

V. V. Belkina

Methods for Teaching Teenagers' Democratic Culture

The article discusses possibilities of using methods for teaching education in the formation of teenagers' democratic culture. The necessity of taking into account the characteristics of binary methods is proved as in the structure of the test categories two types of qualities are allocated – descriptive ones to ensure a person's ability to copy and reproduce the social experience, and prescriptive ones responsible for assigning the degree of experience and its use. Parenting methods play an important role in the use of methods for teaching democratic culture, which specify the teacher's action taking into account the real problems and children age. The article deals with specific methods of implementation of the methods of influence on various essential areas of the man: social releasers (intellectual sphere), attraction techniques (emotional sphere), «Letter to myself», «Dream Station» (motivational sphere) and other important ones in the selection process. Methods and techniques to solve the education problems of democratic culture are requirements for their selection. The article focuses on the basic requirements for the selection and use of methods and techniques for the implementation of the training tasks of the teenagers' democratic culture in the educational process.

Keywords: a personality's democratic culture, adolescent, methods of education, a method of education.

T. I. Petrakova

Spiritual and Moral Education of School Students in the Valuable Context of Modern Education

In the article the problem of education content from points of anthropological and axiological approaches taking into account new realities of functioning both the education process, and up-bringing process, first of all, spiritual and moral education is raised. At the same time ideas of philosophical anthropology are considered by the author in a rather wide context, in interrelation with antropogony and soteriology. In case of the appeal to axiology the author appeals, first of all, to the valuable row connected with judgment of the concepts «spirituality» and «morality» not only in their «pure type» but also in case of their semantic crossing, it caused to appeal to the concept «sanctity». Sharing the position of a number of scientists about availability in the content of modern education of the cumulative complex of values (aspiration to the truth, social and spiritual wellbeing of society, social justice, patriotism, value of the personality, health, safety of the nature, national history and culture, value of the own and other people, their specificity and culture, creativity value, value of traditions, etc.), the author draws a conclusion about the empirical nature of their inclusion into the educational process, absence of a single goal-setting, mismatch of a valuable row concerning subjects. In addition, the valuable aspect of the education content is impoverished emotionally and should be changed. The formula «we learn as hard as we love» (Blessed Augustine) becomes a key to the problem resolution. Pedagogical understanding of concept- metaphors «soul», «heart», «love» helps to plan the directions of enriching the content of education with values, to allocate a special role of culture and art in this process. The existing system of concepts, according to the author of the article, shall be added with the system of images. Knowledge, embodied in the image, finds completeness, finds a capability to be endured by the student, enters not only into his consciousness, but also heart, becoming an integral part of the personality. The support on the specific material of history and culture, creation of the dialogue of cultures are offered. To strengthen the valuable potential of education content a number of measures is recommended: determination and preserving the basis of education, determination of a circle of the basic spiritual and moral concepts and introduction them into the obligatory educational component (standard), etc.

Keywords: education content, anthropological and axiological approach, values of history and culture, dialogue of cultures, spiritual and moral values, pedagogical concept-metaphors «soul», «heart», «love», circle of concepts, system of images.

L. V. Baiborodova

Competition in the Children's Group as an Educational Means

The competition in the children's group is considered as a method of education and means to organize different types of pupils' activities. Educational features and possibilities of the competition, interrelation of the concepts «competition», «review», «tender», «activities accounting» are determined. Essential differences of the competition in the children's group from the competition among adults and professionals are emphasized. The possibility of positive and negative influence of the competition on children is noted. The main thing is that the competition must not become the goal in itself. The main idea, the competition purpose are development of children's initiative and creativity, their identity; the characteristic of the main requirements to its organization is given: development of specific conditions of the competition, they can compete when they are equal on forces, everyone shall have an opportunity to become a winner, stimulation of mutual help of children, an opportunity to compare results, publicity of the competition, the sense of proportion in encouragement and etc. Competition forms are identified: collective and individual, due to types of activity, systematic and incidental, due to the rank of the winner and for prize-winning places. Importance to work out regulations on the competition is noted, its structure is given, here is emphasized need of school students' participation in development of regulations on the competition, step-by-step development of competitiveness in the children's group, pedagogical management of the competition organization in the educational institution.

Keywords: children's group, competition, review, tender, requirements to a competition, competition forms, regulations on a competition.

O. A. Koryakovtseva, T. V. Bugaychuk

Development of the Youth's Civil Consciousness: from «Spirit Activity» to «Actions Activity»

In the article the problem to form civil consciousness in the younger generation is presented, including its such components as patriotism and civil identity. The Youth is regarded as an innovative capacity of Russia which role considerably increases during transformations.

Keywords: civil consciousness, patriotism, civil identity, the youth, the youth's socio-political activity.

A. Yu. Kulikov, I. Yu. Tarkhanova

Anti-Corruption Education of the Youth: Experience of Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky

The article is devoted to the possibility of changing corruption attitudes, values and behaviours of citizens of the Russian Federation. In addition to the theoretical analysis of the essence of anti-corruption education and anti-corruption competence of the individual, the article discusses the results of the authors' survey of residents of the Yaroslavl region on issues of corruption. The findings in this study allow the authors to justify the need for vertical and horizontal integration of anti-corruption education to focus on ensuring its continuity. Analyzing my own experience, it is proved that only on the basis of practical activities anti-corruption knowledge can be transformed into beliefs, the necessity of applying interactive teaching methods to create law-abiding behaviour. Particular attention is drawn to the systematic anti-corruption education, its organic inclusion into the educational process, necessity of training an academic personnel for its implementation. Experience of anti-corruption education described in the article can be translated into practice educational activities of the universities and colleges.

Keywords: anti-corruption education, corruption, anti-corruption.

N. P. Ansimova, A. V. Zolotariova

The Teacher's Competences to Work with Gifted Children and Youth

In the article reasons for a competence-based model of the teacher working with gifted children are provided. Relevance of the problem to form the teacher's competences necessary for work with gifted children and youth is proved, the degree of its readiness in Russian science is shown. A number of problems of teachers' professional development on questions of training organization for children and youth, who can be considered as gifted ones, is revealed. The concept of the teacher's professional competence is presented. The structure of the competence-based model of the teacher as a set of key (necessary for any professional activity), professional (reflecting specificity of a certain professional activity, in particular – pedagogical) and special (reflecting specificity of work in different conditions of the professional activity with gifted children) competences is offered. Concepts and subjects of the teacher's metasubject professional competences are revealed: information, motivating, organizational, research, communicative, methodical, tutorial and self-education and self-improvement competences. Reasons for allocating cognitive, behavioural and valuable components in the structure of the competence-based model are given. Groups of teachers who need to form competences for work with gifted children are allocated: teachers working in different subjects (mathematics, philology, history, geography, etc.) and directions of further education; teachers working with children of different age, teachers of different pedagogical positions.

Keywords: gifted children and youth, the teacher's professional competences, a competence-based model of the teacher, core competencies of the teacher, general professional (metasubject) competences of the teacher, special competences of the teacher.

E. N. Lekomtseva, N. A. Mukhamediyarova

Structure of the Organizational and Managerial Competence of the Teacher Working with Gifted Students

In this article, on the basis of the analysis of scientific literature need of educational institutions in a new teacher is proved, who not only «learns», but will also organize pupils to do planned types of educational activities, make conditions for the start of processes of self-development, self-determination, self-knowledge of pupils, the teacher who has skills of a professional management activity, the teacher-manager. Creation of optimum conditions for development of the personal potential of the gifted student requires special pedagogical and psychological approaches, qualified specialists having knowledge, skills in the field of management. The organization of work with gifted children is characterized by variety of methods, forms and methods of pedagogical activities, alternativeness and flexibility, dynamism, integrity and integrity of the educational process, and the teacher should be able to manage students' educational cognitive activity competently. Therefore, the problem of forming of the teacher's organizational and managerial competence including knowledge of managerial functions – a goal-setting, planning, organization, motivation, decision making, control and estimation becomes urgent for each educational institution. Besides, in the article results of a pilot research of the level of formation of the managerial competence of further education teachers most of whom often work with talented children are provided.

