mobile competence, readiness for mobile learning.

Chernyavskaya A. P. Main Directions of Modernization in Training of Graduate Students in Higher Education Institution

In the article it has been analyzed the experience of teaching students of the Faculty of social management of YSPU named after K. D. Ushinsky during the approbation of the Federal Programme of pedagogical education modernization. The education programme in the profile «Teacher-researcher (Methodist)» was developed by a team of teachers of Moscow City Pedagogical University and was tested in YSPU in the framework of the network agreement. In this article is emphasized the analysis of the basic ideas underlying the modernization of pedagogical education (the continuity of learning outcomes at all levels, action-oriented training, modular programmes, etc.), as well as content of the particular educational programme and proposed approaches to its implementation.

Keywords: training, masters programme, pedagogical education modernization, learning content, educational programme.

O. S. Egorova

Teaching a foreign language in the aspect of communicative syntax

The article considers the questions of the methodology of teaching foreign languages in the university in the aspect of communicative syntax, which is one of the promising areas of modern linguistics, the main principles of the latter being fruitful in solving many issues in various fields of humanitarian knowledge. It is emphasized that communicative (actual) division is one of the most important aspects that determines not only the main content, but also the formal construction of any sentence. Therefore, the knowledge of the rules of sentence construction in accordance with its communicative perspective, and in particular the ways of expressing its theme-rheme structure, is one of the necessary conditions to correctly recognize the theme-rheme composition of the expression, in other words, to adequately understand its main content. On the other hand, mastering the technique of topic analysis is necessary to make the right choice of language tools that most accurately convey the communicative intention of the speaker (writer). Thus, actively mastering the ways of expressing actual division highlighting the main part of the utterance, its communicative center, that is, rheme, acquires important practical significance in study foreign languages. The article presents technologies of teaching the ways to construct communicatively unambiguous statements, the methods applied in the practice of teaching a foreign (French) language in the university.

Keywords: communicative syntax, communicative (actual) division of the sentence, means of expression of the theme-rheme structure of the utterance, technology of teaching methods of constructing a communicatively unambiguous statement.

I. S. Sinitsyn

Development of Geography Future Teachers' Statistical Competences in the Process of Research Activities

Modern educational realities, provided by modernization process in the national system of education, testify to the need to prepare methodologically competent and competent teachers who are able to apply a variety of research methods in their work. Training of Geography future teachers in the modern world should be aimed at mastering the complex statistical methods to evaluate and interpret a variety of information properly. Statistical methods serve as an integral component of professional activity of the future teacher of Geography. In this regard, one of the educational results of training of Geography future teachers is formation of statistical competencies that should be considered as the readiness of Geography future teachers to use statistical techniques as a characteristic of the teacher's personality, determined by the level of professionalism, and motivation of self-realization in the organization of activities using statistical methods. In the structure of statistical competencies it is common to distinguish cognitive activity and motivational components. In turn, learning about statistical methods and ways of working on their application is not possible without inclusion of future teachers in research activity that should penetrate the entire period of study at the University.

Keywords: professional training, Geography future teacher, statistical competence, research activities, projects.

V. E. Zhabakov, A. M. Kuzmin

Quality Management of Physical Culture Specialists Training in Conditions of Transdisciplinary Educational Environment

The article discusses the content and meaning of quality management of physical culture specialists training, which includes the introduction in practice of work of the Department Timfx South Ural state humanitarian pedagogical University and working practices of the Department of physical culture, Uralgufk common transdisciplinary ideas, constructing of the pedagogical process on the basis of the latest importance of learning actions, the merging of disciplines based on a common set of competencies. Creation of transdisciplinary educational environment of the University is seen as crucial not only to improve the quality of education, development of competences in the learning process, but also as a means of stimulating a physical culture specialist's desire for self-improvement and self-realization.

Keywords: transdisciplinary educational environment of the University, quality management training in higher education, specialist of physical culture.

V. V. Vonog, T. V. Zhavner, L. V. Yarotskaya

Experience of Training Students of Engineering Higher Education Institution for the International Examinations

The work considers the experience of teachers of the Department of foreign languages for engineering in the project of teaching English to the students of engineering specialities and their preparation for passing the international exam (FCE) in the framework of the programme to improve the competitiveness of the university in relation to leading foreign educational and research organizations on the example of the Siberian Federal University. The relevance of the study is explained by the internationalization of higher education which dictates the need for the qualified engineers with the knowledge of English in the labour market. In this regard, the in-

roduction of new methods and techniques that can accelerate and facilitate the learning process in this area on the basis of a communicative approach has become an integral part for the successful development of professional communicative competence among bachelor or speciality students.

Keywords: communicative approach, competence, an international exam, motivation, Cambridge syndicate, Russian academic excellence programme.

A. L. Blokhin

The Role of Practical Training in Human Capital Formation

This article describes a research to determine the role of practical training in the process of human capital formation. It discusses conditions of organization and realisation of practical training as an integral part of higher education programmes and forms of the educational process for students of the third course of the University. It examines students' business traits in comparison with the formed competencies. It examines the role of the supervisor as a specialist serving as a basis of human capital.

The main idea of the author is the claim that during the practical training the student should be prepared to deal with future professional tasks, to design a further educational path and career growth. During practical training, under the guidance of a teacher, the foundations of human capital needed for further development of the future expert are formed, so the adaptation of the individual to society depends on its content and quality.

Keywords: higher education, human capital, practical training, head of practice, professional skills.

N. G. Lebedeva

Studying of the Level of Research Competence of the Teachers Working with Gifted Children

This article presents the results of theoretical and practical analysis of the essence of research competence of a teacher working with talented children and young people, from the position of a systemic, knowledgeable, procedural, functional-activity, competence approach. The author reveals the structure of the research competence of a teacher working with talented children and young people, describes its motivational-value, cognitive, behavioural components, as well as its personal component; the definition of the research competence of a teacher working with talented children and young people is proposed. Also in the article there are the results of the analysis of the level of development of teachers' research competence conducted with the help of a specially developed competence test containing case studies for testing skills and abilities in providing scientific, methodological and consulting support to the process and results of research activities of talented children and youth; skills and abilities of searching and attracting resources for research activities of talented children and youth; skills and abilities to create and operate children's and youth research laboratories; skills and abilities to register documents for participation of talented children and youth in competitions of Russian and international scientific funds. The author offers technologies for forming the research competence of a teacher working with talented children and young people.

