

Gruzdev M. V., Tarkhanova I. Yu., Kharisova I. G. Analysis of value-sense orientations of students in psychological and pedagogical classes

Abstract. The relevance of the problem chosen for study by the authors of the article is due to the importance of implementing the principles of steadiness and continuity in the training of pedagogical personnel. The article resolves the contradiction between the social order to create a single educational space for the training of teachers and the lack of targeted guidelines for each stage, taking into account the professionally significant qualities, meanings and values of students. The purpose of the article is a comparative analysis of the value-meaning guidelines of future teachers' professional pedagogical activity at the stage of pre-professional training. The methodological basis of the study was the provisions of the value-sense approach and the concept of systemogenesis, which determine personal meanings as fundamental guidelines for pedagogical activity, which have a key influence on its goals, content and means of implementation. Basing on methods of analysis of professional and educational standards that regulate the basic guidelines for professional pedagogical activity and determine the requirements for the teacher's general professional competencies, the authors formed a list of values that determine the value-meaning component of pedagogical activity and key guidelines for the pedagogical profession.

With the help of a questionnaire developed by the authors and a modified MAST test, empirical data were collected and processed using methods of primary descriptive statistics, correlation, system-structural, factor analysis. The analysis of empirical data revealed a number of trends in the formation of a system of value orientations of future teachers. It was determined that at the professional stage, the value system is focused mainly on values and knowledge that characterize the professional activities of the teacher. The article broadcasts scientific results that provide the basis for a new research and development of mechanisms to ensure the continuity of pedagogical education at all its levels. The conclusions outlined in the article set a single methodological basis for synchronizing the results of pedagogical education at the level of pre-professional, non-university and higher pedagogical education.

Keywords: professional pedagogical education, professional standards, educational standards, systemogenesis, value and meaning guidelines, continuous pedagogical education

Mukhamediarova N. A. Organizational and pedagogical conditions for formation of metasubject competencies in future teachers of the system of additional education

Abstract. The article is devoted to the problem of formation of metasubject competences among teachers of the system of additional education for children (DOD). The relevance of this topic is due to the rapid development of the field of preschool education as an integral part of the system of continuous education, where the key role is played by the teaching staff. The results of a pilot study of the level of formation of metasubject competencies among pedagogical workers of the system of additional education for children (198 people) revealed the problem of mastering the most important of them such as information, research, communicative, organizational and managerial and competencies of self-organization and self-development. These and many other metasubject competencies need to be formed in the process of teaching future teachers of the system of additional education for children, as well as in the process of their further professional development.

In this work, the author reveals the essence and structure of the metasubject competencies of a teacher of educational institutions, which were identified as a result of a theoretical and practical analysis of the features of the modern system of educational institutions, requirements for the «teacher of educational institutions» profession and the specifics of his pedagogical activity. The metasubject competences included information, research, communication, organizational and management, and the competence of self-organization and self-development.

The article indicates that the effectiveness of the process of forming metasubject competencies is determined by a complex of organizational and pedagogical conditions: intradisciplinary, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary integration of professional development and training of teachers. The description of these conditions, their main content is presented. The author describes the main results of the study, stating the problems and deficiencies in the formation of metasubject competencies among future teachers.

Among all the studied competencies, only the informational one turned out to be at an advanced level, research, communication, organizational and managerial and the competence of self-organization and self-development are at the initial level. After the experimental work, having realized the organizational and pedagogical conditions, a positive dynamics in the formation of competencies was shown, the respondents reached a high level.

The conclusions stated in the article can be useful for managers and teaching staff of institutions of higher and non-university professional education, for general educational organizations, organizations of additional education for children, as well as for institutions of additional professional education (advanced training).

Keywords: teacher of additional education, metasubject competencies, organizational and pedagogical conditions, intradisciplinary integration, interdisciplinary integration, transdisciplinary integration, formation of metasubject competencies

Eroshenkova E. I. Ideas of a prosocial approach to develop education

Abstract. The emergence of new methodological approaches to the organization of activities is due to socio-cultural, economic transformations in the life of society. With regard to the education system and pedagogical activity, the prosocial approach is strengthening its position, aimed at promoting the well-being of the individual, as a metaprinciple that is not yet sufficiently substantiated in modern scientific knowledge. The purpose of the article is to identify and substantiate the main ideas of the prosocial approach to the development of education and pedagogical activity. Research methods are a theoretical analysis, synthesis, generalization, abstraction, concretization of data, publications and materials presented on official websites, in open access databases. As a result, the main ideas were identified that consider the prosocial orientation of education and pedagogical activity: 1) as an orientation towards the values of the good and benefit to a person and society (education, professional pedagogical activity are considered in the context of the idea of a teacher's activity for the good, benefit of society, communities, individuals); 2) as a response to the challenges of our time (pedagogical activity, meeting the criterion of social responsibility, is aimed at the future, relies on and takes into account current needs, approved at a specific time and for the future by the state, society, and the world community); 3) as a specific behavior, a way of helping activities (pedagogical actions based on a helping attitude towards the student and aimed at initiating self-help, helping in the adaptation and development of his personality); 4) as a «safe» vector of pedagogical communication, humanization of the environment (dominance of benevolence, friendliness, trust, tolerance, compromise and cooperation). Their characteristics are given. The prospects for the development of the methodology of the prosocial approach as the formation of fairly new scientific constructs – pro-social education and pro-social pedagogy – have been determined.

