

**Gorbushov A. A.**

### **Sociocultural approach in assessing effectiveness of rural schools**

**Abstract.** The relevance of the research is due to the need to study the socio-cultural space of rural school and its functioning as a cultural institution. The socio-cultural approach, along with others, is recognized by researchers as one of the main approaches capable to ensure the realization of a person with all the elements of personality, the complexity of his ways of manifestation, his various responsibilities as a person, family member and society, citizen. The purpose of this work is a socio-cultural assessment of rural school. Based on the Internet survey conducted by us, in which 5,602 citizens of the Russian Federation took part (teachers — 1,346, schoolchildren — 1,580, parents of schoolchildren — 2,676) from Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Tyumen, Kurgan, Novosibirsk, Pskov, Samara, Nizhny Novgorod regions, Republics — Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Altai, we identified changes that occurred from the 80s of the XX century in the socio-cultural space of the village. The socio-cultural assessment of the participants of the educational process in the rural school showed the attitude of participants of the educational process to the socio-cultural activities in the rural school, identified the needs for their further development and the development of the socio-cultural space of the village. The study revealed the need to develop civic and patriotic education, care for the health of students, the availability of educational services, the preservation of school traditions, socio-cultural activities of educational institutions, the involvement of young teachers and the possibility for their self-realization. The results of the research can be used in the process of developing educational programs for preschool and school education, additional and extracurricular education of primary and secondary school students for the development of socio-cultural learning and the application of the socio-cultural paradigm as basic guidelines for the life of society.

**Keywords:** rural school; socio-cultural approach; socio-cultural environment; socio-cultural activity; innovative rural school; evaluation of rural school activities

**Ezhov D. A.**

### **Formation of teachers' readiness to interact with gifted students**

**Abstract.** Society's interest in gifted students as future intellectual and creative elite is growing, as it becomes obvious that the prosperity and well-being of society depend on the development of human personal resources. The problem of working with gifted students is extremely relevant for modern Russian society. The general training of teachers for interaction with gifted students in educational institutions of various levels today does not have clear and structural organization. The purpose of this study is to form a pedagogical system for preparing teachers to work with gifted children. Currently, in psychology and pedagogy there is no single approach to the study of the phenomenon of «giftedness». Within the framework of this study, from the existing paradigms and concepts of giftedness, we have identified three dominant ones that determine approaches to its study and understanding. In the course of the study, the main elements of the system and the modules necessary for the professional training of teachers to work with gifted students were formulated. Testing of this system was carried out on the basis of Samara National Research University named after S. P. Korolev, it was tested at Samara University, Samara State Technical University and Samara Regional Center for Gifted Children. The study of the problem of formation of teacher's readiness to interact with gifted students in professional activities makes a significant contribution to the development of vocational education.

**Keywords:** giftedness; gifted students; competence; module; design; integrative-activity approach; transparent approach; pedagogical management

**Hua Li, Kou Xiaohua**

### **Pedagogical punishment of schoolchildren in China: regulatory support**

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the analysis of the normative legal act «Regulation on pedagogical punishment in primary and secondary schools (experimental regime)», adopted by the Ministry of Education of the PRC on September 23, 2020 and entered into force on March 1, 2021 in China. This legal act introduced a new concept of «pedagogical punishment» into Chinese law. This lawmaking is perceived as an attempt by the Chinese government to resolve the painful problems of educating schoolchildren by legal means.

The article considers the social environment and the legal grounds to adopt this legal document. The lack of full legal regulation of the relevant relationships for the education of schoolchildren, along with disagreements in educational ideas, led to chaos in the use of punishment in Chinese schools. On the one hand, teachers abuse punishment due to the lack of understanding of the boundaries of permissible behavior, degrading the dignity of students, violating their rights and interests; on the other hand, there is a gradual decrease in punishment in

educational activities in Chinese schools, more and more teachers refuse educational work in order to avoid conflicts with students and their parents, preferring to engage only in education.

In the field of education, there are complex social relations of administrative, legal and civil nature, and that causes a discussion: pedagogical punishment is an instrument to implement teachers' rights to upbringing or a reflection of the managerial power of teachers? The legislation on pedagogical punishment should provide a legal basis for teachers to apply pedagogical punishment, which will protect employees of educational organizations from unfounded accusations and serve as a means of limiting their power. The Regulation describes the purposes and circumstances for imposing pedagogical punishment, the principles of its application, the types of punishment, the procedure for its appeal, and also it provides punishment measures that are not allowed in schools.