Keywords: management, organization, gifted pupil, organizational and managerial competence, management activity of the teacher, educational cognitive activity.

M. A. Varzanova

The Study of the Preparedness of the Teaching Staff to Overcome Resistance to Innovative Activities

The author examines the urgent problem of training the pedagogical staff of vocational training institutions to overcome the resistance of innovation, gives the definition of «resistance to innovations», «readiness to overcome resistance», «criteria», «index», «style of responding to change.» The article defines component composition, describes criteria and indicators of preparedness to overcome resistances: cognitive, motivational, practical and emotional, which are selected for methodology to identify the level of preparedness: a questionnaire of tolerance-intolerance of uncertainty by T. V. Kornilova, the questionnaire «Styles of response to changes» by T. Yu. Bazarov and M. P. Sycheva, the technique of diagnostics of individual measures of severity properties of reflexivity by A. V. Karpov, the questionnaire «Criteria and indicators of preparedness for overcoming resistance to innovative changes». There are five levels of proficiency: elementary, a level of understanding, a level of adoption, implementation and creative.

A brief description of the results of own research of training to overcome resistances is presented. On the basis of the conducted research the predominant style of responding to change, the level of tolerance-intolerance to changes, the level of reflexivity and emotional reactions to change are determined.

It is proved that most teachers of vocational education are characterized by the level of acceptance of the need to overcome the resistance of innovation, and therefore it requires targeted work to support the development of this quality.

Keywords: resistance to innovation, capacity to overcome resistance, criteria, indicators and levels of preparedness to overcome resistance of innovation.

T. N. Adeeva

Basic Problems of Teachers' Psychological Readiness for Inclusive Education

The article considers basic problems of psychological readiness of teachers for inclusive education. The cognitive component of psychological readiness is characterized by the lack of teachers' knowledge about psycho-physical development of children with disabilities, the principles of inclusive education. Preschool teachers and school teachers have different opinions of professional difficulties. Preschool teachers demonstrate more professional difficulties in inclusive education. Teachers have motivation related to external factors, implementation of inclusion is associated with an additional professional activity, emotional costs, attitude towards children with disabilities is characterized with stereotypes.

Keywords: psychological readiness, inclusive education, teachers, children with disabilities.

I. Yu. Tarkhanova

Role of Social-Pedagogical Service of School in Conditions of Realization of the Federal State Educational Standards

The article presents the author's vision of the role of the socio-educational school service in the implementation of the federal state educational standards. It describes the content of socio-educational activities at school in terms of traditional patterns of social and educational services, analyzes the possibility of expanding areas of the social teacher's activity. The author makes a conclusion about the necessity of social direction realization of extracurricular activities in order to achieve personal educational outcomes of students. The programme of extracurricular activities of social direction developed by a team of Yaroslavl school number 59 under the supervision of the author is as an example. The article analyzes the results of the implementation of the programme, and here is given the dynamics of the personal results of its students, who have mastered the knowledge in the field interacting with other people, social behaviour, healthy lifestyle and security, as well as in the spiritual and moral sphere and the field of personal, professional and life self-determination.

Keywords: socialization of students, social worker, personal educational outcomes.

V. N. Efimenko, N. A. Rachkovskaya

Forms and Methods of Future Social Teachers' Training to Support a Dysfunctional Family

In the article organizational and substantial aspects of a future social teacher's professional training to implement social and pedagogical support of a dysfunctional family are considered, the general characteristic of forms and training methods of students is given, convention of their division, importance to use interactive means when training future teachers is emphasized. Interactive forms and training methods in dialectic unity with education content of the social teacher are analysed, and also their opportunities for forming a professional competence of the specialist in the sphere of work with a dysfunctional family are revealed. Recourses of

such traditional forms of education as lectures, seminars and practical training to form a cognitive component of the competence of the social teacher of this professional activity are determined. The method of projects, educational excursion, business game, social and pedagogical training, acceptance of rule-making are considered as methods to develop the future specialist's practical skills necessary to support a dysfunctional family. The attention is paid to the students' research activities which are built into the educational process and also practice in conditions of the educational organization. The characteristic of a portfolio which allows students to estimate the level of the professional competence is given and at the same time it develops their reflexive capabilities.

Keywords: dysfunctional family, social and pedagogical support, social teacher, professional education, forms and training methods.

A. S. Pyatkov

Formation of Teenagers' Democratic Culture as a Efficiency Function of Children's Public Organizations

In the article the analysis of such concepts as «association» and «organization» is carried out, the ratio of the concepts «children's public organization» and «children's public association» on the basis of leading scientists' researches in this sphere is defined; signs and criteria of children's public organizations activity are allocated. Explanations on work of children's public organizations based on main principles of democratic culture are given. Components and levels of educational capacity development of children's public organizations in aspect of formation of democratic culture are defined. The main conditions which reflect features of children's public organizations when forming democratic culture are revealed; the basic principles of activity of children's public organization are defined, pedagogical conditions of democratic culture formation in the children's organizations are designated, experience of activity of the public association «The union of children's public organizations «Zhuldyz» of the Republic of Kazakhstan is briefly presented. Main objectives, tasks, forms and methods of organization and holding the international children's summit as a form for training teenagers' democratic culture bases in conditions of children's public organizations are presented. A brief analysis of the role of children's public organizations in training teenagers' democratic culture is given.

Keywords: children's public organization, educational potential, democracy, democratic culture, teenager.

D. V. Voloshin

Schools and Courses for Professional Penitentiary Staff Training in the second half of 1920-s

In the article the organizational and pedagogical basis of professional penitentiary staff training in RSFSR is regarded from a historical and pedagogical point. This training was organized in special courses and schools in the second half of 1920-s. The author does not analyze service and military training, which was obligatory for all penitentiary staff of that time and was provided outside of schools and courses directly on the workplace without interfering in it.

This historical and pedagogical analysis allows us to state that a conceptual basis of penitentiary staff training, realized mainly through penitentiary courses and special departments of schools of People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs had been formed in Soviet Russia by the end of 1920-s. Government and penitentiary department's rising concern in centralized systematic professional penitentiary staff training in the second half of 1920-s formed the basis for its further development in the Soviet period.

Keywords: history of education, human resources policy, penitentiary staff, professional training, course training.

G. V. Varganova, I. A. Pavlichenko

Information and Communication Technology Platform as an Instrument of Scientific Literacy Training

The article examines the urgent issues concerning the necessity of enhancing scientific literacy training for primary and secondary school pupils. The main causes (economic, social, educational, cultural, etc.) of rising the research interest of the pedagogic community to the scientific literacy training in primary and secondary schools are mentioned. The key role of the scientific literacy in preparing the young generation of citizens for the innovation activity is determined. The basic approaches to the understanding of the fundamental nature of the term «scientific literacy» are characterized. The main research issues discussed by the foreign pedagogical community in the framework of the scientific literacy training are analyzed in the light of theoretical and practical implications. The focused attention is made to the theoretical and methodological approaches to work out textbooks for scientific literacy training in secondary schools, the content of the special programmes for talented pupils' scientific education, gender in science and technology education, etc.

The network approach based on the partnership between schools and academic institutions, universities, social, cultural organizations is stressed to be useful and beneficial for the scientific literacy training. The information and communication technology platform is the result of different institutions' contribution to the educational process.