Keywords: giftedness; a gifted child; study; research activity of the teacher; research competence of the teacher; research competence of a teacher working with talented children and young people; technology formation of the research competence of a teacher working with talented children and young people.

I. V. Wagner

Approaches to Designing Content of Teachers Additional Education in Accordance with the Requirements of the Professional Standard «Specialist in the Field of Education»

The scientific collective of the Institute of Childhood, Family and Upbringing of the Russian Academy of Education (Volosovets T. V., Wagner I. V., Rozhkov M. I., Miroshkina M. R., Frishman I. I., Yevladova E. B., Guryanova M. P.) was a developer of the professional standard «Specialist in the field of education», approved by the order of the Ministry of Labour of Russia on January 10, 2017. The article shows that the urgency of developing a professional standard is determined by the priorities of the Strategy for the Development of Education in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025, capacity building education. The approaches to the formation of the content of the professional standard, the description of the labour functions of specialists whose positions are included in the trade standard are outlined. The main vector of updating the content of teacher training in the field of education is characterized: the formation of democratic values, preparation for the design of the space for self-realization and self-determination of students; teaching teachers of pedagogical support technologies and accompanying students in the implementation of social initiatives. The actual tasks of training teachers for educational activities are conditioned by the requirements of the professional standard for labour functions, knowledge, skills and skills of specialists in the field of upbringing. On the basis of the requirements of the professional standard, the content of the additional education was designed, a description of the programme modules proposed by the author, aimed at training teachers for the implementation of the educational component of GSES GE.

Keywords: education, professional standard, training, additional education.

D. V. Muchkaeva

Ethnocultural Education in Cooperation of Family and Children's Additional Education Institutions

The problem of interaction with the family in the system of additional education for children is being updated. Achievement of the stated goals of ensuring continuity in the education of preschool children in the family and the establishment of additional education for children is called upon to contribute to the ethno-pedagogical approach realized in the course of the study. Ethnopedagogy of the whole educational process is considered as strengthening of its ethno-pedagogical component. An ethnopedagogical model of the upbringing of children in the interaction of the institution of additional education for children with the family is developed, and some results of experimental work on its implementation are presented on the example of the Republic of Kalmykia. Approbation of the developed ethno-pedagogical model of the upbringing of children in the interaction between the children's additional education institution and the family was carried out on the basis of the Elista Palace of Children's Creativity of the Republic of Kalmykia. The role of games and holidays in the system of ethnocultural education, the forms of involving parents in joint activities with teachers and children, are active in preparing and holding a collective case. Were conducted surveys of parents of children attending the Early Development and Pre-school Preparation Studio of the Elista Palace of Children's Creativity, and they reveal the parents' vision of the national identity of upbringing and the results of family interaction and the establishment of additional education during the implementation of the ethno-pedagogical model.

Keywords: pedagogy, model, ethnic and cultural traditions, education, socialization, further education, continuity.

Liu Min Chin Zhyldyz

Preparation of the Additional Education Teacher for Implementing Organizational Functions

The article reveals the possibilities of implementing the functions of the organizer of additional education, improvement corresponding to the new realities. In conditions when the socioeconomic transformations taking place in our society make it necessary to update the education system, the idea of the professional activity of one of the main subjects of the process of organizing additional school supplementary education for children and teachers, varies from the level of organizational abilities and to a great extent development of the child's personality depends on them.

The study of the problem of formation of teachers' organizational functions, as well as the role of children's additional education institutions in this process, has revealed that there is a problem and shortage of competent specialists – teachers with full organizational qualities. All this testified to the insufficient level of organization of the teaching functions of the teachers – adult education specialists, and this created difficulties in the performance of their professional duties under their activities.

The importance of raising the competence and improving the work of teachers became evident, on whom the society assign the function of forming leadership qualities among young people.

Keywords: organizational function, additional education, leadership skills, Kyrgyzstan.

G. S. Prygin

Crisis of Psychology as a Composite Part of the Cultural Crisis of Science

In the article on the example of the category of consciousness here is considered a crisis of psychology as a part of Western culture and Western civilization. It is shown that these or other concepts of consciousness, being a product of culture, do not necessarily have to be accepted by the corresponding civilization. Only such concepts are accepted that have pragmatic (utilitarian) value and do not pose a threat to the existence or development of civilization itself. This is due to the fact that initially any science manifests itself as a spiritual aspiration to cognition, as an act of culture, but it is civilization that then destroys science, orienting it toward pragmatism and turning its discoveries into utilitarian products. The status quo of science in general and psychology in particular is due, inter alia, to the fact that modern knowledge is deprived of an integral worldview and is valued only by its technical suitability. It is argued that overcoming the crisis of psychology is possible, in case of revising of its methodological foundations, and mainly, with a radical change in its basic paradigm and subject. New psychological categories and tasks arising from the change of the basic paradigm setting are proposed for discussion. At the end of the article, a new concept is introduced, «General Metapsychology».

Keywords: culture, civilization, the crisis of science, consciousness, subjective reality, the subject of psychology, General Metapsychology.

Yu. P. Povarionkov, Yu. N. Slepko

Systemogenetic Approach to the Analysis of the Psychological Structure of Educational Activity

The article discusses the problem of the lack of a unified theory of educational activity, which is relevant to modern pedagogical psychology. As the indicators characterizing the problematic nature of this issue, the authors emphasize the lack of unified ideas about the structure of educational activity, its development as a continuous process, factors that ensure its success, etc. The authors

see the solution of this problem in the use of the systemogenetic theory of the activity of V. D. Shadrikov. Methodology of systemogenesis, based on the achievements of the system approach, the theory of functional systems. P. K. Anokhin, the theory of activity in national psychology, allows us to present educational activity as a psychological system which structure is formed by functional blocks of motives for activities, goals, programme, information basis, decision-making and educational and important qualities. The principle position of the theory of systemogenesis is the variety of plans for activity organization: structural, functional, genetic. At the same time, the authors distinguish modern studies of the theory of activity where a metasystem principle is realized within the metasystem approach, supplementing the traditional systemogenesis with the metasystem and integrative plans for organizing and analyzing activities.