The article concludes that the Regulation established prohibitions on the arbitrary unjustified use of pedagogical punishment against students and mockery of teachers by students and their parents in educational conflicts.

**Keywords:** Chinese law; pedagogical punishment; school; general education; upbringing; educational conflicts; social environment; legal grounds

**Grigorieva D. A.**

### **Features of the social and pedagogical environment in private educational organization**

**Abstract.** The environment of a non-state educational organization with a linguistic profile is considered in the article from the point of view of pedagogy, management, personality psychology, linguodidactics. The analysis presented in the article showed general pedagogical principles are not enough to describe the design features of the environment of such organizations. This is due to the fact that activities of such organizations are regulated not only by the provisions of the Federal Law «On Education in the Russian Federation», but also by acts of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation in connection with the market dependence of the activities of a non-state educational organization.

It should be noted that in the Federal State Educational Standards there is no definition for the educational environment, and the «information and educational environment» concept together with material and technical support is determined to indicate information and educational resources to ensure the conditions for implementing the educational program, including psychological and pedagogical conditions. Taking this into account, based on the analysis of the literature, it was determined that the specifics of the «environment of a non-state educational organization with a linguistic profile» concept requires a comparative analysis of the definitions «environment of the organization», «language environment» and «educational environment» existing in the scientific literature, the most common definitions of which include the «psychological and pedagogical conditions for the formation of personality» concept. The analysis, presented in the article, allows you to algorithmize the process of designing the environment of a non-state language school. The article pays particular attention to the linguodidactic approach when analyzing the environment of language schools or centers. The role of this approach is revealed through the prism of humanistic and competent paradigms of the formation of a secondary language personality. The article presents the results of the survey aimed at studying the specifics of a favorable and conducive, to the practical mastery of foreign languages, environment of the language center for citizens of the Russian Federation. The presented material will allow us to remove the problem of the absence of a definition for the educational environment in state documents.

**Keywords:** non-governmental educational organization; language school; organization environment; educational environment; language environment; linguodidactics; linguodidactic approach; secondary linguistic personality; conditions of personality formation; environment design algorithm

**Sarafanova I. E.**

### **Game technology selection concept for the formation of organizational and managerial competence of a manager**

**Abstract.** The article presents the results of a theoretical study. The purpose of the study is to develop a concept for the selection of gaming technologies, which contributes to a more effective formation of the manager's organizational and managerial competence. To achieve the goal, we analyzed the basics of the formation of the organizational and managerial competence of a manager, the design and implementation of gaming technologies for the formation of professional competencies, general didactic patterns and principles of teaching, approaches in pedagogy, features and principles of adult learning, etc. The article deals with modern problems of organizational

and managerial activity, their causes and the role of gaming technology in their elimination. The possibilities of gaming technology for the formation of organizational and managerial competence of a manager are identified and substantiated. These opportunities show not only the links between gaming technology and our competence, but also elements of organizational and managerial competence, elements and characteristics of gaming technology, conditions for building and implementing gaming technology for the formation of professional competencies. The ideas of competence-based, contextual, personal-activity approaches, which form the basis for the development of this concept, as well as the goals and objectives of the concept, are described. The requirements for the selection of gaming technologies for the formation of this competence are identified and justified. Requirements are divided into groups and described by elements of game technology — goals, objectives, game situations, game tasks, rules, roles, evaluation system. The relationship between the elements of gaming technology is shown, which allows teachers to develop and select them correctly.

**Keywords:** game; game technology; organizational and managerial competence of a manager; formation of professional competence; possibilities of game technologies; concept of game technology selection; approaches; requirements for the selection of game technologies

**Arnautova E. P., Rychagova E. S., Vasyukova N. E., Vorobiova I. N.**

### **Cultural and educational interaction of university, library and kindergarten**

**Abstract.** The article discusses the possibilities of using the cultural and educational interaction of the university, library and preschool educational organization for the purpose of professional growth of students, as well as enriching their pedagogical experience in supporting the reading interests of children in the context of public and family education.

The organization of the educational process with students of the Faculty of Primary Education using a specially prepared educational environment and directed activities in it is outlined. In particular, the experience of expanding students' understanding of the Russian State Children's Library, the cooperation of teachers of the Department of Psychological Anthropology of the University with the Department of Sociology, Psychology and Pedagogy of Children's Reading of the Russian Children's Library is described. The results of student surveys in connection with cooperation with the library are analyzed. The specificity of the content and forms of students' involvement of the faculty of primary education in the cultural and educational space of the RSCL is revealed, which makes it possible to acquire a new significant social experience of activity and relationships, and which is a condition for self-determination and self-realization.