The study has been carried out within the framework of the State Assignment of the National Research University «BelSU» № 0624-2020-0012 «Justification of the integrative methodology of higher professional education: the dominants of the formation of universal competencies, prosocial attitudes and polysubjectivity of a future teacher» for the period 2020-2022

Keywords: methodology, pro-social approach, pedagogical activity, education, pro-social behavior, future teacher, benefit, assistance

Fedorov O. D., Yashchuk N. R. The ontological model of mentoring young teachers

Abstract. The problem of mentoring is relevant not only for the pedagogical community, but also for the entire system of training personnel for many sectors of the economy. It is likely that many of the processes that occur in the mentor – mentee relationship are repeated regardless of the field of activity. The authors of this article have made an attempt to explore the real practice of mentoring in general education organizations to identify and define these key processes, considering the situation of formation in the profession of a young teacher. The model formed as a result of the generalization of the collected data includes key processes, objects and their relationships, and allows you to model mentoring programs taking into account a comprehensive understanding of actors and their interests. The study and its results can be useful for designing comprehensive mentoring programs in schools, municipalities, and regions, as well as for optimizing the work of individual teacher mentors.

Questionnaire surveys (332 respondents) and in – depth semi-structured interviews (34 respondents) were conducted, which allowed us to establish several phases that a young teacher goes through from employment to consolidation in the profession-adaptation, integration, individualization. Within the framework of the study, the ratio of various types of difficulties and leading types of activities in the process of professional development is determined. The collected data and materials allowed us to build an ontological model of mentoring a young teacher, which includes the most important social and pedagogical contexts of his development, as well as the main objects and relationships that arise during the first years of work.

The ontological model of mentoring of a young teacher, used as a tool for analyzing mentoring practices in school, allowed us to identify the deficits of mentoring activities, which lie mainly in the plane of personal improvement and spiritual growth of a young teacher, generated not only by the pace and speed of the processes occurring in the first years of his career, but also by the lack of andragogical competencies of the mentor.

The obtained results and the constructed model allowed us to conclude that the regulation of mentoring activities can occur through the transformation of the regional context and state policy in the field of teacher education, an important role in the process of professional formation is played by a variety of formal organizations and associations, a set of public expectations from specific schools and teachers, however, the interaction between the mentor and the mentee around the subject content of education and teaching methods is decisive.

Keywords: mentoring, professional development, professional functions and skills, coaching, types of mentoring, forms of mentoring

Enzeldt N. V. Comparative analysis of the concepts of students integration into the university environment by means of education

The article emphasizes the idea that any modern university aimed at openness and interaction with its main clients – students-needs mechanisms for integrating past applicants into the university environment. The author analyzes the concepts of «educational environment» and «university environment», characterizes the main features

of the latter, which allow us to talk about the successful adaptation of students to the educational process. Answering this question, the author discusses what the university environment of a pedagogical university should be like, so that students find support for their self-determination as a future teacher and are not disappointed in receiving pedagogical education after starting their studies. Based on comparative research methods, the author makes an attempt to compare different professions of a teacher – what a teacher should be, what qualities he should acquire during training in order to become a «real» teacher. The article also develops the idea of the need to use the competence-based approach in training, its advantages and opportunities. The key role, according to the author of the article, is assigned in this direction to universal competencies – the abilities necessary for a graduate of any higher educational institution in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard 3⁺⁺. It is the level of formation of universal competencies that can indicate the quality of training of a specialist as a whole. In conclusion, the article concludes that it is the university environment that largely shapes the future graduate, offering him opportunities for self-realization, creativity and professional development. The author postulates that in the process of the environment modernization, the important fact is the ability of the student to influence the environment in which he is studying, he only needs to be given to understand this and allow him to act.

Keywords: universal competencies, competence-based approach, university environment, integration, teacher's professionogram

Gritsai L. A. Ideological prerequisites for transformation of ideas about parental education in Russia at the beginning of the XVIII century

Abstract. The article analyzes the pedagogical ideas that appeared in Russia at the beginning of the XVIII century and led to the transformation of ideas about the essence of raising children in the family. The purpose of the study is the need to study the origins of new pedagogical ideas, as well as their features. It is indicated that the driving force behind the transformation of the institution of parental education in Russia was the Europeanization of our country, which occurred as a result of the reform activity of Peter I. At the same time, some of the new Western European pedagogical ideas were adapted to the Russian realities (in particular, these are the ideas of enlightenment as a way of mental and moral education, the justification of the value of work as an opportunity to transform a person and the surrounding world, understanding the importance of the educational environment of the family, rationalization of education, the definition of elite education for the formation of personalities of the «best sons of the Fatherland»). Some Western European pedagogical ideas were rejected: the principle of natural conformity of education, the need for respect for the personality of the pupil, attention to childhood as a special period in a person's life, the importance of creating an emotionally prosperous environment in the family for the development of the child's personality, individualization of education, the need for personal interaction between parents and children, etc. Some of the pedagogical ideas concerning the essence of raising children in the family were inherited from the previous era (the ideas of the fear of God as the basis of education, the need for children to obey the will of their parents, following strict discipline in behavior, authoritarianism, a strict system of punishments). As a result, this period is characterized as a kind of «fusion» of the traditions of parental education and their transformations under the influence of new meanings of being, first of all, statehood and enlightenment, when education and service to one's Fatherland began to be understood as the highest virtues of a person, which ultimately contributed to the development of Russian pedagogical thought in this direction.