Keywords: educational activity, system-genetic approach, psychological activity system, gnoseological plans of activity analysis

V. N. Belkina, A. A. Kriuleva

Professional Consciousness as a Psychological and Pedagogical Category

The article is devoted to the comparative analysis of theoretical approaches to understand two significant categories in psychological and pedagogical researches: the category of consciousness and the category of professional consciousness, their essence and structure are widely discussed in foreign science and the science of our country. The relevance of the problem is connected with broader scope of scientific researches. In particular, authors are interested in questions of formation and development of future professionals. Pedagogical support of these processes demands deep reflection of content of all components of professional consciousness from students and practitioners. In the article the analysis of contents and structure of consciousness and professional consciousness from positions of a number of Russian and foreign scientists is given. That acts as a basis of own research of the phenomenon of professional consciousness of the preschool teacher: specifics of contents, structure, development mechanisms, entities of his pedagogical support.

Keywords: consciousness, professional consciousness, pedagogical support, component structure of category of professional consciousness.

Yu. P. Povarionkov

Structural-Level Approach to Periodization of the Personality's Professional Formation

The article analyzes different types of division into periods of the professional and career development of the individual, including ontogenetic, professional genetic, and mixed. The author shows their strengths and weaknesses when solving theoretical and practical professional tasks. The author notes that the most promising direction is the development of division into periods, which takes into account the structural-level nature of professionalization. The article discusses one of the variants of such division into periods. It consists of subdivision into periods of labour way, professional ways and solutions of professional problems. This article describes the formal and substantive basis for quantification of subdivision into periods. The author observes their hierarchical and heterarchical relationship. The author shows that structural-level solution provides improved division into periods of the various tasks of professional support at different stages of its development

Keywords: division into periods, professional development, formal and substantive grounds of division into periods, structural-level approach, professional way, labour way.

Yu. P. Povarionkov

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Keywords: division into periods, professional development, formal and substantive grounds of division into periods, structural-level approach, professional way, labour way.

E. V. Karpova

Accentuations of Character in the Structure of Motivational Sphere of the Student's Personality

A substantiated new methodological approach is proved to the study of the motivational sphere of the personality in educational activity, based on the metasystemic principle. Based on this principle are identified and explained new features of the structural organization of the motivational sphere of the personality in educational activity. Is empirically substantiated the existence of relationship between the character's accentuations and basic motivational subsystems. Is carried out the interpretation of the established regularities, that extends existing views on the structure and content of educational activity motivation. There are also some materials that reveal some important patterns of the relationship of antimotivation of learning activity and character accentuations of pupils. Is revealed the influence of character accentuations on the degree of antimotivation. In the empirical study 268 subjects of 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 classes were involved. Based on this, there is a new scientific result, consisting in the fact that the character accentuations have a complex determining influence on motivation of educational activity, because it has an impact on its both main components: positive (actually the motives of educational activity) and negative (antimotivation). The obtained results have practical importance, because they imply the possibility of their use to implement the individual approach in education.

Keywords: motive; motivation of learning activity; motivational subsystems; character accentuations of the personality, antimotivation

A. A. Karpov, B. M. Asoev

Creativity as a Factor of Organization of Metacognitive Personal Traits in Learning Activity

The article discusses the psychological characteristics of creativity as a general ability in the context of its relationship with the basic parameters of the personality's metacognitive sphere. This relationship is comprehensively disclosed in the context of learning activity. Its study was organized on the principle of duplication of research, used in order to obtain the most accurate results. This principle was developed by us earlier. Is described the most important research background, one of which is the proof of the dependence of the level of the other two general abilities of the personality (intelligence and learning ability) and the degree of the structural organization of metacognitive personality traits in the context of the implementation of various types of professional activities. Are formulated ideas about creativity as an important factor of the structural organization of the personality's metacognitive traits in learning activity. Are identified the specific characteristics of the relationship between the level of creativity and the values of indices of structural organization of metacognitive traits. Are determined the conditions under which creativity can be considered as one of the most important factors in the metacognitive regulation of learning activity. First and foremost, metacognitive regulation has specific peculiarities in relation to the investigated type of activity.

Keywords: creativity, metacognitive processes, metacognitive traits, general abilities, metacognitive sphere of the personality, learning activity, structural organization, indices of structural organization.

A. E. Tsymbalyuk, E. Yu. Mishuchkova, S. S. Sidorova

Psychological Structure of Educational and Professional Adaptation of Pedagogical University Students

This article is devoted to the peculiarities of the process of adaptation for first-year students and to the difficulties that they face in this process. This article presents the results of a theoretical and empirical study of various types of first-year students' adaptation to the conditions of study at university. The peculiarity of this study is a complex approach to the study of adaptation. In the analyzed results, four types of adaptation are presented: socio-psychological, psychophysiological, educational, activity, organizational. The tendencies of adapting to the end of the academic year are revealed, the main problems are outlined and the necessity of carrying out activities aimed at successful management of the adaptation process in higher school students is justified, and also the acceleration of this process. The article will be of interest to psychologists, university professors, curators of groups within the organization of the process of managing adaptation among students. This work is also of research interest, as it examines the trends in the adaptation process.

Keywords: adaptation, adaptation of pedagogical higher school students, psychophysiological adaptation, educational-activity adaptation, social-psychological adaptation, organizational adaptation.