The article presents the experience of introducing students to various reading practices of educating a young reader, with special attention paid to family reading. Examples are given of approbation by students of different ways of getting acquainted with original methods aimed at familiarizing parents and children from infancy to seven years with the book.

The reader's practices of acquaintance with fairy tales are highlighted, which arouse children's interest in reading fiction and folklore in order to support the future reader. In this regard, practical experience in the implementation of the educational project «Education with a fairy tale» is described. The stages of the project, as well as the content, methods and forms of its implementation are considered. The results of parental surveys conducted by students in the framework of pedagogical practice are presented to identify preferred literary genres for reading with children.

**Keywords:** literary development of children; literary development of students; children's reading; education of the reader; reading practices; education with a fairy tale; reading in the family

**Karandashev G. V.**

### **The Moodle system in the educational activity of the university: advantages and disadvantages**

**Abstract.** The article discusses the possibilities of using the Moodle distance-learning environment. The review of the platform is presented, the positive and negative aspects of its application for students and teachers of higher educational institutions are highlighted. The survey revealed the attitude to the use of the Moodle system on the part of first-year undergraduate full-time students of K. D. Ushinsky YSPU, which is important from the point of view of assessing and further improving the quality of education. In total, 126 students of 5 directions and 11 profiles took part in the study.

The main disadvantages of LMS Moodle as a means of learning, according to first-year undergraduate students, are the lack of direct communication with the teacher during training and, as a consequence, the presence of difficulties in mastering the educational material, as well as the presence of technical shortcomings in the work of the platform. The Moodle system is free, which makes it accessible, but limited in design solutions. An individual

course does not look unique from the point of view of design. Participants of the educational process who have no experience with such systems spend a significant amount of time to master the skills of working in the Moodle system.

In the course of the work, such advantages of the Moodle platform were identified as the ability to master theoretical material and complete tasks at a suitable time for first-year students, the availability of repeating the material and studying missed topics, as well as a quick review of the results of academic work.

The Moodle system can be used most effectively as an element of blended learning. As the research shows, one should not overlook issues related to maintaining the necessary level of mastering curricula in conditions when studying takes place without the physical presence of a teacher. This is especially relevant at the initial stage of obtaining higher education, when the foundation for the success of subsequent education is being made.

**Keywords:** education; educational process; university; LMS Moodle; distance learning; educational technologies; individual approach; interactive lecture; academic performance; attendance; blended learning; electronic educational resources; technical support

**Kurilo Y. A., Baimakova L. G.**

### **Innovative practices in distance learning of graduate students**

**Abstract.** Distance learning (DL) is one of the hot topics in digital pedagogy today. It should be noted that in the current realities, further informatization of the educational process is inevitable, focused on the development of domestic educational platforms, electronic restructuring and a partial transition to distance learning. The DL system is based on the theory of knowledge and cognitive flexibility and gives the teacher the opportunity to create a constructivist environment for improving learning, creating new methods, ways and means. The article shows the practice of introducing elements of distance learning into the educational process. The analysis of technologies and methods of implementation of DL is given. The authors noted that the organization of the educational process in a remote form requires a lot of work on the part of the teacher, here, of course, his ICT competence is important. With the help of distance learning, an individual approach is successfully implemented, which takes into account the capabilities of the teacher, his intellectual abilities, helps to remove psychological difficulties in mastering the educational material. The opinion of students on DL has been studied, in general, it can be noted that the respondents have a «correct» idea of DL, 33 % of respondents are rather satisfied with the training presented in distance form, 67 % are completely satisfied with this training format.

From practical experience, we can note that distance learning provides many opportunities, unlike classroom work: to use more educational information, manifested in the ability to work with literature search (elibrary, iprbookshop.ru); manufacturability, use telecommunication technologies in the educational process; flexibility, the possibility of variability of the educational process. Distance learning is the best alternative way of education, but in modern situations it cannot completely replace the traditional education system, therefore, in our opinion, it is more effective to use the elements of distance learning in the traditional method.