Keywords: parental education, history of pedagogy, the epoch of the XVIII century, pedagogical ideas, enlightenment, humanism

Modnov S. I., Bugaichuk T. V. Structures of professional self-determination of students in pedagogical and technical universities: comparative analysis

Abstract. The article presents results of the empirical study of the features of professional self-determination of freshman students. The authors of the article studied and revealed the specific characteristics of the structure of professional self-determination of first-year students of the pedagogical university and technical university. The structure of professional self-determination by authors was studied through such characteristics of the student's personality as values, professional orientation, motivation, planning, information, decision-making, professional readiness, reflection, results of activity, general organization. At the same time, the authors used the concept of the structure of professional self-determination by Yu. P. Povarionkov as the basis, where it is represented by four components – value-motivational, operational, behavioral and professionally important qualities of professional self-determination.

As a result of the comparative analysis of structures of professional self-determination of students in technical and pedagogical universities, such specific features as the dominant system-forming components and organization of structures were identified. The value-motivation component was defined as the main and central component in the structure of professional self-determination of all students of the 1st year, but the students of YSPU distinguished themselves as the motivational component of this component, and the students of YSTU had value. It is noted that the general organization of the structure of professional self-determination is higher among YSTU students compared to YSPU students, that is, the organization of the structure of professional self-determination of YSPU students of the 1st year is determined mainly due to the integration of individual elements, their synthesization, and the organization of the structure of professional self-determination among students of the 1st year of YSTU.

Keywords: structure of professional self-determination, students of pedagogical and technical universities, professional formation of personality

Vlasov D. A. PrecisionTree tool in future economist's applied mathematical training system

Abstract. The construction and study of models of economic situations in the form of decision trees is a professionally significant educational topic, which is reflected in the disciplines «Decision Theory», «Game Theory», «Mathematical Foundations of Financial Decisions», etc. Informatization of the educational process based on the new PrecisionTree tool allows not only a complete quantitative analysis of the economic situation under consideration, but also a primary visual analysis of decisions based on the data presented in the MS Excel spreadsheet without involving quantitative characteristics to clarify many possible outcomes and their possible consequences. The article shows how the use of the PrecisionTree tool as part of the teaching of the academic discipline «Theory of Decision Making» at the Institute of Mathematics, Information Systems and Digital Economics in Plekhanov REU allows you to introduce students of an economic undergraduate to new problems of decision theory arising from the professional activities of real economic agents (entrepreneurs, manufacturing firms, investors, etc.), mechanisms for choosing the optimal solution and instrumental implementation of the justification of this choice. The identified five methodological features make it possible to fully unleash the research and instrumental potential of the PrecisionTree tool in the practice of training the future economist. In addition, thirteen tools, the possibilities of which are disclosed in this article, allow us to organize the educational and cognitive activities of a student of an economic bachelor's degree in a new way.

Keywords: digitalization, mathematical training, bachelor's degree in economics, decision making, decision tree, modeling, methodological features, pedagogical design

Sukholentseva E. N. Pedagogical counseling of adolescents at risk in a public association

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to determine the specifics of pedagogical counseling for adolescents at risk in a public association in the implementation of personal development routes. Within the framework of the article, the author solves the following tasks: 1) to analyze studies that determine the characteristics of families at risk, characteristics of children at risk, problems of stratification of families at risk; 2) determine the role of public associations in the upbringing of adolescents at risk; 3) consider the problem of pedagogical counseling as one of the categories of education; 4) describe the author's approach to the problem of pedagogical counseling of adolescents at risk in a public association in implementation of personal development routes.

The article reveals the problem of upbringing adolescents at risk in modern conditions. The main factors influencing the personal and mental development of a modern child are described. The role of the family in the personal development of adolescents at risk is determined. The problems of stratification of families at risk are described. The urgency of pedagogical counseling of adolescents brought up in families of social risk is substantiated. From the author's point of view, the definitions of «counseling», «pedagogical counseling», «route of personal development» are revealed. Based on a number of scientific studies the article provides a scientific substantiation of the influence of social stratification of families on the personal development of adolescents at risk. The survey conducted by the author among 150 families of the risk group made it possible to state that the families of the risk group have a low personal income, a low public assessment of their labor activity. The article reveals the author's approach to the problem of pedagogical counseling of adolescents at risk in a public association in the implementation of personal development routes. The author's approach to the model of pedagogical counseling of adolescents at risk in a public association is based on the scientifically grounded concepts of L. V. Bayborodova, A. V. Volokhov, M. I. Rozhkov, I. I. Frishman and others.