A. E. Simanovsky, S. N. Voronina

Research of Features in Sensomotor Function Development of Children with Health Limitations

In the article is considered the possibility to reveal features of development of the sensomotor function in children with disorders of the musculoskeletal system (cerebral palsy) and children with a hearing disorder, thanks to the special exercise machine with a straight line and the inverted control system. The exercise machine represents the machine wheelchair which, in case of direct control

turns of a wheel correspond to turn of wheels, and in case of the inverted management, the turn of a wheel is opposite to turn of wheels: at turn of a wheel to the right, wheels turn on the left and vice versa. The research was conducted on three groups of the senior preschool children: with normal development, with a cerebral palsy and a hearing disorder. The procedure assumed that each examinee will do several exercises with the machine wheelchair on condition of direct control (1 series) and the inverted management (the 2nd series). Results have shown that unlike normal peers, children with a cerebral palsy had problems both at direct control of the machine, and at inverted one. They could not be reconstructed quickly, worked slowly and with a large number of mistakes. Nevertheless, they understood the given task and tried to do it, and were upset at failures. Children with a hearing disorder performed tasks with habitual coordination of movements better and almost did not differ at the same time from the normally developing peers. However, in case of the inverted control of the machine, they have shown very low results. Basing on this the conclusion is drawn that the low level of formation of topological and metric representations can become a serious brake for further sensomotor and cognitive development of the child.

Keywords: features of sensomotor function development; children with a cerebral palsy; children with a hearing disorder, forming experiment.

L. V. Tikhonova, K. S. Lebedeva

Research of Mental Development of Primary School Children with Severe and Multiple Developmental Disorders in Terms of Their Special Learning Needs

The paper presents the results of the research on mental development of primary school children with severe and multiple developmental disorders. The specific features, found in this study, allowed us to define special learning needs of this group of school children, such as specific learning difficulties and limitations.

The defined learning needs were comparatively analyzed with the needs described in the adapted curriculum for students with moderate, severe and deep mental retardation (intellectual disorders), severe multiple developmental disorders (variant 2).

Keywords: children with developmental disorders, special learning needs, adapted curriculum, individual development programme, students with severe and multiple developmental disorders.

N. N. Posysoev

The Parental Position as a System of Relationships

The article deals with the analysis of the parental position as a system of vitally important relationships which is a part of relationships system within the personality. Authors reveal specific features of the parental position, shaped by co-existence with the child with health limitations. Often, parents broadcast a child introjected by them that is not the result of personal experience. The parental position defines a system of communications both inside the family and with outside world, mechanisms of decision making, connected with organizing child's daily activities as well as overall emotional background when facing difficult life situations.

The authors define and describe key elements of the parental position: attitude towards self, attitude towards a child, attitude towards external assistance, attitude towards future and attitude towards the handicap. Influence of the parental position during establishing contact with the family in the situation if psychological counselling is presented in the article. A content analysis of the destructive parental position in the contact with psychologist is presented. The article also talks about ways of influencing the parental position aimed at shifting it to be more adequate, realistic and constructive, ways of psychological correction for the parents of the child with health limitations.

Keywords: parental position, child with health limitations, psychological and pedagogical assistance to the family, relationships system, counselling, psychological correction.

A. V. Azov

About Current Trends in the Field of Social Philosophy

Among new dissertations on social philosophy two texts have drawn my attention: A. S. Mikhalevskaya. Myth and science: interaction problems in modern society (2015) and I. V. Polsky. Radical criticism of a civilization: philosophical bases and sociocultural contexts (2016).

The pseudo-scientific mythology, as A. S. Mikhalevskaya considers, should play the integrating role, remove a gap between the myth and science in popular consciousness and complete, fill a world picture to whole. The leading role in removing borders between science and extrascientific knowledge belongs to the mass media duplicating pseudoscientific and parascientific views. Revealing the multilevel nature of interaction of the myth and science in modern society, the respondent avoids adjudgement of pseudo-scientific mythology, and insists on ambiguity of its estimates.

The anti-civilization ideas as I. V. Polsky considers, weren't casual episodes of historical development, but were the outlook constant, under certain circumstances being on a surface. The respondent has outlined the problem field of radical criticism of the civilization; it is proved that it has universal structure in its basis in different times; various anti-civilization ideas are subjected to the comparative analysis. Thus, necessary conditions of a further research of the given problem are created.

Keywords: pseudo-scientific mythology; onto-gnosiological bases and consequences of interaction of the myth and science, radical criticism of the civilization, a structure and a comparative research of ideas.

N. A. Barabash

Voice as a Universal Code of Time

The fundamental idea of this paper consists in providing each historic period with a certain key code, which would make it possible to identify and estimate the basic vectors of the social and art movements in society and, especially, in the theater, where the principal part is given to speech: its evolution, motion and expression. Division into the periods gives the chance to distinguish and analyse each of them, having revealed the main sense, characteristics and lines and also time code. The poem by the author, which is some kind of the semantic center of the scientific article, should allocate and integrate the idea, express in the poetic form that essential and main thing, that the author is concerned about. In the article some kind of the structure, «hierarchy of a sound» is built, which also is attached to certain time, and, the author differentiates physical time and existential time, that interprets the sense of a word in a different way.

Keywords: time, period, history, art, word, speech, evolution, voice, theater, code, changes.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

Conceptual and Methodological Bases of the Second Period of F. I. Buslaev's Creativity

In the article some consequences of penetration of «positive philosophy» ideas into the Russian humanitarian science are considered. It is emphasized that F. I. Buslaev earlier than other Russian colleague-humanists acquired the research potential of positivism that it was because of specifics of his scientific activity – use of «a strict method» of German linguistics in historical, philological and literary works. It is noted that the aspiration to overcome the lag of the humanities from natural sciences made F. I. Buslaev put further development of humanitaristics into dependence on achievements in the field of exact experimental sciences. F. I. Buslaev predicted the approach of epistemology of natural sciences to the complex of sciences about the person and society that could update their contents and subordinate to the goals of comprehending the spiritual world of Aryan tribes in «prehistoric formation» and the era of early civilizations.