**Keywords:** distance learning; information and communication technologies; network technologies; educational process; MOODLE platform; online services; teaching materials

**Vorontsova A. V., Vorontsov D. B.**

### **Preparation and support of tutors for working with online programs in adult education**

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the issues of tutor support for adult students mastering short-term training programs in a distance format. The situation with the spread of the Covid-19 coronavirus marked the beginning of the «explosive» spread of distance technologies in education, which, in response to the new challenges of the pandemic, became, it would seem, a temporary means of overcoming the forced barriers. However, even after the removal of many restrictions, the return to the «pre-covid» state in organization of educational activities for many programs turned out to be inappropriate and undesirable. The negative features of the distance education format, which for a long time overshadowed its pedagogical potentials and capabilities, are being revised today in order to find the optimal educational balance. In quality programs based on distance technologies, one of the effective solutions to this problem is the introduction of such a teacher's role as an online tutor. Despite the fact that the need for targeted support of distance programs by tutors is postulated in many studies, the practical method of training and support of tutors, in our opinion, still needs to be developed.

Materials and methods. The authors describe the experience of implementing large-scale adult education programs with tutor support at Kostroma State University, cite the results of a study on the satisfaction of tutoring

activities on the part of students and the tutors themselves. The study was carried out using a survey method. The study involved two groups of respondents — tutors and students of online training programs.

Results: on the basis of the conducted empirical and survey research, the authors come to a number of conclusions characterizing the target structure of the tutor's activity, the competence profile of the teacher-tutor, the structure of the training program for tutoring, the types of support required for tutoring, methodological recommendations for organizing the interaction of a subject teacher, a tutor and the listener of the online program.

Discussion and Conclusions. The authors of the article distinguish four groups of competencies in the tutor's profile: pedagogical, psychological, methodological, communicative and digital. The article proposes the structure and content of a tutor training program accompanied by an online course for adults. The experience gained allows us to recommend certain algorithms for interaction in a team of tutors, communication between a tutor and a student, a teacher and a tutor. Specific guidelines will improve the quality of tutoring support for online programs.

**Keywords:** distance educational technologies; tutor; tutor support; tutor training; adult education

**Mazilov V. A.**

### **Scientific psychology in search of its subject**

**Abstract.** The editors of the journal «Yaroslavl Pedagogical Bulletin» announced the opening of a discussion on the subject of psychology. The decision of the editors to start a discussion on the problem of the subject is in time, especially considering that things are not in the best way in psychology now. The article points out the main signs of methodological trouble (the decline in the prestige of scientific psychology; the ongoing methodological crisis; the threat of the disappearance of psychology as a fundamental science and its replacement by « a conglomerate of human sciences»; the replication crisis), it is concluded that the cause of all these negative phenomena in the psychological science is insufficient attention to the problem of the subject of psychology. The problem of the subject is the central methodological problem of psychology, since this or that choice of the subject, in fact, represents the key self-determination of psychological science. A simplified idea of a successive change in the interpretation of a subject does not describe the actual processes taking place in psychological science. When conducting a discussion, it is useful to take into account both the general current state of psychology and the developments in the methodology of psychology on the problem of the subject of psychological science. Since this article opens the discussion, it is argued that when conducting it, it is useful to indicate as accurately as possible the context expressing the position of one or another author. The article indicates options for using the construct «subject of psychology», which may be useful during the discussion. The unsatisfactory state of the problem of the subject of psychology has various reasons. One of them is that the permanent methodological crisis, which has been going on for about a hundred and fifty years, is associated with an inadequate strategy for defining the subject of psychology. This strategy was first used by W. Wundt to single out physiological psychology as a scientific psychological discipline. The essence of the strategy is that the subject, for the sake of convenience in terms of its justification, is chosen narrowly and analytically. It is argued that in modern psychology a different approach is needed — it is necessary to consider the cumulative subject. Another important reason, according to the author, is that modern psychology still underestimates the role of methodology. The subject of science is the central concept in the structure of the methodology, so the construct subject must perform certain functions and meet certain requirements. In connection with this statement, it is quite clear that by no means any broad concept can constructively fulfill the role of the subject of psychology. Using the category of consciousness as an example, it is shown why consciousness should not be used as an object. The article proposes an interpretation of the subject of psychology as the inner world of a person.