Keywords: stratification; counseling; pedagogical counseling; personal development route; freedom; socio-subject position; adolescents at risk; public associations

Vanchakova N. P., Yaremenko A. I., Maltseva M. N., Vatskel E. A., Denishenko V. A. The study of readiness for a holistic perception of a patient in medical students

Abstract. The significance of the article is determined by a necessity of a professional training of physicians in accordance with the biopsychosocial paradigm of health and illness that implies the readiness of a specialist to provide a holistic perception of a patient, to take into consideration psychological and pedagogical peculiarities of the patient and psychosocial aspects of one's life, to communicate with the patient basing upon the concept of dignity. The aim of the study is to investigate the second-year medical students' perception of doctor-patient interaction from the viewpoint of a holistic approach and to study the level of the psychological readiness to realize this type of interaction. Results. Understanding of the essence and the meaning of doctor's profession was romantic and immature. The results obtained also showed that the students had high levels of anxiety, negative emotions and negative inner-experience. In spite of this the majority of the students showed themselves as active persons oriented at overcoming the difficulties. Conclusions. A combination of negative emotions, deficient skills of a holistic perception of the patient and deficient skills of interaction with the patient in junior students can lead to the emergence of a crisis in the professional development of a specialist and certain risk of a further emotional burnout in senior medical students and clinical residents while practicing in clinic. Basing upon the results obtained, trends

for the improvement of communication courses and means of providing adjustment and prevention of emotional burnout in students were defined.

Keywords: medical education, pictorial tests, psychological investigation of students, medical communication, biopsychosocial model of health

Naghdyan R. M. States of consciousness, observer problem, cognition (or about the unity of transcendental psychology, physics and philosophy). Part I

Abstract. Currently, there is an intensification of integration processes in science as a result of an increasing number of approaches and points of view on the same subject of research, leading to the convergence of sciences, creation of metatheories and interdisciplinary connections, thanks to the efforts of many researchers from different fields of science. In this context, the article attempts to show the unity of transcendental psychology, physics and philosophy in solving epistemological problems. The present article discusses the question of correspondence of the perceived or observed world with the world itself, with the world as it is «in reality». In connection with understanding of this issue, D. Berkeley, N. Bohr, W. Heisenberg, A. Einstein, A. N. Leontiev, A. I. Mirakyan's views are being discussed. On the basis of the analysis carried out, the following assumption is made: the reason for insolubility of this problem within the framework of opposing philosophical directions is the discrepancy between levels and states of consciousness of representatives of these scientific directions. Dependence of the perception of the world and paradigm shifts on changes in the states of consciousness are shown. In the context of changes in states of consciousness, the issues of transcending and transitions from one reality to another are considered. A comparative analysis with the provisions of virtualistics is carried out.

In the second part of the article, the features of external and internal observers and their relation to the process of cognition in the context of states of consciousness are going to be discussed.

Keywords: unity, the world and the image of the world, states of consciousness, materialism, idealism, quantum mechanics, transcendental psychology, cognition, virtualistics

Tolochek V. A. Historical forms of human activity as an object and subject of research. Part 1

Abstract. In the works of methodologists, less attention is paid to the organization and conduct of specific research projects (R&D), which cannot claim the scope of the subject of the discipline as a whole. Accordingly, the issues of the object and the subject of specific R&D are becoming topical. The accelerating evolution of social objects makes these issues permanently relevant. Inaccuracies in their solution lead to shifts in the content and names of disciplines, inadequacy of the conceptual apparatus, and the complexity of the interaction of scientists working in different scientific traditions. In particular, the name of the discipline «Labor Psychology, Engineering Psychology, Ergonomics» is incorrect. Labor in its initial state is neither an object nor a subject of discipline; psychologists study the characteristics of the subjects of qualified activity and the characteristics of such activity; at present, it is more legitimate to talk about labor activity or, more broadly, about a person's labor activity.

Based on the analysis of literary sources, 19 criteria for distinguishing the forms of human activity (labor, physical, etc.) were identified. Considering different types of human activity, it can be stated that they historically change and «crystallize» in a few stable forms. With regard to labor activity, we distinguish three main evolving forms – work, craft, profession (professional activity) and many transitional ones, which stood out and became self-sufficient in different historical periods (about 10000-30000 / 6000-10000 / 800 years ago), in the present coexist in a single space-time, changing in their proportions. In relation to physical (sports) activity, one can distinguish: physical exercises, «desport» and «wild sports», sports, specialized sports, sports of the highest achievements, which appeared and became dominant in different periods of society development (about 10000-30000 / 300-800 / 150-200 / 70-100 / 50-70 years ago); some of them also coexist in a single space-time, renewing themselves in new variations (children, youth and mass sports, health-improving physical culture, etc.). Similar evolutionary processes take place in other types of human activity – play, learning, etc. The spontaneous evolution of different types of activity (activity), in particular, professional and sports, their subordination to social demand can not always be stated as «progress». The historical evolution of forms of human activity (activity) requires a periodic methodological reflection of the state of the object and the subject of our research.