Keywords: the humanities, sciences about the nature, «global scientific revolution», natural-science style of thinking, «positive philosophy», eclecticism of positivism methodology, objective truth, world-wide and historical laws of development, social progress, cultural and historical discourse.

A. V. Eriomin

Receptions of N. Ya. Danilevsky's Ideas in a Historical and Cultural Research

The analysis of N. Ya. Danilevsky's idea in the context of a culturological paradigm in a cross-disciplinary research is presented in the article. The relevance of this approach in the national humanitarian science is analyzed. The characteristics of N. Ya. Danilevsky's ideas presented in the work «Russia and Europe» are given. Approaches to defining civilization specifics are studied, the characteristic of assessment of various phenomena of Russian cultural and historical dynamics is given.

In the article the methodological approach of N. A. Danilevsky to assess cultural and historical types is analyzed, theoretical justifications and cultural paradigms which are the basis for his conclusions are studied. Much attention is paid to the paradigm of «fight» of cultures, a role of the power in public transformations, influence of religion on cultural and historical dynamics. In the work is presented the analysis of N. Ya. Danilevsky's ideas about the mobilization nature of the Russian society, about readiness to protect the state interests domesticated in moral psychological and religious bases, the ideas about «withering» of civilizations, the question on specifics of the relations of Europe and Russia.

In the work the conclusion about the cross-disciplinary nature of N. Ya. Danilevsky's approaches is drawn. The interdisciplinarity at the same time is understood as the paradigm providing deep scientisation of sciences. In this regard it is offered to use the term transdisciplinarity. The conclusion about relevance of N. Ya. Danilevsky's approaches in the context of current trends of cultural scientific research is drawn.

Keywords: culture, dynamics, civilization, context, interdisciplinarity, transdisciplinarity, researches, cultural experience, Russia, Europe.

E. A. Ermolin

Dialogical Self-Knowledge of Culture: an Internal Perspective

Self-knowledge of culture occurs in a dialogical way, in a reflexive process, the internal perspective of which is the dialogic communication, primarily associated with intra-cultural tensions, contradictions and conflicts. This reflexive process on the scale of Russian culture appears as a process of search-and-conflict interaction of different by nature opposites.

Keywords: dialogic culture, reflexive culture, models of cultural evolution.

Yu. M. Barboi

Theater as a Complex and Ways of Its Study

Manysidedness and polysynthesis of theater as a scientific object have been considered as an axiom and as a stimulus to draw to this research field the interest and tools of different sciences for several decades. And the appropriate studies, for example, of applied sociology or sciences about the organization appeared quite quickly. Registration required for their validity was the beginning of complex researches of theater. But links between parts of the predicted complex were not fixed just as something essential to these parts, and the hypotheses on likeness between drama art mechanisms of a performance and, and we may say, contradictions in the organization of theatrical business hinting at the system nature of this conglomerate remained to be hypotheses.

Meanwhile, unlike the might-have-been general theory of theater, in the 1980-s years the theory of theater art was being actively developed, which tested system and structural approaches in the analysis of the performance.

At this stage of development of theater science in this situation there were least of all developed problems connected with other, also internal, but «vertical» links in the performance – such as relations between the actor and his language, the role and its forms, etc. These plots belong to art criticism, but their existence specifies that «the cluster of complexes», which should be researched, is even more difficult, than it seemed to be recently.

The offered article is an attempt to name and whenever it is possible to systematize and integrate these groups of links.

Keywords: complex, system, structure, elements, links, system complex, hierarchies, levels, actor, audience, scenography, music, theatrical production.

T. I. Erokhina, D. S. Sandrosyan

Existential Motives in the Korean Drama (on the example of the drama «Tokkebi» / «Demon»)

In the article key concepts of existential philosophy (life, existence, being, person, frontier situation, borderline) are considered, existential motives in the Korean drama at the level of the plot, chronotope, characters are revealed.

Keywords: existentialism, life, existence, frontier situation, borderline, myth, symbol, drama, chronotope, character.

S. S. Polikarpov

Scientific Representativeness of the Concept «World Picture» in the Context of Researches of Ancient and Early Medieval Societies

Results of studying the concept «world picture» and its use in anthropological researches are presented in the article. On the basis of works of Russian and foreign scientists (historians, culturologists, anthropologists and psychologists), researching rather homogeneous sociocultural societies with a mythological type of thinking, the main problems of the concept «world picture» are characterized – its definition, contents, structure and also a ratio of the individual and collective beginnings in creation of historically caused «world picture». It is revealed that this concept is interpreted by researchers of ancient and early medieval cultures as a set of all ideas of the nature and society. Its content is a complex of categories of human consciousness classified by two groups of representations – ontologic and social. The structure of the concept is defined by two plans of life – nonreflected deep (unconscious, intuitive and sensual) and apprehended (rational and logical). Special attention is paid to the problem of a ratio of the collective and individual beginnings in creation of «the world picture». The point of view that «the world picture» of the person of ancient and early medieval societies was formed by collective ideas of the natural and social universum is given, though it did not exclude influence of individual reflections of outstanding persons.

Keywords: «world picture», Ancient world, Early Middle Ages, definition, contents, structure, collective, identity.

V. G. Andreeva

Thoughts of Christ's Thousand-Year Kingdom in «the Genesis by Mine» of the Bishop Porfiry (Uspensky)

The author of the article addresses the ideas of Christian socialism partly traced in «the Genesis by mine» of the Bishop Porfiry (Uspensky) shows that the chief of the first Russian spiritual mission in Jerusalem Bishop Porfiry was familiar with the doctrine to Felicite of Robert de Lamenne, during a certain vital period shared the ideas of the French abbot and the philosopher, however, possessing surprising sense of proportion, always realized their limitation. The author of the article considers a number of important events in life of Bishop Porfiry, analyzes his attitude towards some injustice and unworthy acts of people around, observes how after human indignation to him the true wisdom and humility of the priest comes. Bishop Porfiry took care, first of all, of the statement of human brotherhood, authority of Church on the basis of uniform belief in the hearts of people. This moment makes him closer with Lamenne, just this idea remained for Porfiry firm – all appeals and the revolutionary ideas which were shared by him at the end of the 1840-s and the beginning of the 1850-s years, have been rethought further.