Keywords: educational standard, scientific literacy, scientific literacy training, primary general education, basic general education, Russian experience, foreign experience, educational project, network approach, information and communication technology platform.

S. N. Dvoryatkina

Methodology of Mathematical Modelling as an Effective Means of Knowledge Synergy in the Context of the Cultures Dialogue

In the article the problem of adaptation of synergy resources to the model approach at the solution of professional tasks in the dialogue of natural scientific and humanitarian cultures is declared. The definition of the important and actual phenomenon «knowledge synergy» is given. In aspect of realization of epy cultures dialogue the global level of knowledge synergy is allocated – it is natural synergy between tutoring and management of knowledge with updating based on the idea of interdisciplinarity. A local level of knowledge synergy is bound to mathematical model operation of actual processes at the solution of professional problems.

In the main part the introduction to methodology of the mathematical model operation is presented, the analysis of original positions of mathematical model operation methodology and assessment of a range of application of this method are carried out, basic principles of mathematical model operation are formulated. The role of a technique of training in the mathematical model operation in the course of mathematical education is established, possibilities of its improvement through the design synthesis of interdisciplinary knowledge are presented.

The example of the solution of the professional problem of maintenance by the method of the mathematical model operation with engaging knowledge from the interfacing fields of hydrometeorology, sociology, radiotronics is shown in the conclusion. The exact statement of professional focused tasks and their solution with engaging of humanitarian means of the analysis and mathematical methods of prediction can be used to increase the index of the interdisciplinary competence formation, successful professional becoming of the personality of the expert.

Keywords: higher education, the theory and methods of teaching mathematics, knowledge synergy, a mathematical modelling method, professional tasks.

E. I. Sanina, T. S. Popova

Interactive Methods and Tutorials in Training Mathematics at High School

The information and education environment expands opportunities for pedagogical interaction due to inclusion of interactive tutorials. New pedagogical technologies are required as there are new types of information technologies. The teacher should have a new competence. Informatization of training becomes a powerful means to structure, generalize and systematize knowledge and abilities, to form universal educational actions. One of effective forms of the interactive training organization in the course of generalization and systematization of pupils' knowledge is a case-study method (a method of the analysis of certain situations). In the course of use of this method pupils' basic skills are formed: to analyze information, to sort it for the solution of the certain task, to reveal key problems, to generate alternative solutions and to estimate them, to choose the optimal solution and to form the action programme, to update it. It allows us to increase learning efficiency, first of all due to presentation strengthening of the training material demonstration; integration and differentiation of the training process, ensuring control objectivity and assessment of universal educational actions.

Keywords: information and education environment, generalization and systematization of knowledge, interactive methods and tutorials; case method, universal educational actions.

A. V. Plastinin

Model of Pupils' ICT Competence Forming at Physics Lessons

In the article the model of the ICT competence forming developed by the author in the course of productive activities as a metasubject result of school students training at Physics lessons in the light of transition of schools to the new educational standard (FGOS OSO) is offered, new requirements of the standard regarding the ICT competence are specified; groups of tasks which can be solved by means of ICT, including material visualization tasks, computing tasks, tasks of modelling, a task of search and information transfer, experimental tasks, tasks to store educational information, and also so-called «computer oriented tasks» are allocated; types of lessons where these problems will be solved are described (intersubject lessons, lessons with ICT situations, lessons of directly productive activities within Physics programme); products of pupils' activities at these lessons (multimedia presentations, computer models, programmes written in one of epy programming languages) and their features, here are considered methods of getting products and ways of work with them in various computer programmes; extracurricular productive activities are considered; assessment forms of pupils due to the results of activities are offered and levels of the ICT competence formation are entered (unproductive, intermediate productive, highly productive, creative).

Keywords: FGOS OSO, training Physics at school, metasubject results of training, ICT competence, productive activities, assessment of pupils.

L. M. Izosimova

A Project Method in Realization of Informatics Propaedeutic Course for Junior School Students in Further Education Institutions

This article considers the potential of the project method in teaching Informatics for elementary school students in the further education institution. It describes steps of gradual involvement of children into the project activity. The author underlines an important role of the project method for organization of children's independent activities. It analyzes the results of this integration. Recent researches are based on more than 20 year experience of work with elementary school students in the field of Informatics.

Keywords: project method, Informatics, elementary school students.

N. Yu. Bukareva, N. V. Lukiyanchikova

Use of Dialogue Technologies in Training for the Final Composition on Literature

Need to use dialogue technologies in training for writing the final composition on literature is proved in the article, new forms to organize students' activity at the lesson directed to expand a circle of reading, ideas of the literary process, formation of a communicative competence are offered. Possibilities of the lesson anthology are demonstrated, its preparation and carrying out activate the reader's activity, help to choose various arguments for a future composition. Experience of dialogue technologies realization at certain Literature classes in the eleventh class of comprehensive school is presented. The offered developments can be used by language teachers and literature teachers as a universal model at lessons of any type.

Keywords: dialogue technologies, final composition in literature, lesson anthology.

I. S. Sinitsyn, E. A. Vlasova, E. A. Dmitrieva

Formation of Self-Control and Self-Esteem Skills of 5–6 Form Pupils at Study the Initial Course in Geography and Biology

Results orientation education is a critical component of the structure of the Federal state educational standards of the second generation. In the Federal state educational standard of basic General education there are requirements for the results of mastering basic educational programmes, which are structured according to the key objectives of General education and include subject, metasubject and personal results of training. Among the interdisciplinary learning outcome skills of self-control and self-assessment have a special role aimed at organization and development of the student in the role of the subject of the educational activity. Presented in the paper exercises, classified according to the stages of formation of monitoring and evaluation activities (exercises for shaping the actions of self-monitoring and assessment of the work results; exercises for forming skills to carry out planning and operational self-monitoring and self-evaluation; exercises of skills to compare the predicted and obtained result) and the object of the action (exercises on matching the sample; exercises to perform actions on the model; detailed instructions; exercises on the implementation of a self-checking algorithm; exercises on the change of the action, given the changed conditions), are developed on a geographical content and promote the desire for self-control and self-assessment, students master the techniques of self-control and self-esteem, acceptance and preservation learning objectives for self-evaluation and self-control and autonomy in their implementation.

Keywords: FGOS OOO, universal learning activities, exercise, self-monitoring, self-evaluation, the initial course in Geography.

I. V. Shutkina

A Competence-Based Approach to Study Pronouns by Junior School Students on the Basis of Development of Personal and Communicative Universal Educational Actions

The article is devoted to the problem of formation of the language competence by means of development of universal educational actions. Proceeding from the allocated components of the language competence (linguistic, linguoculturological, communicative and speech, valuable and relational) the need to support its development on children's speech experience is formulated. In this process the role of personal pronouns as lexicon which is often used since the early childhood is noted. Presentation of the linguistic material on the subject «Pronoun» provided by the educational standard and modern educational literature to junior school students doesn't promote formation of the language competence to the full extent. In this regard development of educational actions is represented as one of solutions of this contradiction. Special attention is paid to development of communicative universal educational actions, and it is proved by high extent of their influence on formation of other actions. Importance of formation of the pupils' personal sphere at Russian lessons is emphasized. Communicative and personal educational actions designated in the educational standard are concretized in relation to study personal pronouns at elementary school. The author shows that during the linguostylistic analysis the pupils' text ability to estimate interlocutors' speech is improved, and the ability to select language means according to conditions of communication and the standard norms is formed.

Keywords: personal pronouns, universal educational actions, communicative, personal universal educational actions, moral and ethical orientation.