Keywords: discipline methodology, object, subject, situation, evolution, forms of labor activity (labor, work, craft, professional activity), professional formation of the subject

Turina A. O., Dvoretzkaya M. A. Comparative analysis of psychological categories in the works of Viktor Nesselov and Sergei Rubinstein

Abstract. The problem of the study was determined by the poor coverage of the religious and philosophical stage in the development of Russian psychology. A large number of studies in the field of the history of psychology, restoring historical justice and referring to the works of religious philosophers and psychologists of the late 19th – early 20th centuries, do not show the continuity of views with modern scientific concepts. The article presents for comparison the psychological ideas of the outstanding representative of religious and philosophical psychology, Viktor Nesselov, and the representative of Soviet psychology, the author of fundamental works on general

psychology, Sergei Rubinstein. As an object of research, we used the main psychological categories that are most often found in the works of both authors. The study uses the method of the cluster analysis of the semantic content of the psychological categories «Consciousness», «Self-awareness», «Personality» and «Worldview» in the works of the authors. As a result of the analysis, a successive connection of ideas in the field of the unity of the human psyche was established, which is considered by the both authors in the integrated manner, in the unity of the mental and physical. In the works of the Soviet scientist and religious philosopher, a person is endowed with a free-rational will and moral values, consciousness is viewed as a continuous and integral process that ensures the unity of mental activity. However, spiritual values are being replaced by social morality in the Soviet period, which emphasizes the reliance on the activity approach. The practical significance of the results is determined by the presence of a scientific need to identify the patterns of continuity of ideas in personality psychology and the search for new foundations for methodology when constructing personality theories that explain all the variety of mental phenomena.

Keywords: consciousness, self-awareness, personality, worldview, Viktor Nesmelov, Sergei Rubinstein, religious and philosophical psychology, cluster analysis

Slepko Yu. N., Mazilov V. A. To the 100th anniversary of M. S. Rogovin – an interview with a student

Abstract. The article is dedicated to the centenary of the birth of the outstanding Russian scientist, psychologist, philosopher, historian, methodologist of psychological science Mikhail Semenovich Rogovin (1921-1993). This article summarizes the research carried out in recent years by the students and followers of M. S. Rogovin and devoted to the analysis of his contribution to the development of many urgent problems of psychological science – philosophy of psychology, methodology of psychology, medical psychology, history of psychology, general psychology, etc. The special significance of M. S. Rogovin's ideas and researches, who were decades ahead of their time and are currently relevant for the development and solution of many problems of domestic and world psychological science. Given the special significance of the occasion, the article presents an interview with one of the students of M. S. Rogovin – doctor of psychology, professor V. A. Mazilov. The genre of the interview made it possible to assess the personality of the scientist, to determine his place in the history of Russian and world psychology, to assess the contribution of the research carried out by M. S. Rogovin, in solving many topical and to this day theoretical, methodological, experimental and other problems of the psychological science. The interview makes it possible to better understand why in relation to M. S. Rogovin's epithets are more than true, characterizing him as an outstanding scientist, philosopher of psychology, methodologist and historian of psychology, a man of science. The personality and scientific activity of M. S. Rogovin is of particular importance for Yaroslavl School of Psychology, since the most productive time of his scientific work – the seventies and eighties of the XX century – were at the Faculty of Psychology of Yaroslavl State University.

Keywords: M. S. Rogovin, psychology, methodology of psychology, philosophy of psychology, history of psychology, medical psychology

Poznyakov V. P., Poddubny S. E., Poznyakov P. V. Personal determinants of economic self-determination of russian entrepreneurs

Abstract. The article presents the results of the empirical study of the value and meaning-of-life orientations of Russian entrepreneurs as factors of their economic self-determination. The object of the study was entrepreneurs of various spheres of small and medium-sized businesses living and doing business in Moscow and other regions of Central Russia (Vladimir, Kostroma and Yaroslavl) – a total of 120 people (i.e. 60 respondents in each sample). To diagnose the features of the value-semantic sphere of the personality of entrepreneurs, the following methods were used: the methodology «Questionnaire of values of Sh. Schwartz» in the adaptation of V. N. Karandashev and the Test «Life Orientations» by D. A. Leontiev. As meaningful characteristics of economic self-determination, the following were identified and analyzed: the level of business activity and its dynamics (according to the respondent's self-assessment) and psychological attitudes to entrepreneurship: assessments of the favorable economic conditions and their own capabilities in increasing the success of their business, assessments of the success of their entrepreneurial activity and satisfaction with its results.

The results of the regression analysis showed that the assessments of the level of respondents' business activity and the dynamics of its change are statistically determined by the severity of the meaning-of-life orientation «Process of life» and the value orientation «Stimulation». The assessment of one's own capabilities in achieving the success of one's entrepreneurial activity is statistically determined by the severity of the meaning of life orientation – the «Locus of Self» and the high significance of the value of «Hedonism». The assessment of the success of one's entrepreneurial activity and satisfaction with its economic results depends on such a meaningful life orientation as the «Locus of life» and values – «Stimulation». Thus, the more an entrepreneur is satisfied with his life in the present, the more he perceives the process of his life as interesting, emotionally saturated and filled with meaning, the higher the entrepreneur's conviction in his ability to control his life, freedom in decision-making and their implementation, along with the desire for novelty and experiences, the more highly he appreciates the level of his business activity and the dynamics of its changes, the success of his entrepreneurial activity and satisfaction with its

economic results. The results of the study confirm the validity of considering the meaning of life and value orientations of the individual as factors of economic self-determination of entrepreneurs.