**Keywords:** psychology; science; subject of psychology; methodology of psychology; consciousness; inner world

**Slepko Yu. N.**

### **Models for diagnosing giftedness in modern russian psychology**

**Abstract.** Modeling representations of domestic psychologists are studied when choosing methods for diagnosing giftedness and organizing the procedure for its psychodiagnostic research. The relevance of theoretical, methodological, historical studies of the problem of giftedness in psychology is substantiated. Attention is focused on the insufficient number of studies that analyze, generalize, and reflect on modern approaches to the study of giftedness. The analysis of modern empirical and experimental studies, the subject of which includes the study of different types, types of giftedness, is carried out. As a result of a comparative psychological analysis of psychologists' publications in leading peer-reviewed publications, types of modeling ideas about giftedness and methods for its empirical and experimental research were identified: 1) the study of giftedness as creativity and creative abilities; 2) the study of giftedness as a level of development of intellect and intellectual abilities; 3) the study of giftedness as a complex of cognitive and non-cognitive characteristics of a person; 4) analysis of giftedness

as abilities that ensure high achievements in activity; 5) the study of giftedness in early childhood. Thus, the ideas of V. A. Mazilov on the dependence of the choice of the empirical method on the pre-theory. It is argued that the variety of modeling ideas leads to the loss of the status of an independent scientific concept by giftedness. The main trend of modern research is the reduction of the concept and psychological content of giftedness to other psychological concepts (creativity, intelligence) or a complex of cognitive and non-cognitive characteristics of a person (intelligence, abilities, motivation, personality traits, etc.). It is proposed to use modern research in the field of theory and methodology of psychology (V. A. Mazilov), as well as the modern theory of abilities and giftedness by V. D. Shadrikov to integrate models of understanding and studying giftedness.

**Keywords:** giftedness; modeling representation; diagnostics; creativity; intellect; abilities

**Zakharov V. K.**

### **«Psychological man» in a changing united world**

**Abstract.** Synthetical (unifying) philosophical conception about the world proceeds from the assumption that the synthetical (unified) (i.e., material or mental) world can be generally defined as the totality including in itself: 1) the natural world (both material and mental) of the Earth and the Universe; 2) over natural world (both material and mental), has been created and is created by the humanity in the process of its being.

The mental world contains the mental world of people. Vertically the mental world of people is divided into the conscious world and the subconscious world, and horizontally it is divided into the sensual world of people and the thought (clever or stupid) world of people. By means of the described classification of the synthetical world some definition of the subject of the synthetical psychology, as a theoretical science, is presented in the paper.

Moreover, it is shown in the paper that the presence of described above staircase of ages in creativities of a man leads to the fact that in every modern State it is reproduced constantly the corresponding pyramid of ages of creativities of the nation, every layer of which consists of people of the same creative age.

In particular, it is noted that the synthetical psychology studies and describes the interaction between the being of the mental world of people and the being of the material world. The study and description of this interaction through the human activity or wider through the human creativity has the special interest. It is described in the paper as the happened social change of the synthetical world has been affected on the complication of the creativity of a man himself. Namely, it is shown that in result up to our time for inhabitants of many modern cities the temporal staircase of (vital) ages of creativities of a man has been created and fixed such that some predominant more complicated creativity of a new quality is appeared on every following temporal step of this staircase.

Finally, it is shown in the paper as the appeared age complication of creativities of a man affects on a future social being of the synthetical world, determined in particular by the special synthecratic way of State government, in which the wise creative age of a man plays the most important role.

**Keywords:** world; material world; mental world of people; conscious world; subconscious world; sensual world of people; thought world of people; classification of the types of being of the mental world of people; subject of synthetical psychology; staircase of ages in creativities of man; pyramid of ages in creativities of nation; psychological foundations of State government

**Prygin G. S.**

### **The «quantum mind» concept by A. Mindell in the context of subject reality**

The methodological problem of the «subject» of psychology in the aspect of the categories «consciousness» and «mental» is discussed. It is argued that modern science, at this stage of its development, absolutely does not know the nature of consciousness, but also there are no intelligible hypotheses explaining its essence. The theses are analyzed that without rethinking the subject of psychological science, neither transition to a new paradigm, nor mutual understanding between different approaches within psychology is possible, and only a broader interpretation of the subject of general psychology will make it possible to comprehend all the diversity of transpersonal phenomenology, thereby making general psychology truly general. A critical analysis of the proposed formulation of the subject of psychology as «the inner world of a person» is carried out. The opinion is expressed that the «ranges of spaces of psychic reality» in science are not defined. Therefore, the questions about what «psychic reality», «objective reality», «ultimate reality» and «quantum reality or the Universe» are and in what relationships they are, remain unanswered. The thesis is substantiated that the concept of subjective reality allows us not only to assimilate the entire transpersonal phenomenology, but can also serve as a unifying methodological basis for all areas of modern academic psychology. In conclusion, it is concluded that all transpersonal practices are good tools for the study of the unconscious, but only tools, and not a methodology, where a qualitatively new psychological science can be built.