A. P. Shcherbak, E. A. Smirnov

Analysis of Modern Requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard in Physical Development of Preschool Age Children

This article analyzes the requirements of the Federal state educational standards of preschool education to the «physical development» of children. First of all, it points to the correct strategic benchmark of the Standard the uniqueness preschool age, the need to develop children's self-control and physical exercise is not harmful to health. At the same time when such important tasks are set by the Standard there are not such basic concepts as «physical culture», «physical education» and «formation of the person's physical culture». We have to state the incorrect use of terminology from the sphere of physical culture and sports («physical qualities», «moving abilities», «main kinds of movements», «fine and gross motor skills»). As a result, every word of the paragraph dedicated to the description of the content of the educational direction «physical development» has been analyzed in the article. Besides, the errors have been pointed out and options for their replacement have been presented.

Keywords: physical development, physical education, physical culture, pre-school children.

R. A. Kutanova

Organization of Students' Independent Educational Activity in Higher Education Institution

This article deals with the independent work of students, increase its volume in the structure of curricula and programmes driven by scientific and pedagogical, organizational and methodological requirements for modernization of the educational process. Independent work of students promotes student-centered orientation of vocational training graduates, development of students' capacity for self-learning.

Expanding the share of students' independent work gives to a greater extent the educational process of problem-research character, as there is greater involvement of students in the independent solution of a holistic system of tasks, with professional direction and an increasing level of complexity. Independent work of the student provides the self-development of the necessary abilities of the future graduate to more complex activities, methods and content, which can not be transferred or assimilated by samples. The role of students' independent work involves the creation of appropriate conditions for its organization, strengthening the responsibility of both students and teachers for the results of their activities, the educational process as a whole.

Keywords: independent work, school, student, programme, teaching process, conditions, self-learning, organization, training conditions.

D. V. Voronina

Instructional Design as a Means to Motivate Students' E-Learning

The article says about the problem of increasing the motivation of higher school students to e-learning. Provided the direction of solving the urgent problem associated with positive motivation for students, an analysis of different approaches depending on the forms of training was made. The analysis of possibilities of pedagogical methods to increase motivation in the development of the course with the use of instructional design was carried out.

The author analyzed opportunities and different approaches increasing motivation of students of full-time and distance learning techniques considered Russian and foreign pedagogical schools. Design stages of the training course in pedagogical design and stages in increasing motivation in design of training according to the system of researcher John Keller are systematized for this purpose in the form of the table. The article gives an overview of the classical model «ADDIE» instructional design and its five main stages. It briefly analyzes the problems of constructing the training course in distance education and the factors affecting this complex and multifaceted process. We consider instructional design as a specific pedagogical model to optimize the construction of the training course. Its fundamental difference from other models is pointed out, in particular, the possibility of constant reflection, course corrections since the beginning of operation and up to the debriefing.

Keywords: motivation, instructional design, distance learning, Keller model, development of the course.

T. V. Zykova, A. A. Kytmanov, S. A. Tikhomirov

A Synergetic Effect of Implementing E-Learning in the Mathematical Analysis on the Basis of LMS Moodle for Students of Engineering

In the article the synergetic effect of implementing electronic training for students of the engineering profile on the example of the course in the mathematical analysis, developed on the basis of LMS Moodle is reasonable. It is shown that use of informative – communicative technologies at the present stage of development of education gives the greatest advantage in case of integration with

educational technologies. Content of this course, and also the results of questioning of students, which have revealed its positive influence on success of assimilation of material is described. The main benefits of electronic training in the context of creation of a new paradigm of education such as, on the one hand, requirements of modern society in which processes of production of knowledge prevail, and on the other hand, as an instrument of updating of the content and increase of efficiency of educational programmes implementation are allocated.

Keywords: informative-communicative technologies, educational technologies, e-learning, sinergetics, LMS Moodle, tests.

I. N. Chernyshev, I. A. Irodova

Forming of Educational and Research Activities of Student-Physicists in Pedagogical Higher Education Institution

In this article modern methods of forming of educational and research activities of student-physicists in the pedagogical higher education institution are considered. The long work experience of the pedagogical staff of the Physical and Mathematical Faculty of Yaroslavl state pedagogical university named after K. D. Ushinsky on successive forming of educational and research activities in rates of physical practical work on general physics, at laboratory researches on technique of a school experiment within a technique of training and education in the field of physics, a school demonstration experiment is analyzed. The assumption of need to make a special course generalizing and staticizing knowledge, abilities and actions and oriented to help students to diagnose the research competence formation is proved. Authors offer a version of the programme of a similar special course for student-physicists of the final year of the pedagogical higher education institution which will be useful to subject teachers in respect of mastering their professional qualification in the field of the organization and carrying out a school physical experiment according to requirements of the Federal state educational standard of general secondary education.

Keywords: educational and research activities, a physical experiment in the pedagogical higher education institution, professional and pedagogical training of students, professional competences.

N. N. Kasatkina

Theoretical Foundation of Mobile-Assisted Language Learning

Mobile Learning is a modern educational trend that allows obtaining knowledge anywhere, anytime via using portable devices. Researchers in different fields of science, especially those who realize the high potential to apply mobile technologies to enhance learning, pay special attention to Mobile learning. Many learning theories have appeared during the period of 2500 years between Confucius and the present day, but almost all have been drawn by an assumption that learning is based on the interaction with the teacher as well as what is happening in the classroom. There are a few theory-based research works devoted to the problem of learning outside the classroom, but none emphasizes the mobility of learners and learning. Thus, to date, theoretical foundation of mobile learning is not sufficiently developed. However, there is a number of studies, covering the theoretical aspects of the mobile learning. The aim of this article is to review the theoretical foundation of mobile-assisted language learning. The article deals with the concept of mobile learning, principles and ways of the theory creation. Additionally, the concept of mobile-assisted language learning is discussed. The main theoretical directions in the development of mobile learning tools are also introduced.

Keywords: mobile assisted language learning (MALL), principles and ways of the creation.

S. Yu. Rodonova, A. N. Smirnova

Professional Military Education of a Foreign Cadet: Studying of Russian as a Means of Acculturation

In the article the attempt is made to differentiate social and cultural features of representatives of different types of the cultures who are trained in the Russian military higher education institution; the emphasis is placed on opposition of individualistic cultures to collectivist ones, polychromic ones to monochromic ones, etc. Authors, based on their personal work experience with foreign students, analyze a concept of readiness for training of the foreign cadet in the course of his acculturation. In the article the description of the contingent of students is given, the purposes and tasks of forming readiness for training in the military higher education institution on the basis of sociocultural characteristics and cadets' needs are formulated. The authors claim that the training process of foreigners, relying on the social adaptation, which makes them ready for training, has bidirectional nature: the teacher is obliged to consider adaptation difficulties of those who came to study in the Russian military higher education institution, on the one hand, and on the other – the student should adapt to new conditions of training and activity in conditions of another culture. Based on the analysis of scientific sources in the article differentiation of cultures is made high-contextual and low-contextual, and that allows considering features of trainees when forming the process of their training not only to general but also special subjects.

Keywords: readiness to study, dialogue of cultures, social adaptation, individualistic/collectivist culture, monochromic/polychromic culture, high-contextual/low-contextual culture, acculturation.

V. V. Bannov

Development of Students' Ability to Self-Control in the Educational Process of Military Higher Education Institution

Self-control in the educational process of the military higher education institution is defined as a system component, consequently, the purposeful development of the students' ability to self-management should be considered from the standpoint of the General scientific system approach. The application of this methodological approach allows us to consider each component of the simulated self-control not as Autonomous and independent education, but as an element which remaining degrees of freedom are subject to the General plan of the system operation, directed to get a useful result.