Keywords: Bishop Porfiry (Uspensky), Russian spiritual mission in Jerusalem, Lamenne, Orthodox church, ideas of Christian socialism.

M. V. Aleksandrova

Frontier of Creativity in the Province: Grigory Liebken and First Experiences of Yaroslavl Cinema

The article is devoted to the research of the activity of Yaroslavl businessman and film distributor G. I. Liebken, the founder of Yaroslavl film factory «G. I. Liebken», functioned in 1914–1917. The article analyzes the initiatives of G. I. Liebken, who acted as a film distributor, film producer, director, and occasionally an actor. The article examines the experience of film production and film distribution in the province in the aspect of the borderline between commercial activity and creative self-actualization of the personality of the boundary era.

Keywords: G. I. Liebken, borderline, Yaroslavl, pre-revolutionary cinematography, Russian film industry, province, creative personality.

O. V. Bochkariova

Dialogue of Art Forms in S. P. Diaghilev's «Russian Seasons»

S. A. Diaghilev's enterprise at the turn of the XIX–XX solved the problem of interaction between art forms. The performances of «the Russian Seasons» combined plastic, pictorial, musical art and became a genuine artistic discovery. The generality of the types of art was determined by the unity of the imaginative nature, the generality of the methods and laws of the construction of the artistic image, the universal components of the artistic language. The idea of dance as a moving painting, the connection between sound and colour, as «phonical colouring» and «scenic colour», embodied in the performances of S. Diaghilev's non-repertory company: «Fire-bird» (1910) and «Petrushka» (1911) (the music of I. F. Stravinsky, the choreography of M. Fokine, the artistic design of L. Bakst, A. Benois). The performances united plastic, pictorial, musical art and became a genuine artistic discovery. The dialogue of art forms in S. Diaghilev's «Russian Seasons» was based on the unity of perception and understanding of the world, as a language of feelings that shapes the aesthetic experience of the personality. In the collaboration of musicians, artists, choreographers under the guidance of the impresario, a confidential atmosphere of creativity was born, and the amazing ability of art to unite people in the name of a common idea was revealed. The impresario created a bright creative team that influenced all further development of art all over the world.

Keywords: S. P. Diaghilev, the dialogue, «Russian seasons», creativity, cooperation, sound, colour, movement.

T. S. Zlotnikova

Creator and Mass: The Revolution of 1917 and Revolutionism of Art Life

The article considers revolution as a political clash and revolutionism as an aesthetic position, which is a subject inspired by the philosophical, social, and aesthetic experience of the twentieth century, and which has grown since the hundred years of the October Revolution. The author proceeds from the statement that one of the theatrical geniuses, V. E. Meyerhold, was, above all, a man of politics, but the second one, E. B. Vakhtangov was first and foremost, a man of art.

The revolutionary pathos of Vakhtangov's work is paradoxically actualized through the concept of myth and compassion as an alternative to cruelty and destruction. The personality of Meyerhold is described within the context of the revolutionary scene and in the unique mode of revolutionary nature and action. The experience of these geniuses of the theater in all their personal contradiction and artistic difference shows that it is possible to live during a time of revolution, but it is impossible to live in a constant state of revolution. Only creativity, as a source of hope and harmony, is an alternative to chaos and destruction.

Keywords: Vakhtangov, Meyerhold, directors, theatrical geniuses, October Revolution, myth, revolutionary scene, creativity, alternative.

S. A. Dobretsova

Frontier of Personal and Collective Existence of the Creative Personality: Educational Experience of M. A. Vladykin, M. K. Sokolov and S. A. Matveev

The article considers an example of frontier of personal and collective existence of the creative personality. The basis of research becomes an experience of educational activity of Yaroslavl artists M. A. Vladykin, M. K. Sokolov and S. A. Matveev. An artist in the provincial is not only an artist but an example of harmonic union of creative, educational, outreach, pedagogical activities. As far as a horizon of deflection of provincial artists' talent is high and their role in the organization of cultural community is significant, a consideration of features of creative activity combinations becomes more important. More than that the actual thing becomes a frontier correlation of personal and collective existence of the creative personality, as artists (apart from M. K. Sokolov) concerned in the article are not «pervading spirit of the place». This fact is an antinomy because in the second half of the XIX – the beginning of the

XX century the activity of creative unions of these artists has a high significance for the Yaroslavl region. In the second half of the XIX – the beginning of XX century creative unions created by M. A. Vladykin, M. K. Sokolov and S. A. Matveev formed a city cultural community.

Keywords: frontier, province, provincial artists, personal and collective existence, creativity, educational activity.

Chen Weiqiu, Li Xiaotao

Historical Memory and Soviet Military Support to China (1937–1943)

The article is devoted to the research of military assistance provided by USSR to Chinese city Chongqing during the Anti-Japanese war. It covers three main topics: the importance of the Chinese rear during the Anti-Japanese war, the assistance given to Chongqing by the Soviet Union during the Anti-Japanese war and the perpetuation of memory of Soviet heroes in Chongqing.

Keywords: assistance, Chongqing, USSR, rear area, Anti-Japanese War.

L. A. Myasnikova, O. V. Kruteeva

National Art Crafts – Custodians of Identity of the Ural Region

The article concerns the issues particularly important for preserving cultural identities of the Russian provinces in the globalization epoch. The authors reveal nuances of meanings and negative connotations referred to the Urals as a provincial region. People associate today's Ural with megapolises, industrial «mono» cities, and, at the same time, with little quiet towns, where global civilization has not destroyed their uniqueness yet. The uniqueness constitutes the foundation for people's self-identification. Folk arts and craft productions serve as depositories and custodians of the unique provincial culture. The distinctive character of the craft productions roots in historical conditions that has formed the Urals as a part of Russia with mining industrial civilization preceded the industrial Urals of the Soviet Era and the Post-Soviet period. There are two trends of the Urals craft productions: the traditional peasant's style and the one, based on industrial development; both have unique peculiarities and common features characteristic for the Urals culture.