**Keywords:** methodology; subject of psychology; consciousness; psychic; subjective reality; transpersonal psychology; conventional reality; non-conventional reality

**Poznyakov V. P., Poddubny S. E., Panfilova Y. M.**

### **Personal factors of the transition of young people to family and marriage relations. Idea and program of empirical research**

**Abstract.** The article presents the idea and program of the empirical study of personal factors that contribute to the transition of young people from premarital relationships and relationships of unregistered marriage to marital relations. It is noted that the identification and analysis of personal factors contributing to the transition of young people to family and marriage relations is an important and urgent scientific problem that requires a comprehensive study. The prospects of studying this problem from the standpoint of a resource-value approach to the analysis of social interaction and interpersonal relations are substantiated. New methodological techniques and tools for diagnosing partners' orientations in the field of emotionally intimate relationships, as well as their intentions and expectations in interaction with a partner are proposed. In the proposed project a comparative study is planned to conduct that is focused on the socio-psychological characteristics (personal traits and interpersonal relationships) on a sample of young people, men and women, who are in close emotional relationships that may precede family and marital relations, and men and women, who are in registered marriage. The practical significance of the study lies in providing an opportunity for men and women who are planning to start family relations to analyze existing relationships and assess its prospects. The results of the research can be used as the basis for the programs in the field of family policy formation to strengthen the family values of young people, as well as it can be used by practical psychologists in the field of family counseling.

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**Keywords:** social psychology; personalities; interpersonal relations; partnership; resource-value approach; unregistered marriage; family marriage relations

**Baranova A. V., Mustafina L. S.**

### **Possible Selves and its relation with the personal and subjectivity characteristics of young people: a pilot study**

**Abstract.** The article contains the results of a pilot study aimed at establishing the relationship between the parameters of possible self with the personal and subjectness characteristics of young people. Possible self is a part of the self-concept and can be described as an image about possible variation of reality and person in it. The relevance of studying this construct is determined by the variability of living conditions and the need to act in them as a subject constructing his own Self, bringing closer or further various scenarios of events by his actions. The purpose of the study is to characterize relationship between the parameters of the possible self with stable features and qualities as a manifestation of subjectness and personality. A psychodiagnostic study was conducted among 2nd year medical university students ( $n = 100$ , mean age  $19.2 + 0.732$  years). Mathematical and statistical query processing correlation analysis (Spearman), Mann-Whitney U-test and was performed using the IBM SPSS Statistic 26. In the course of the study, close relationships were found between the parameters of possible selves, both with personal characteristics and with subjectness ones. The interrelationships between the parameters of the desired possible selves and the factor of extraversion, the differences in the relationships between the properties of agency and the parameters of possible selves for the desired and avoided possible selves are of the greatest importance. The obtained results are of interest for further psychological studies of the possible self and its connection with the construct of agency.

**Keywords:** possible selves; self-concept; agent; subjectness (agency); personality; personal characteristics; the Big Five inventory; young people

**Tulchinsky G. L.**

## **Transformation of the soviet cultural human code: from heroic to «winter crops consciousness» (A. Gaydar and V. Makanin)**

*Abstract.* The article attempts to consider the transformation of a person's cultural code, how this code was represented in Soviet fiction. The comparative consideration material is taken from the works of Arkady Gaidar and Vladimir Makanin. The comparison shows a radical transformation of this code from the 1930s to the 1980s.

In the first case, the main content of the consciousness of the «winners» in the Civil War was expressed and generalized. First of all — self-sacrifice and the immutability of the departure of generation after generation into a deadly confrontation with an aggressive enemy (the world of «cursed bourgeoisie») by internal danger, betrayal. In this semantic picture of the world, strict vigilance, dedication, and the ability to provide support are required from man. The goals of this struggle are associated with ideas about the «good life», where there is no deadly confrontation when «shells do not burst, machine guns do not crack», which is quite consistent with the eternal image of Russian happiness — «if only there was no war». Life appears as a test and feat, the reward for which the descendants will give. This is consciousness immediately preceding Stalinism. The enthusiasm, euphoria and heroism of this consciousness made up the potential that was used in the 1930-s (industrialization, development of new territories, social elevators, labor exploits) during the Great Patriotic War.