The article presents a developed model of the pedagogical system of developing the students' ability to self-control in the educational process of the military higher education institution – construction, which is a graphic and verbal-logical description of the targeted pedagogical interaction of subjects of the educational process of the military higher education institution, which allows studying the system, reproducing it in the educational process of the military higher education institution, as well as managing its operation and development.

Keywords: self-control, educational process, system approach, modelling method, military institution, pedagogical system.

M. N. Krotova

Features of Cadets' Social and Psychological Adaptation in Military Higher Education Institutions at the Initial Stage of Professionalization

Results of the empirical research of features of cadets' social and psychological adaptation in the military higher education institutions at the initial stage of professionalization using psychological techniques of defining individual measure of reflexivity of A. V. Karpov, the reduced option of the standardized 16-factorial personal questionnaire of R. Kettell are presented in the article (16 FLO-105-S), the developed and standardized technique «Diagnostics of the level of cadets' adaptation in the military higher education institution», and also methods of mathematical statistics: rank coefficients of correlation of Spirmen, the standardized coefficients of regression (VETA), Mann – Whitney's U-criterion, Wilcoxon's T-criterion, – the author has revealed a personal profile of cadets of the military higher education institution at the beginning of training and in 6 months after arrival, specificity of adaptation of young cadets (men) and cadets (women) are also defined.

Keywords: adaptation of the personality, military higher education institution, first-year cadets, results of the research.

V. A. Mazilov

L. S. Vygotsky and Psychology Methodology

In the article the analysis of activity of L. S. Vygotsky as an outstanding methodologist of psychology is undertaken. The subject of the analysis is several works by L. S. Vygotsky, where the methodologist investigates reasons of a crisis and makes a diagnosis. It is considered to be that methodological positions of L. S. Vygotsky are most distinctly formulated in the book «Historical Sense of the Psychological Crisis». Considerably it is like that, but the truth and the fact that Vygotsky was first of all and «up to the end a consecutive methodologist». Therefore it is expedient to consider methodological searches of Vygotsky more widely. It seems to be useful to correlate his methodological reasonings in 1924. (Forward to A. F. Lazursky's book), the analysis of the psychological crisis in the manuscript «Historical sense of the psychological crisis» (1927) and methodological researches in 1931. (Forward to A. N. Leontiev's book). In the article the comparative analysis of diagnoses is given that allows us to track evolution of representations of the classic not only about the crisis reasons, but also about development of methodological views. In conclusion of the article the modern interpretation of the crisis in psychology is offered.

The crisis of psychology can be overcome only by purposeful collaboration of psychological community, that is by a social way. But the prime cause of the crisis is, in our opinion, in the cognitive plane and consists in inadequate understanding of the subject by the psychological science. As it is represented, the crisis in psychology has a level structure. Allocation of three main levels is useful.

Keywords: Vygotsky, psychology, psychology methodology, crisis of psychology, diagnosis; psychology subject, level, method, ideology, science.

T. A. Nestic, A. L. Zhuravlev, A. V. Yurevich

Forecast of Psychological Science and Practice Development by 2030

The article substantiates the need of psychological science and practice development forecasts to elaborate the adequate scientific policy in this domain, prepare for the changes which may be engendered in the society by the growth of psychological knowledge and work out the best strategies of psychology development. The results of expert poll accomplished by the Institute of psychology in 2015 and directed to revealing the opinions of 50 experts about the state of the psychological science and practice in our country and in the world by 2030 are presented and discussed. On the background of the expert poll the image of the psychological science future

in our country and in the world is made.

Keywords: development of psychological science and practice, forecast, expert poll, respondents, future, main trends.

A. R. Batyrshina, V. A. Mazilov

Scientometric Method in Studying the Problem of Volition and Volitional Regulation in Russian Psychology History

The problem of volition is a traditional one for Russian psychology. This article discusses trends in the study of the psychology of volition and volitional regulation in Russian psychology. The «slang» method as one of the scientometric methods is used for the analysis of the characteristics and main trends in the problem. For the first time the work presents a historical-psychological periodisation of the development of scientific ideas about volition and volitional regulation. The criteria of this periodisation were: changing perspectives in studying volition occurred depending on the degree and methodological generalization of the empirical material; changing of scientific approaches depended on the methodological setup of the scientist, as well as changing of perspectives in the studies were determined largely by the changing ideological influences than by the logic of psychology development.

A characteristic feature of volition psychology development is psychologists' increasing interest to volition problems. It is reflected in a rapid increase in the number of publications, deepening of theoretical notions of volitional regulation and development of principles for the psychological study of volitional regulation. The main trends in the study of psychology of volition and volitional regulation at the present stage are: a system-structural approach to research; a practical orientation of research; identification of new areas in research of common problems of volition; specification research on various branches of psychology: medical, military, social etc. Some lag may indicate ambiguity of links between theoretical approaches to volitional regulation and characteristics of the research situation in a certain field of science.

Keywords: history of Russian psychology, volition, volitional regulation, a categorical status of concepts «volition» and «volitional regulation», historical and psychological periodisation of the research on psychology of volition and volitional regulation, a scientometric method.

Yu. P. Povarionkov

Ratio of Polycyclic and Monocyclic Things of the Personality's Professional Formation

The article is devoted to the implementation of the cyclic approach to the understanding of professional and career development of the individual. The term cycle is fixed. The concept of the professional cycle, as a form of life cycle is determined. The article shows that the monocyclic and polycyclic approaches to the analysis of professionalization do not contradict, but complement each other. They can be used to explain the individual professionalization different levels, characterized by various types of professional cycles. The first type is called a macrocycle professional cycle or a developmental one, and the second – mesocycle or professional and genetical one. In the first cycle the professional development is studied as a part of a way of life, in the second cycle the professional development is studied in the process of development and implementation of a particular profession. Here are identified the following reasons to differentiate the cycle: duration of flow, time duration of units, start and end time, reasons for completion, connection to a particular profession, the specific reasons for the psychological periodization and others.

Keywords: life cycle, professional series, professional macrocycles and mesocycles, monocyclic and polycyclic professional growth.

A. A. Grigorieva, Yu. P. Povarionkov

The Phenomenon of Self-Realization as a Condition of Addictive Behaviour Prevention

The article is devoted to the study of self-realization in the context of primary prevention of teenagers' addictive behaviour. The article discusses approaches to self-realization as a criterion and condition of psychological health and successful development of the personality. In the empirical part there is presented the study of self-realization indicators of further education teachers and their correlation with the level of preparedness for the implementation of psycho-prophylactic measures.

Keywords: self-realization, primary prevention, addictive behaviour, adolescence, teachers of further education, educational environment, psychological health of a person.

N. V. Nizhegorodtseva

History and Current State of Problem of Readiness for Training

The article describes the history and specificity developed in Russian and foreign psychology perceptions of readiness for training, as well as the fundamentals and trends in the study of the phenomenon of readiness for training in the paradigm of the sistemogenetic approach. The author carried out a deep analysis of the research problem of readiness for training in the European, American and Russian psychological science, noted the diversity of definitions and terms denoting the phenomena of readiness for

training and main differences in methodological grounds of the authors' ideas about the essence of nature and willingness to learn, the methods of its diagnostics. Here is presented a conceptual apparatus, a theoretical position and the main results of its own studies at the phenomenological, theoretical and empirical levels. It is proved that the phenomenon of readiness for training is at all levels and in all age groups; willingness to learn is an integral property of the student's personality; a psychological basis of the student's willingness to learn is a psychological structure of educational and important qualities, implementing training activities. Psychological readiness for training is being developed in the learning process.

Keywords: educational activity, willingness to learn, sistemogenetic approach, diagnosis of mental development.