The article also highlights the problem and the task of preserving and developing (i.e. inheriting) the craft traditions of the Urals, the world glory that they brought to Russia. The ways to maintain and to promote them could include modern sociocultural practices – museums, exhibition and fair activities, and especially tourism.

Keywords: the Urals, province, uniqueness, identification, mining industrial civilization, small towns, craft productions, preserving of the heritage, development of sociocultural practices.

N. A. Didkovskaya, A. A. Rocheva

Cultural Sides of Enamel Existence

In the article original Russian art trade of the Rostov enamel in various aspects of frontier is considered: creative and technological, art and aesthetic, social and valuable.

Stereotypic image of jewellery enamel is a pattern flower painting on a white-blue background, – developed because of mass distribution of this kind of products in the second half of the 20th century and for decades created steady fashion «on enamel», doesn't reflect a variety of types of art production, invariability of approaches to its creation, interaction of processes of creativity and production.

In methodology of authors of the article traditional art criticism criteria for evaluating jewellery enamel (a form of a product, technology of painting, its plots and genres, decoration of an enamel insert frame) are complemented with historical-cultural and sociocultural approaches to this phenomenon.

The system analysis of the author's collections of outstanding artist-enamelist Aleksandr Alekseev and mass production of Rostov Enamel factory undertaken by researchers allows us to claim that enamel is a synthetic phenomenon which unites specifics of art and craft, unique creativity and mass production, the traditional historical phenomenon and dynamic modern process. The enamel is a phenomenon of the immanent frontier set in various measurements of this trade existence.

Keywords: frontier, enamel, jewellery, national art trade, Rostov enamel, A. G. Alekseev, traditional aesthetics, modern aesthetics, popular culture, elite culture.

E. V. Knysh, G. A. Brandt

«The Well Overlooked Old»: Russian Orthodoxy in Post-Secular Culture

The article deals with the peculiarities of a new phenomenon of European and Russian religious life – post-secular culture: its forms and approaches to studying. The peculiarities of post-secular culture formation in Russia, the influence of this process over the Orthodox Church are looked upon. The prospects of using the internal experience of the Orthodox Church, the lay brotherhoods, in particular, are revealed in a new religious situation. The modern experience of one of them – the Transfiguration Fellowship- is given.

Keywords: post-secular culture, Christianity, Orthodoxy, secularization, religious simulacra, Orthodox brotherhood, the Transfiguration Fellowship.

K. E. Razlogov

Current Problems of Periodization of the Current Film Process

The article is devoted to the most debatable problems of the analysis of the modern film process understood as interaction of the sociocultural environment, creativity and production of movies and their public resonance as an art cycle. On the basis of 50 year experience of teaching world cinema history and direct participation in the film process the author traces change of art tendencies and asynchrony of their understanding in cultural science and art criticism. Analyzing the change of milestones from intellectual philosophical cinema to Neo-Hollywood and differentiation of festival cinema and commercial «mainstream», and then that the forefront in the art process is taken by television series, in the article here is presented nonlinearity and paradoxicality of development by masters of screen creativity of new technologies of culture. Special attention is paid to the public resonance of works of the leading cinematographers of different periods, from R. Rossellini and V. de Sica, G. Chukhrai and M. Kalatozov, to F. Fellini, M. Antonioni and L. Viskont, T. – F. Coppola, J. Lucas and S. Spielberg.

Keywords: film process, periodization, philosophical cinema, Hollywood, «mainstream», series, creativity, film industry.

N. N. Liotina

Russian Internet Discourse of Modern Popular Culture

In the article are offered results of culturological verification of the Russian discourse of modern popular culture updated by means of the Internet. On the basis of studying of publishing, exhibition projects, funds, remakes, the image actions including a word/concept «Russian» in their names, it is determined that in modern popular culture there is a special complex of various phenomena which names contain an adjective «Russian» («The Russian booker», «the Russian Newsweek», «The Russian world», «The Russian pioneer», «The Russian house», «The Russian garden», etc.). It is proved that an adjective «Russian» in names usually emphasizes the country of implementation of cultural projects, not always being the national and cultural identifier.

Keywords: Russian discourse, Russian-based discourse, popular culture, updating, Internet, marker, Russian identity.

A. V. Drozdova, T. L. Trushina

Transformation of Fashion in Modern Media Culture

New features of modernity associated with the development of communication processes and technologies, an increasing flow of visual information have affected the transformation of fashion as an integral component of contemporary culture. In the epoch of networking communication classical theories of fashion cannot explain to the full extent the emergence of such novel quality characteristics as plurality and democracy, prosumerism, blurring of distinction between elite and mass models. The study of socio-cultural context of the symbolic environment, i.e. media reality, allows researchers to upscale the exploration of such a complex phenomenon as fashion.

Keywords: fashion, media culture, social media, actor, prosumerism, visuality, normcore, street style, trend-setter.

L. V. Ukhova, L. A. Guseva

Multimedia «the Princess and the Pea»: Precedent Name, Predicate, Plot

The article is devoted to the problem of determining the semantic volume of the phraseological unit *the princess and the pea* in media cultural contexts. Materials of the websites presented in a Google search system demonstrate that the phraseological unit is actively used as a nominative unit in the entertaining and art sphere (fairy tale, movie, performance, cartoon film, game) and in commercial activity (names of the enterprises for production of bed linen, wedding salons, etc.). The traditional dictionary meaning of “mollycoddle” with a subtle ironical shade is kept in the phraseological unit in journalese texts. In art texts *the princess and the pea* marks the author’s creative experiments with the fairy tale storyline. In specialist-psychologists’ popular scientific works the phraseological unit gains a terminological meaning “the woman's psychotype connected with the unsuccessful life scenario”. In ordinary consciousness the image *the princess and the pea* causes positive reaction, and in the terminological use the negative assessment is kept up to date. In general the media culture of word usage expands the meaning of the phraseological unit, making its semantics more difficult and different in comparison with the settled lexicographic description.