Waves of repression, the tragedy of the war, the unlucky «thaw» and the subsequent reforms gave rise to the «winter consciousness» of the Soviet 1970-s and 1980-s described by V. Makanin — the era of economic and political stagnation, sprouting and maturing spiritual search. The difference between this consciousness and the consciousness of the «winners» is in deep reflection, understanding one's own futility, «hanging». Fussy activity is combined with no less convulsive failure. This unrootedness forces not only to rethink the present, but also to look for, grope for deep origins, connections, fixing in circles («swarms») companies in which «their» and «strangers» are clearly distinguished, and generating resentment and intolerance. This is the consciousness of a sick society that has realized its illness and its source — injustice and lies. V. Makanin presents an accurate and convincing history of the phenomenology of a sick society, the epicrisis of which erupted into «perestroika» and the subsequent reforms.

**Keywords:** cultural code; Soviet being; transformation of heroic; A. Gaidar; V. Makanin

**Tarumova N. T.**

## **Cultural meanings of lexical units in the poetry of A. Bely: names of flora and fauna objects**

*Abstract.* From the point of view of cultural studies, language is an integral and most important part of culture. It is impossible to understand the cultural phenomena associated with literary texts without deep insight into the semantics of language. The creative workshop of the famous writer Andrei Bely is distinguished by the peculiarity of the richness of the vocabulary of flora and fauna, which puts the stylistic and cultural handwriting of the writer in a separate row.

His works reflect associative pictures of nature, in which the author himself occupies a special place. The study of methods and techniques of interpretation of the author's picture of the world, embodied in the poet's word, used to create a linguistic personality and is one of the important topics in cultural studies.

The task of identifying the linguistic features of a creative personality idiostyle is considered actual in modern linguoculturology, since the individual author's worldview is expressed through language, which is reflected in the cultural, historical and spiritual experience of any poet. The original poetic images created by the author through verbal expression are embodied in the author's picture of the world. The names of plants and animals in the works of Andrei Bely carry a great semantic meaning and help to understand the author's thought more deeply. In studies on Bely's creativity, the flora and fauna have not received sufficiently complete coverage in modern cultural studies and linguoculturological works. In this article the lexemes of the flora and fauna thematic block, the definition of the composition of the thematic groups of this vocabulary, the description of the semantic structure of the analyzed units and the identification of their role in the representation of the individual author's picture of the world by Andrei Bely are considered.

**Keywords:** culture; linguoculturological aspect; individual identity; idiostyle; zoo- and fitolexemes; poetry; Andrei Bely

**Zlotnikova T. S.**

## **Anniversaries of 2022: soviet heritage, memory and contradictions**

*Abstract.* The jubilee of the world in 2022 has a significant dominant: the 100th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The jubilee horizon of 2022 has a personal dominant significant for the national cultural-anthropological and artistic-aesthetic life: anniversaries of people born in years whose calculation is a multiple of 5 and — mostly —

have already left this world. The article names dozens of creators. Among the «anniversaries» of 2022 there are people who, at least in formal terms, have passed through life in Soviet times; and those who openly opposed the modern socio-political system; and those who praised or (more often) to a certain extent positively correlated with Soviet reality. The choice of persons has an author's character, perhaps other authors would have settled on other destinies. The only thing that cannot cause doubt is the location of people in each of the designated groups: it is chronological in nature, from older to younger.

The study of personal and collective intentions of the Soviet era demanded several methodological positions: philosophical and anthropological methodology; social psychology and psychology of artistic creativity; historical and biographical method. Poets K. Chukovsky and S. Marshak, novelist Paustovsky, actors E. Garin and E. Lebedev, poet Yu. Levitansky, prose writers and playwrights V. Arro and A. Vampilov, prose writer A. Bitov, composer R. Shchedrin belong to the group of «neutral» persons. As «anti-soviet» creators considered the director Yu. Lyubimov and writer V. Aksenov. Soviet (pro-Soviet) creators considered in the context of the article are writer V. Kataev, singer S. Lemeshev, theater and film actor M. Ulyanov, actor, director and teacher O. Efremov, poet R. Rozhdestvensky.