K. S. Filimonova, N. V. Nizhegorodtseva

Influence of the Functional Brain Asymmetry Type on the Education Success of Preschool and Early School Period Children

In the article the problem of functional brain asymmetry (FBA) and its relation to the successful education of preschool and school children is discussed. The main approaches to the study of functional brain asymmetry, its species, phenomenology, the specificity of sexual demonstration, the dynamics of childhood are regarded. The results of the empirical studies of the dynamics types of the brain functional asymmetry of preschool and early school period children; the specificity of the relation of different types of functional brain asymmetry for boys and girls were introduced; at the statistics level, the relation of types of functional brain asymmetry and the indicators of the success of education, the impact of the hereditary factors on the successful education of children with the hemispheric type of FBA was proved. The study results concretize the scientific understanding of phenomenology and dynamics of FBA types in contemporary education, they can be used by practitioners and parents in education and upbringing of preschool and early school period children.

Keywords: functional brain asymmetry, a leading hemisphere, lateralization, individual lateral profile, successful learning.

L. S. Rusanova

Children's Speech Development in the Context of Sibling Communication and Interpersonal Communication within the Family

The article describes peculiarities of speech development of preschool children living in one-child and families with two children in the context of interpersonal communication within the family.

It overviews, from a scientific and practical point of view, the variability of the senior preschool children's speech development depending on the presence/absence of their elder brothers and/or sisters. It also overviews the mechanisms that determine differences in the children's speech development depending on the family structure. The article indicates peculiarities of sibling communication, contributing to the formation of morphological and syntactic categories in children from two-children family.

On the basis of the presented analysis of the relations of some speech development indicators in children and peculiarities of interpersonal communication within the family it establishes that the main factor which influences the speech development of, in particular, children from families with two children is the presence of close relatives in their surrounding, their speech variety, the total amount of communication and focus on the purpose of the communication. The article highlights the socio-psychological mechanisms of formation of the preschooler's speech: harmonious and synchronized siblings' interpersonal interaction, which is determined by the activity of the younger child as well as of the elder child; presence in the children's surrounding of people related by kinship ties, their communication skills and speech activity.

Keywords: speech ontogenesis, speech development disorders, lexicon, a grammatical system of speech, sibling communication, family configuration.

Yu. N. Slepko, M. N. Kalinina

The Author's Diagnostics Questionnaire of the Elementary School Teacher's Personality and Activity

The article presents an analysis of the major problems of educational psychology, which are relevant to the profession of the teacher. There have been shortcomings of existing approaches to understanding the structure of the teacher labour. The author refers to the importance of a comprehensive assessment of work of the teacher and refers to the definition of the category of attitude, acting as a means of evaluation. As a basic understanding of the relationships used in the theory of V. N. Myasishchev. A diagnostic tool is a questionnaire evaluating attitudes of primary school students to the teacher. The stages of development and testing of a questionnaire: an analysis of questionnaire items, evaluation of questionnaire on reliability and validity. Diagnostic results were obtained using a questionnaire, underwent the procedure of the factor analysis. Independent dimensions (factors) of the pedagogical activity of the teacher, regarded by students as a teacher of labour components are defined.

Keywords: attitude, questionnaire, students of elementary school, teacher, a teacher's personality, a teacher's activities, educational activities.

P. S. Gurevich

Classical Traditions in Culture Philosophy

The article deals with various versions of classical philosophy of culture. This trend of the philosophical thought is usually associated with neo-Kantianism. It does not mean, however, that the positivist or existential version of culture should be excluded from the arsenal of cultural-philosophical knowledge because it omits the fact that the neo-Kantian version of understanding of culture appeared in the polemic with positivism and philosophy of life. It is important to understand what neo-Kantianists were dissatisfied with in the positivist analysis of culture or in the approach to it by philosophers of life, and later on by existentialists.

The article for the first time in Russian literature offers an objective interpretation of classical traditions in philosophy of culture. The author points out that in accordance with the neo-Kantian interpretation of culture other variants of philosophical understanding of culture are taken outside the frame of philosophical classical works, and shows the specificity of the positivist version of culture, comparing it with the philosophy of life. Therefore, a more complete and comprehensive picture of the origins of philosophy of culture is made.

Keywords: philosophy, culture, neo-Kantianism, positivism, history, philosophy of life, ontology, race, environment, evolutionism, empirical knowledge, contemplation.

L. P. Kiyashchenko, T. S. Zlotnikova

Methodological and Empirical Aspects of Studying Popular Culture in Russia

The article summarizes the results of studies carried out in 2014–2016 according to the grant of the Russian Science Foundation «The text and context of popular culture: the Russian discourse». Here is marked the main difference of our study from the earlier ones, where the mass culture was considered only in negative terms, and from modern studies. They dominated in theoretical reasoning and, mostly absent from the analysis of actual cultural practices. A detailed empirical analysis of the Russian cultural experience was made for the first time in our study that allowed us to implement the stated in relation to popular culture «Russian discourse». Special attention is paid to philosophical and interdisciplinary notions of discourse in the methodological substantiation of the project. The structure and specificity of the codes of popular culture in Russia are justified. Universal (text, myth, game, archetype, image) and specific (education, frontiers) codes are identified. It is emphasized that one of the key concepts of the project (context) is present in the study as a special frame.

Keywords: popular culture, Russian discourse, methodology, interdisciplinary, codes, text, myth, game, archetype, image, education, frontiers, context.

T. I. Erokhina, N. N. Liotina, T. S. Zlotnikova

Spheres and Levels of Popular Culture: the Russian Discourse

In the course of work according to the grant of the Russian Science Foundation «The text and context of popular culture: the Russian discourse» we established three groups of positions that allow us to identify and systematize ideas about the specificity of popular culture in Russia. Methodological positions in the formation of discourse and the first group of positions – of the codes – are said in the article published in that magazine (article of T. Zlotnikova and L. Kiyashchenko). It addresses to the following groups of positions of spheres and levels. The most requested and caused controversy spheres of Russian popular culture were regarded such as: politics, religious life, education and science, media and Internet, daily life and fashion, provincial environment, classical artistic value. We determined the level of popular culture as the third component formed the research cluster. Levels defined: popular culture and society (including politics, morality, religion, science, education, everyday life); popular culture and personality (including the creator and the recipient). The article gives examples of the analysis of phenomena, numerous references to publications on the project, describes educational actions and perspectives of the future research.

Keywords: popular culture, Russian discourse, research cluster, spheres, levels, society, personality.

A. V. Svyatoslavsky

Fiction and Art Text in the Focus of Rhetoric and Communication Study

The paper reflects provisions of the report, delivered at the International research and practical conference «Rhetoric and discourse analysis as academic disciplines under educational reforms» (Moscow, February 4–6, 2016). It focuses on the correlation of rhetoric and poetics as it referred to their potentialities while analyzing texts of art and fiction. The theory of the novel was also regarded in terms of rhetoric. A number of works by Russian and Western scholars was reviewed, including Umberto Eco, Roman Jakobson, Michael Bakhtin, etc. Along with the theoretical aspect, the problem is full of practical sense due to the need of distribution of competences of literary, rhetorical, culturological departments, which can be during preparation of students and postgraduates' works concerning the analysis of the art text.

Keywords: rhetoric, poetics, literary trope, theory of novel, discourse analysis, metaphor, cultural text, Umberto Eco, Roman Jakobson, Michael Bakhtin, Boris Gritsov.

E. M. Spirova

Neoclassical Universals of Culture

The subject of the article is to determine philosophy of culture in the structure of modern knowledge about culture. The article addresses to philosophy of culture as a special trend in the European philosophical thought that developed mainly in Germany at the end of the 19th century. The author points out the necessity of considering not only conceptions of scholars whose works became objects of comprehensive analytical discussion but also authors whose contribution to philosophy of culture is usually mentioned cursorily, dealing in more detail with contributions of Paul Tillich, Ludwig Wittgenstein, Richard Niebuhr and Reinhold Niebuhr.