Keywords: psychology of entrepreneurship, economic self-determination, business activity, psychological relations, value orientations, life-meaning orientations

Balakshina Ye. V. Individual psychological features of engineering students as determinants of professional reliability

Abstract. The article pays attention to the development of professional reliability of a specialist. The period of study at a higher educational institution is of particular interest. A number of indicators are listed that underlie the phenomenon we are studying and that are laid down in this period of time. The priority goals of education are given, which are actively implemented in the university for the training of highly qualified technical professionals. The importance of developing the problem of maintaining the psychological foundations of labor reliability on the example of engineering professions is noted. The essence of the profession of engineer and traditional types of engineering are considered. The «niches» of the modern labor market are indicated where there is constant demand in engineering personnel. The list of expectations of the potential employer in relation to the applicant for the engineering and technical position in the organization (in production) is covered.

Guided by the theoretical analysis of the work of domestic and foreign researchers, an attempt is made to derive psychological indicators of professional reliability. It describes the relationship of the level of acquired indicators with the leveling of production risks and the quality of work of employees of the enterprise. The emphasis is placed on profiling engineering specialties in order to specify all aspects of the psychological features of the reliability of the engineer's work. Methodological foundations are selected for the study of the specifics of engineering activities as an integrative type (activity approach, systemogenetic, professional, integrative-typological). A list of professionally significant qualities of engineers of different orientations is compiled as a guideline for compiling a psychodiagnostic research program. For ease of description of results, all parameters are enlarged into four master blocks. A set of test material, a student contingent, as well as diagnostic results are described. According to the results, a conclusion is drawn up.

Keywords: engineer, engineering, profession, professionally important qualities, professional activity, professional reliability

Nizhegorodtseva N. V., Sizova A. A. Coping behavior of preschool educators with different levels of professional burnout

Abstract. The article presents the results of a theoretical analysis and empirical study of the problem of coping behavior and professional burnout among teachers of preschool educational institutions. The teaching profession belongs to the category of stressful ones, requiring constant mobilization of personal resources to cope with a difficult life situation, ensure high efficiency of professional activity and maintain internal balance. The teachers who use mostly ineffective strategies for coping with stress, there is a decrease in indicators of professional activity and symptoms of professional burnout. The level of emotional stress in the professional activity of the teacher of a preschool educational institution (KEI) is significantly higher than that of teachers at other levels of education, due to the high level of responsibility for the life and health of pupils. The purpose of the empirical study was to identify the specifics of strategies for coping with stress among teachers of preschool educational institutions, depending on the severity of the professional burnout syndrome. The study involved teachers of preschool educational institutions – 82 people, the age range of the sample is from 21 to 66 years, the average age is 44 years. It was found that the majority of preschool teachers show symptoms of professional burnout (98,8 %), in a third of teachers in the sample (36,6 %), the indicator of professional burnout reaches «high» and «above average» levels. The specificity of the use of ineffective and effective strategies of coping behavior among teachers with different levels of professional benefit has been revealed. In the groups of teachers with lower rates of professional burnout, the rates of the used productive coping strategies are higher. With age and an increase in teaching experience, the risk of professional burnout increases. Statistically significant relationships were established between the indicators of professional burnout and the indicators of the length of service and age of teachers.

Keywords: stress, coping behavior of teachers, professional burnout

Dyatlova O. V., Elman I. A., Krivonogov R. I. Transfer of learning: approaches to definition and applicability in adaptive learning

Abstract. The central problem of our work is to study the transfer of learning: how the previously acquired experience in solving problems affects the acquisition of experience in solving new problems. In this article, we have carried out a literary review of the main approaches to the definition of the «transfer of learning» concept in the psychological and pedagogical literature. Each approach is described from the point of view of the paradigm and methodology that underlies and reflects the idea of the nature of the learning process. For each approach, an assessment of the possibilities and limitations of its use in adaptive learning is given. Examples are given of how in the researches on adaptive learning, using digital technologies, certain tasks and measurements related to learning

and learning transfer are implemented. The main conclusion from the literature review is that the transfer cannot claim to be an explanatory construct, this concept describes a phenomenon and the task of investigating the influence of previously acquired experience on a new one. The investigation of the transfer of learning is reduced to the investigation of learning in the situation of transfer.

We propose the own model of learning transfer and requirements for possible measurable digital traces are put forward. The novelty of the model is that the transfer of learning is observed within the framework of the systemic approach and the paradigm of enactivism, in terms of individual experience organization, without classification of types of tasks or thinking and reasoning processes from the perspective of an external observer-expert as it happens in the most studies.

Based on the proposed model, we put forward the methodological requirements in the framework of adaptive learning and the problem of learning transfer for what digital traces to measure and from what methodological view to investigate them.

Keywords: transfer, analogical transfer, learning, adaptive learning, distance education, systemic approach, functional system

Ermolin E. A. Phenomenon of post-truth in the historical and cultural horizon and the context of dialogics

Abstract. The article examines the phenomenon of post-truth, characteristic of modern culture, as a reflex of mental procedures related to the orientation of a person in the modern world, and a ghettoized communicative process in which personal beliefs and group interpretations play a more significant role than facts, however carefully motivated, but going against prejudices. In this regard, it is recorded that this kind of cultural practice leads to the closure of consciousness and experience in a semantic, mental capsule. It is emphasized that the culture of post-truth does not reject the truth as such, but interprets it arbitrarily, as a personal or group idefix. The nature of post-truth is not necessarily connected with the technologies of manipulating the consciousness of the masses or with a purely emotive attitude of a person to the facts of existence, as is sometimes believed. This phenomenon has fundamental historical and cultural prerequisites. The logic of post-truth is an imperfect attempt to respond to the crisis of evidence that unfolded in the twentieth century and culminated in our time, it is associated with the archaization of consciousness that cannot cope with the burden of current problems. The phenomenon of post-truth is expressed in such a way of a person's world orientation, when a point of view is absolutized, which is marked either as personal or as uniting members of a solidary community, often a kind of closed socio-cultural ghetto. The possible direction of going beyond such isolation is seen in the dialogic practice (dialogics) described by V. S. Bibler. The article emphasizes the importance for productive self-determination of the individual in the modern world of education and training of the skill of internal discussion with oneself, with the initial assumption of the possibility of different «cultural logics», different positions and views.