**Keywords:** the Soviet Era; neutral; «anti-soviet»; soviet (pro-soviet) creative personalities; anniversaries; philosophical-anthropological; philosophical-psychological; historical-biographical methodology

**Tirakhova V. A.**

### **Evolution of the concepts «power» and «people» in the domestic cinema of the 1980s-2010s**

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the analysis of the concepts «power» and «people» in the cinema of the late XX — early XXI centuries. The relevance is due to the author's appeal to concepts in demand in modern humanities in the framework of the study of cultural memory, the search for national identity. The author of the article offers a comprehensive culturological methodology for analyzing the subject of the study, within which binary and ternary oppositions were identified and analyzed. The article presents a multidimensional analysis, including an appeal to the plot, character system and symbolism of iconic films of the collapse of the USSR, and post-Soviet cinema. The author consistently identifies the key trends in the transformation of these concepts in films and comes to the conclusion that the construction of the ternary structure «power/hero/people» becomes characteristic of the cinema of the 1980s and 1990s. At the same time, a fundamentally new type of hero is being created, opposed to both the government and the people. However, in the course of the gradual development of the hero's image, the complication and differentiation of the concepts of «power» and «people», the ternary structure in modern cinema is transformed into a binary one, characteristic of the Russian cultural code. Tracing the transformation of the relationship between the concepts, the author notes the evolution of the understanding of Soviet culture: from the negative image of the Soviet bureaucratic system, to nostalgic memories of the security and stability of the Soviet era.

**Keywords:** concept; power; people; Soviet; post-Soviet; cinema; transformation; representation; binary opposition; ternary opposition

**Shchelkina E. A.**

### **Cultural events in a modern cultural institution (by the example of the Khabarovsk region)**

**Abstract.** The article deals with the problem of preserving and disseminating cultural values during the activities of modern cultural institutions. It analyses the state of the cultural sector in the Khabarovsk Territory on the basis of publications by contemporary authors, and examines federal and regional regulations and support measures for cultural institutions.

As the main material for the analysis we consider the activities of Khabarovsk Regional State Autonomous Cultural Institution «Regional Scientific and Educational Creative Association of Culture» over the past five years, conduct a comparative analysis of data from the institution's annual reports, determine the relationship between the number of events held, the number of participants, as well as the average number of people per event.

The picture of the cultural life of society described in the work has both positive and negative sides. The author considers the factors influencing the attractiveness of the activities of cultural institutions, necessary for creating modern projects, capable of meeting the growing and changing cultural demands and needs of the population of the region. The study pays particular attention to the theoretical and practical aspects of the activities of cultural institutions, and the question of developing the personal professional qualities of the employees of cultural institutions is of no small importance.

The working methods identified in the study can be applied in the practical work of cultural institutions in order to optimize the process of creating and running cultural events, as well as other activities that result in the preservation, creation, dissemination and appropriation of cultural values.

**Keywords:** cultural policy; cultural values; ethno-cultural identity; traditions; House of Folk Art; branding; art; culture

**Sidorova K. S.**

### **VHEMT: voluntary extinction movement**

**Abstract.** This article presents the history and philosophical views of VHEMT, the voluntary movement for human extinction; its relationship with the positions of deep ecology and anti-natalism.

The search for options to conserve and restore species diversity on Earth, putting the introduction of species responsibility principles on the agenda of global environmental discourse are considered. Arguments are presented for the impossibility of assessing the entire diversity of living beings on Earth by comparing individual species to humans. Since the survival of any ecosystem depends on the well-being of the system as a whole, it is worth abandoning the outdated view of nature as a resource. However, VHEMT's policy of slow, voluntary population decline appears to the author as one potential way of turning the anthropocentric view of the relationship between humans and non-human animal species. Aspects of a queer theory, gender theory and Foucault's concept of biopolitics related to the voluntary rejection of human procreation are mentioned. The issues of anti-natalist theory and their relation to birth control policies are also considered. The ethical contradictions of the latter and its relationship to both Malthusianism and the tools of biopolitics are highlighted separately. Examples of unsuccessful application of these theories in reality are given, leading to further oppression of social and racial minorities in North and Latin America.

Human supremacy on Earth is critically assessed and the question of a paradigm shift towards a more responsible human attitude towards the diversity of non-human species is raised. It asks how political institutions, structures and processes can be transformed to ensure fairness to both human and non-human animals.

**Keywords:** VHEMT; view; species diversity; species responsibility; voluntary extinction; death; anthropocentrism; deep ecology; antinatalism; reproduction; reproductive control; biopolitics; biovalue; Malthusianism