The article advances the idea that the objective of this set of philosophical knowledge is not only to reveal and offer a characteristic of cultural conceptions that appeared a hundred and more years ago. The final outcome of these studies should be reconstruction of culture of the future. The author thus attempts at upholding the status of culture in the period when the so-called quantum paradigm is gaining a foothold.

Keywords: philosophy, culture, philosophy of culture, science of culture, civilization, language, being, transcendence, practice, man, religion, values.

V. N. Stepanov

A Network Conceptual Model of Force («Kraft») as a Philosophical Concept

The analysis of the concept 'sila' (in Russian 'сила', in German 'Kraft') in this article is made on the data consisted of the corpus of texts divided into three different parts. The first part consists of the texts of German philosophers of the last third of the XVIII and the first third of XIX century. Texts of two dictionaries of the German language of that time belong to the second part. The third part consists of the Russian language dictionary by Vladimir Dahl, and the association dictionary of the Russian language, and the Russian national corpus, which is an online resource of the modern Russian language. A comparative survey of the data is aimed at outlining the sphere of the concept 'sila' (in Russian 'сила', in German 'Kraft') as it is displayed by German philosophers and through the naïve world picture reflected in German language dictionaries with another naïve world picture that is reflected in Russian language dictionaries.

Keywords: 'sila', 'Kraft', philosophy, concept, frame, ontology, sphere, naïve world picture, dictionary, association.

Yu. M. Barboi

Theater and Post-Dramatic Nature Problems

In the context of history scientific and drama study theories of theater and methodology of the theater science in the XX century in the article the ideas are considered, which arose during two last decades as attempts to describe a current state of theater, having actually integrated a performance and other paratheatrical phenomena into its structure, and in this regard the nature and essence of theater was presented in a new way. Here are analyzed experiences to characterize the theater with the help of such concepts as postmodernism and especially post-drama. In this regard critically detailed attention is paid to Kh.-T Lehman's book "Post-drama theater" gained great authority: one of the central themes of the article is a discussion with the «post-drama» concept of action in drama and on the stage which, according to the author of the article, randomly reduces a phenomenon of drama action to only one of its diverse historical models and, thus, doesn't allow considering experience, for example, of theater in Ancient Greece, the New drama at the turn of the 19–20th centuries or theater of modernism, which traditions are successfully demanded by the stage in the post-dramatic nature era.

Keywords: theater, drama, imitation, action, show, performance, postmodernism, avant-gardism, post-drama, theory of theater, methodology.

L. M. Arkhipova

The Image of Russia in the Context of the Polish National and Political Ideology of Sarmatism

In the article several tasks urgent for the modern historical science are solved. First of all, the author, relying on the principles of the imagologic analysis, performs a deconstruction of the image of Russia as the «stranger» created in day «Notes» by Stanislav Nemoyevsky, a participant of the Polish intervention in the beginning of the 17th century. Secondly, in the article new informative opportunities of this historical source are revealed, which was used only in a certain historical meaning in research of events of the Strife and wasn't studied as a sociocultural phenomenon. Thirdly, the personalistic discourse of ideas of Russia allowed the author of the article to enrich politological knowledge about the Polish national and political ideology of sarmatism with live images and psychological observations. Finally, in conditions when in the sphere of public history there are publications of primary sources without the necessary professionally executed comment, it is necessary to recognize professionally executed interpretation of the source of the personal origin useful and urgent.

Keywords: imagologic analysis, deconstruction of the image, cultural consciousness of Poles, Stanislav Nemoyevsky, Russian belief, Sarmatian spirit.

V. I. Peftiev

Historical Destinies of Russia in P. Ya. Chaadaev's Works: Strokes to the Existential Portrait

Russia got acquainted during lifetime of P. Ya. Chaadaev (1794–1856) with his works only in fragments, in biased judgments and in French (excepting the first letter «Apology of the madman»). In the article an attempt to consider P. Ya. Chaadaev's works in the projection of a through and leading subject – historical destinies of Russia in the problem field of culturology is made. P. Ya. Chaadaev's ideas about Russia and Europe seem to be a process, nonlinear movement, but not as a stiffened judgment without zigzags of the era and existential diverge points in his biography. The author's interpretation relies on philosophical existentialism, a phenomenon and a concept virtuality and logic of social development before and after the Crimean War. P. Ya. Chaadaev closely approached the problem of civilizations distinction, groped some fundamental bases of the Russian (orthodox) civilization, made an attempt for opening long before A. Toynbee (1889–1985). P. Ya. Chaadaev confirmed that the religion is something deep, implanted in the person and society, even subconscious and magic. The personal destiny of P. Ya. Chaadaev is a check of the truth: and the genius can occur in the situation «enemy within», to be in a wrong place and to be punished for advancing the century, its motives and prejudices.

Keywords: historical destinies of Russia, Europe, philosophy and religion, Crimean war, existentialism, P. Ya. Chaadaev's works.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

New Accents in F. I. Buslaev's Theory of Nationality during the Great Reforms Era

The resonance of F. I. Buslaev's «Historical sketches» is considered, which influenced change of compatriots' moods and mitigation of criticism of the scientist by representatives of revolutionary-democratic circles. It is noted that for the researcher awareness of the public importance of his works didn't lead neither to eradication of worldview and aesthetic ideas of romanticism, nor to updating of scientific interests. In the 60-s, as it was earlier, he was interested in «naive outlook», spiritual activities, «moral physiognomy» of the people. At the same time new accents of F. I. Buslaev's creativity became: 1) activation of educational intensions for the sake of acceleration of «an enormous revolution» in consciousness of the educated Russian elite; 2) search of algorithms of penetration into views, habits of consciousness of people in far eras; 3) understanding of the theory of folklore and literary phenomena borrowing by T. Benfey and recognition that there are general laws of mentality development in all peoples of the Earth; 4) use of visual sources for reconstructing of attitudes of ancient and medieval societies.

Keywords: scientific ideals, cultural and historical researches, idealization and aestheticization of folk art, «exposers» of national culture, spiritual activities, aesthetic and moral purity of national poetry, unartful and artificial poetry, inner world of the people, naive world view, national consciousness, impartiality and professionalism of scientists, theory of borrowing.

M. V. Novikov

Dynamics of Frontier of «Scientific Estate» in Imperial Russia

In the article are regarded changes of a special position of «scientific estate» in the class system of the Russian Empire on the basis of the analysis of charters of imperial universities, which were affirmed by emperors, starting from Peter I's decree in 1724 about creation of the Academy of Sciences and the affiliated academic university to the «general» charter in 1884. The wide range of «liberties» and privileges which were received by «the scientific estate» according to Peter I's decree, the charter of Moscow university in 1755 and the «general» charter in 1804 is noted. Discrepancy of the joint, democratic forms of management of universities with an autocratic, bureaucratic management system in the country is emphasized. It is noted that this contradiction found its reflection in development of the charters texts in 1835, 1863 and 1884, a compromise nature of these charters is noted. It is emphasized that reduction of the principle of collective leadership in management of universities and reduction of powers of bodies of university self-government – Councils of universities was a trend of the three charters and at the same time there were privileges of «the scientific estate» in Russia, which were kept and even increased.

Keywords: Russian Empire, Ministry of national education, imperial universities, charters of imperial universities, Minister of national education, trustee of the educational district, Council of university, «scientific estate», professor, teacher.