Keywords: post-truth, mental capsule, manipulation, emotivity, archaization, crisis of evidence, dialogics, self-determination

Eriomin A. V. Religious foundations of soviet life: actualization of the hesychasm paradigm in the context of upbuilding of communism

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of the religious foundations of Soviet life. The article examines the religious doctrine of Hesychasm, which was developed in the historical and cultural development of Russia, which influenced the development of Russian theology and the social mission of the Church. Hesychasm ideas have become a civilizational determinant that influenced the development of statehood, the specifics of socio-political practices. The author studies the manifestation and significance of the hesychasm paradigm in order to understand its embodiment in the real practices of the Soviet life. According to the author, hesychasm as a cultural paradigm that has influenced the socio-political sphere should be considered not only in a religious context. The author suggests using the «political hesychasm» and «social hesychasm» concepts existing in the scientific field. Historical and cultural analysis of the evolution of the hesychasm doctrine allows us to conclude that the images of the Soviet life are a transformation of hesychasm ideas that influenced many generations of people and served as the basis for new formats of the messianic idea of building an ideal communist society, in which ideas about holy Russia and holy people, which in turn influenced the nature and methods of government in the Soviet era.

The author believes that this issue can be studied in the context of trans – and interdisciplinary methodology, where the main one is a culturological approach to understanding the historical dynamics of social consciousness in the context of civilizational specifics. According to the author, with this approach, it is possible to ensure the interconnection of a holistic vision of the cultural experience of Russia.

Keywords: hesychasm, culture, the Messinian idea, civilization, Orthodoxy, the third Rome, religion

Voronina O. A. Soviet project for emancipation of women: achievements, problems, results

Abstract. The task of the article is to present a reconstruction of the idea and practice of the Soviet experience in «solving the female question». The topic seems relevant in connection with the growing interest in the Soviet past,

on the one hand, and the lack of knowledge about this among modern youth – on the other. The article is based, firstly, on a general analysis of the Marxist concept of emancipation of women, which served as the theoretical basis of the Soviet project; secondly, on the description and reconstruction of political documents and campaigns of the Soviet period; thirdly, on the assessment of the real economic and social policies of the Soviet state, sociological and statistical data. As a methodological basis, a gender approach is used, the concept of deconstruction by J. Derrida, the symbolic capital of P. Bourdieu.

The author comes to ambiguous conclusions. On the one hand, the Soviet project for the emancipation of women was certainly revolutionary for its time, both in terms of the goals put forward and in the methods of active state policy used. On the other hand, from the very beginning it was marked by internal contradictions that directly stemmed from its Marxist understanding – to make women «assistants to the proletariat». Formally expanding women's rights, public policy has never declared the goal of achieving real gender equality. As a result, a hybrid type of gender system arose in the USSR, combining traditional and modernization norms and institutions. Modernized social institutions continued to be based on traditional perceptions that the natural biological differences between women and men determined their social inequalities. Having freed women from the «power of men,» the state actually and legally appropriated this power to itself. Of course, this alienation of male rights to women in favor of the state not only contribute to the reduction of patriarchal principles of social structure, but also reinforces them. And, unfortunately, in post-Soviet Russia, these trends are only increasing.

Keywords: women, discrimination, Soviet emancipation project, Marxism, patriarchal ideology, gender equality

Lipsky V. N. Development and transformation of mass culture

Abstract. The article shows that the phenomenon of mass culture in its current understanding is preceded by a period of formation. Having begun its transformation with various kinds of mass spectacles even before our era, mass culture only by the middle of the XX century took shape into a modern kind of cultural practice. It is stated that for a long period, mass and «high» art were in opposition, since their value principles contradicted each other. At the same time, there comes a period in the development of mass culture when it needed «fresh» blood for its effective impact on the mass consciousness in the future, and in this situation its interested parties turned their eyes to «high» art. The article suggests that this metamorphosis had a commercial background, but at the same time this transformation marked a new stage in the formation of the analyzed phenomenon.

It is shown that having entered into interaction with «high» art, mass culture not only transforms itself, under its influence, but also in a peculiar way initiates changes in the elite art itself. Attention is fixed on the fact that the movement of mass culture resembles a kind of pendulum fluctuations, which are influenced by the system of values that have developed within the framework of the social structure, and the course of the socio-historical process. Depending on this, the use of mechanisms embedded in mass media and mass communication media can transform it into a phenomenon that manifests itself in various ways. This is shown in the article on the material of the use of mass culture as an educational tool at various stages of development: both during the USSR and during the coronavirus pandemic in the 20s of the XXI century, as well as on the material of the use of mass culture mechanisms on political technologies to manipulate public consciousness.