Keywords: the princess and the pea, the children's book, media culture, language of media, precedent text, phraseology, semantics.

S. G. Rodionov, V. V. Andreev, D. D. Rodionova

Practice of Promoting Museums of the Kemerovo Region in Virtual Environment

The article proves the need to include the information image of the museum in the virtual space of the Internet. This need is due not only to the presentation of information about the museum and its collections and exhibitions, but also about the possibility of improving its work with a potential visitor. The authors monitored the pages of state and municipal museums in Kemerovo, which showed that only one third of the state and municipal museums in the Kemerovo region use social networks in their work to promote the museum's information image, and only half of them are represented in more than 2 social Networks. In the course of the research, there were revealed shortcomings in the management of pages in social networks that affect the information image of the museum. To correct the existing shortcomings, the authors present corrective actions aimed at choosing the social network, the format of the presence in the network, the corresponding layout of the museum page, its content, attracting users, supporting and promoting the information image of the museum. The authors assume that following the recommendations described above, the popularity of the electronic representations of museums will increase substantially and, as a result, the flow of visitors to museums will increase. Achievements in the field of new information technologies, on which the formation of the information society is based, have largely changed the nature of communication. A special role in this process belongs to social networks, which, being a specific interactive medium for mass communication, are already actively used as one of the main communication channels.

Keywords: museum, virtual environment, social network, blogosphere, visitor, the Kemerovo region, information and communication technologies, museum network, target audience, informatization of museums.

L. R. Karchaa

«Stylish» Advertisement and Advertising «Kitsch» as an Opposition of Elitist and Mass Culture

One of the main differentiations of culture is a total allocation of national culture, mass culture and elite culture. Popular culture is defined as folk kulturopotreblenie. Products of mass culture, in contrast to the folklore, are produced not by people, but for the people and, as a rule, are created by professionals, and even representatives of the creative elite. Elite culture – a culture that is not available or not easily accessible to the mass segments of society due to their lack of involvement in the respective financial resources, education, socialization models, etc. Advertising, above all – display advertising, is recognized as a part of popular culture. But the situation is more complicated: advertising is a part of the culture as a whole; it can be identified, as in the whole culture, «popular» (now massive) advertising and publicity «elitist».

Keywords: advertising, style, popular culture, elite culture.

K. N. Nazemtseva

Music Museum: Experience of Informative and Educational Activities

The article discusses one of the most topical issues – educational activities in the Museum. The aim of this work is to review the educational activities of «music museums» and its influence on cognitive development in musical culture. It focuses on the consideration of the concept of «musical museum» and a study of the influence of educational activities on the music education. Music Museum is seen as a factor to educational activities in music. The author discusses the history of the development of educational activities in the musical museums of Russia, then are determined basic criteria of educational programmes for different categories of visitors, are presented requirements for educational programmes in music museums. In conclusion the idea of a new stage of development of Russian musical museums in the field of education is emphasized.

Keywords: music museum, museum, educational activities, music education, human development, cognitive activity, educational activity.

A. B. Sokolov

Yaroslavl Historian Zinoviy Roginskiy (1912–1965)

The life and historical heritage of docent Zinoviy Roginskiy, historian, who taught at the Department of the World history of Yaroslavl State Pedagogical Institute in 1946–1962, is regarded in this article. Roginskiy is a representative of the generation of historians who came into profession in the second half of 1930-s and in 1940-s. He began his carrier as a worker in Dnepropetrovsk and was sent by Komsomol to study at Moscow Institute of Philosophy, Literature and History, and then at the Department of Middle Ages of Moscow University under the supervision of future Academic E. A. Kosminskiy. He fought the war as an agitator and political instructor from 1941 till the end. He defended his dissertation in 1947. In 1954–1959 he was a dean of the Faculty of foreign languages. Roginskiy left a notable mark in the studies of Anglo-Russian relations at the time of the English revolution of the middle of the XVII century, published several interesting documents and articles, but didn't finish his second dissertation. Being Marxist and propagandist, in his research he developed traditions of Russian positivist historiography and gave the most important place to sources and facts. This article is written in the trend of the new intellectual history; the influence of the time context, the ways of saving the scientific historiography tradition, the relations of patronage among historians, the methods of professional communication, the correlation between «totalitarian consciousness» and scientific creativity are under consideration. Roginskiy died in Ryazan in 1965.

Keywords: Zinoviy Roginskiy, Soviet historiography, MSU, YSPI, Anglo-Russian relations, the English Revolution of the middle of the XVII c.

T. G. Kuchina

**Pedagogical technologies of the XXI century:
the experience of the educational center «Sirius»**

The educational center «Sirius» was opened in Sochi in 2015. Every month from 600 to 800 schoolchildren come to “Sirius” from all regions of Russian Federation. Everyone of them takes one of four directions: «Science», «Art», «Sport» and «Literary Creativity». The participants of each programme are the winners of olympiads, young researches manifested themselves in creative competitions, scientific conferences and projects. A new type of educational space is created in «Sirius». Firstly, it is variable: schoolchildren have compulsory classes in the main profile – and optional lectures and master classes, which they choose at their own discretion; for example, mathematicians have classes in literature, and the participants of the «Literary Creativity» have lectures on natural science. Secondly, the «informal» ways of teaching dominate in educational process – workshop, project work, free discussion, etc. Thirdly, the result of participation (since schoolchildren stay in «Sirius» for 25 days) is a scientific or creative project performed by oneself according to the main theme of the session. In addition, special programmes are being prepared for the participants of the Olympiad sessions: in addition to the in-depth study of the main subject, much attention is paid to the expansion of schoolchildren’s horizons in culture, science, activity.

Keywords: «Sirius», pedagogical technologies, literary education, project, Olympiad of schoolchildren.

M. V. Novikov

The Second Russian-Chinese Scientific Conference in Yaroslavl

D. Yu. Gustyakova

On T. S. Zlotnikova’s New Scientific Monograph «Philosophy of a Creative Person»