Keywords: mass culture, elite culture, «high» art, transformation, values

Boldyreva E. M. Citizen poet as a cultural hero in russian and chinese poetry: the theme of folk suffering in the works of Du Fu and N. A. Nekrasov

Abstract. The article is devoted to one of the aspects of the Russian-Chinese cultural dialogue: a citizen poet as a cultural hero in Russian and Chinese poetry on the example of the theme of folk suffering in the works of N. Nekrasov and Du Fu, analyze historical, autobiographical and philosophical determinants of the poets' appeal to civil and folk subjects, considered how archetypal situations, motives and images are actualized in the work of both poets, determined by their writing reputation, their status in the cultural life of the era – the role of a citizen poet, patriot poet, singer of folk suffering. When comparing the works of poets, many typologically similar motifs significant for their artistic world are revealed that represent the theme of folk suffering: steady personosphere, correlation of a subject of national sufferings to motive of wandering and steady top wasps of great Russians and the Chinese rivers, the emotional sphere of the lyrical hero, motive of wretchedness and poverty of the people, motive of national groan and crying of children, motives of beating by a whip and bones of dead persons, motives of soldiering, military service, a landowner and official arbitrariness, inaction and silence of the power, its deafness to national sufferings. Special attention is paid to a subject of a heavy female share in works of poets, epization of their lyrics containing the developed plots reproducing various sides and options of national sufferings and also the system of poems doubles amazingly connected not only separate motive and figurative musters, but also logic of expansion of a lyrical plot, the principles of the subject organization and almost literally repeating verbal formulas. The article concludes that there are similarities and differences in the artistic representation by the poet-citizen of the topic of folk suffering.

Keywords: Nekrasov, Du Fu, cultural hero, cultural dialogue, writing reputation, citizenship, nationality, Russian poetry, Chinese poetry, Confucianism, motive, lyrical hero

Aleksandrova M. V. Communal lifestyle: norm and anomaly in the everyday space of the soviet city

Abstract. The article is devoted to the specifics of the communal lifestyle, considered as one the key phenomena of Soviet everyday life. The communal apartment in Soviet Russia is investigated in the context of the perception by contemporaries of the socio-cultural norms and everyday practices, the shaping of the Soviet lifestyle. The article analyzes the tendencies and measures of the policy of the Soviet government, ideological, socio-economic and sociocultural factors influenced the transformation of the communal lifestyle into a new model of social interaction, a structure-forming norm of everyday life. The strategies and practices of the communal lifestyle are demonstrated on materials from 1917 to the mid-1930s, characterizing the processes of transformation of the borders of private life, destabilization of the sphere of dwelling and the consolidation of the Soviet social hierarchy in the everyday experience. The article examines the paradoxes of the communal lifestyle: the practice of «compaction» of dwellings, the introduction of a uniform standard of living space, the absence of household isolation, the loss of the sense of ownership and the status of the household.

The new strategies for the receipt of basic resources that have arisen in the communal environment are noted. The study involved unpublished documents from regional archives, diaries, revealing the processes of the formation of a communal lifestyle in the capitals and in the province. The phenomenon of a communal apartment is studied in several aspects – as the area of the formation of the Soviet type of person, as an ideological means for introducing a new hierarchy and value system, and finally, as a unique type of dwelling that has become a symbol of the Soviet era.

Keywords: communal lifestyle, space of everyday life, norm, anomaly, dwelling, Soviet city, housing policy

Semenova E. A. Cultural potential of the clown art in the formation of pedagogical competences in the mass media era

Abstract. The article is devoted to the consideration of the art of clowning as a tool for diagnosing pedagogical competencies that are constantly transforming under the influence of the mass-media cultural paradigm.

It is suggested that the image of a clown in modern culture translates a conglomerate of behavioral patterns historically entrenched in the mass consciousness, which have a high cultural and pedagogical potential. A hypothesis is proposed, according to which the attitude to the figure of a clown, as to a pattern of cultural and creative behavior, can be a marker of the teacher's professional competence. The teacher's ability to distinguish a fictional character (a set of situations in which the hero-clown finds himself; episodes in which he appears; his individual characteristics) from a real person; serious activity from play and comic creativity; find it possible to compare their behavior in some cases with the clown one; the manifestation of humorous reflection and laughter creativity are considered as such urgent modern pedagogical competencies as laughter reflection, laughter self-presentation and laughter creativity. The study is based on the provisions of the concept of resilience by S. Vanishtendael; researches devoted to culturological, art history analysis of the figure of a clown.

The intermediate results of the pilot survey confirm that the figure of the clown is perceived by teachers as ambivalent, either as a creative person, or as an artistic image of art and media reality, or as their symbiosis. Humorous self-reflection and laughter self-presentation of the teacher can be considered as a predictor and correction of the further trajectory of his professional activity. The peculiarities of the perception of the figure of a clown as a pattern of cultural and creative behavior can be used as a diagnostic tool for determining the level of formation of the teacher's actual pedagogical competencies in the era of mass media.

Keywords: clown, art, diagnostics, pedagogical competence, cultural and creative potential, mass media, parasocial relations, humor, laughter