E. L. Saraeva

Russian Liberals' Estimation of Government Policy in 80-s of the 19th century and Position of Zemstvo

In the article the analysis of the Russian liberals' views, members of a cadet party, on the historical context of the territorial movement in the eighties of the 19th century when the power made attempts to change a vector of movement of the country. Here are revealed ideas of liberals about zemstvo as a form of the public work directed to creation of civil society, increase the level of literacy of

people, protection of the population's rights. The author analysed specificity of a liberal discourse about territorial self-government as an alternative of development of Russia. Liberals' views at the split of the Russian society are provided, their opinions on types of the identity of that time («the conservative nobility», «conservative merchants», «the modernized merchants», liberally thinking intellectuals), on forms of public life (mass media, public organizations, banquets, territorial self-government) are presented. In liberals' estimates of the government policy the author focused attention on the characteristic by them of the purposes, distinctions in government projects and the issued laws. The position of liberally thinking intellectuals in 80-s is characterized: formation of civil society, protection of Great reforms – «rescue» everything what is possible from autocracy. It is proved that the educated intellectuals of that time defended the principles of public self-government – selectivity, all social classes, independence. It is shown that liberals connected the future of Russia with development of education, science, art, culture, the right, public self-government. It is proved that liberals were supporters of «social evolution» – deleting of class borders when all should have the common civil laws.

Keywords: history of Russia of the post-reform period, zemstvo, territorial figures, public self-government, Russian liberals of the beginning of the 20th century, Emperor Alexander III, Count D. A. Tolstoy, A. A. Kizeveter, V. A. Maklakov, V. I. Vernadsky, Alexander III's polity of counterreforms.

T. I. Erokhina

Gender Archetypes of «the Silver Age» in Popular Culture

In the article the mythogenic potential of the Silver age in modern culture is analysed, which is presented in the aspect of cultural coding and updating of gender archetypes.

The peculiar features of culture of the Silver age (inclination to personification, archetypic coding, updating of the perspective of the gender) demanded in modern mass culture are designated. The author addresses the sphere of fashion as the empirical material (a tendency of a modern fashionable style presented on pages of glossy magazines) and advertizing (the project of advertizing agency Dr. JUNG).

The analysis of the empirical material allows us to draw a conclusion that the modern mass culture is inclined to update the myths and archetypes of the Silver age having gender specificity. In the sphere of fashion the female archetypes reproducing stereotypes of femininity of culture of the Silver age are more popular. At the same time archetypes of femininity correlate with antique images and model, two types of femininity which have historical and cultural and elite components. In the sphere of advertizing the game discourse is provided, which is typical to culture of the Silver age. Representation of the game discourse happens at the levels of appearance, the text and role identification staticizing the archetype of the Poet which doesn't have gender specificity. The mechanisms of coding and decoding of archetypes based on mythologization of the poet's identity are made.

Keywords: archetype, popular culture, gender, the Silver age, mythmaking, femininity, masculinity, identification, game, text.

T. S. Zlotnikova

The Planets «Hamlet» and «Don Quixote» in the Russian Cinema Space

In the consciousness there are important milestones for tradition cultural. So we are talking about a kind of the global project, which brought together different national cultures, different times, different mentality. The article presents the analysis of the processes occurring in the Russian culture in the last half-century. The article also discusses what in the Russian cinema space was made by great film Director G. M. Kozintsev and how in this space two of his greatest film – «Hamlet» and «Don Quixote» exist. 2016 is the year of Russian cinema. One of our represented area is a great film of a great country, artistic worlds of the two great creators, our second area is significant because 2016 is the year of the 400th anniversary of the death of Cervantes and Shakespeare. On the agenda of the art there is a motif of madness; Hamlet is insane, Don Quixote is insane. They end the luxury but in its own crazy Renaissance. Kozintsev's «Hamlet» embodies the absolute disbelief that something can change, «Don Quixote» brings the absolute belief that anything can be protected.

Keywords: Russian cinema space, G. M. Kozintsev, «Hamlet», «Don Quixote», motif of madness, disbelief, belief.

L. A. Guseva

Art Subject in N. I. Glazkov's Verses: a Lexico-Semantic Aspect

The article is devoted to language ways of reflecting a subject of art in N. I. Glazkov's poetic texts. In the theme group *art* lexicon dominates characterizing poetic creativity. The poetry correlates with a wider subject of book culture. From private art forms first of all the cinema and painting find their factual embodiment in N. I. Glazkov's verses. Such concepts as *city*, *house*, *temple*, *church* concerning the architectural subject are conceptually significant for the poet's works. Brevity and unpretentiousness of landscape descriptions is compensated by the feeling of the city as vital space and a necessary element of the psychological, mental characteristic of the lyrical hero. The subject of art is presented also by nouns designating the person involved in art; creativity assessment; material elements of creative existence, such as *fee* or *publication*. Contexts of the word *art* demonstrate that the activity nature of art, and also understanding of what place in modern society is taken by the person of art are important for the poet. The poet's reasonings often have a debatable character, at the same time the feeling of discussion is made due to the use and transformation of cliched constructions, where generalized views of art extended, in modern to the poet, society are presented.

Keywords: N. I. Glazkov, word art, lexico-theme group, lexical meaning.

N. N. Liotina

Media Transformations of «Russian Hamlet» in Mass Consciousness of the RuNet

In the article on the basis of results systematization of the quantitative and content analysis of the appeals in the RuNet of the expression «Russian Hamlet» is made identification and justification of the main vectors of media transformation in interpretation by mass consciousness of the phenomenon and concept «Russian Hamlet». Immensity use of the subject «Russian Hamlet» is verified in the RuNet, dominants of its interpretation are defined, the main valuable contexts, and also discourse contexts are determined. The comparative analysis of features of the virtual existence of «Russian Hamlet» in various search systems (universal Yandex and specialized Academician) and in the content of social networks VKontakte and Facebook is made.

Keywords: Hamlet, Russian Hamlet, transformations, mass media, Internet, RuNet.

T. I. Erokhina, A. Yu. Kulikov

Frontier of Documentary and Art in Modern Cinematography (E. Koryakovsky. «Read, Read»)

Genre frontiers in modern art lose definiteness and formal signs. Synthetic and author's genres appear, the genre becomes a code to interpret the author's position and the author's statement. The problem of delimitation of genres art and documentary is found more sharply in the cinema art gravitating to creation of game paradigms. E. Koryakovsky's movie «Read, Read!» is a debatable experience of the director's representation of the documentary cinema genre, where levels of reading of the film text demonstrate frontier of documentary and art. The research objective is to identify frontier levels of documentary and art based of the movie analyses, and also reviews, performances, and critics and audience's reviews offering decoding of the director's plan. Levels demonstrating frontier of documentary and art became levels of the plot, actors/characters, an autobiographical level, the level of the text (literature centrality), chronotope and the level of figurativeness (aesthetics of frontier). The authors of the article note that each level offers a game paradigm of interpreting borders and frontier of documentary and art. The level of the plot and autobiographical level offer the appeal to real destinies of real characters who narrate about the past, the present and versions of the future of characters; the level of actors/characters focuses attention on methods of documentary «reading» in correlation with acting, putting under the question the process of living/emotional experience of the events; the text level shown in literature centrality of structuring the movie (its participants are modern writers making texts about the future of their characters), creates binary oppositions of the real past and anti-utopian (fantastic) future; the level of a chronotope finds mosaicity of space and time; the level of figurativeness emphasizes aesthetics of frontier of plans, suits, make-up.

Thus, the director creates an experimental game paradigm of the modern movie, where genre synthetism character of documentary and art becomes an ontologically significant code.

Keywords: frontier, borders, documentary, art, genre, cinema, E. Koryakovsky, coding, game paradigm, frontier aesthetics.

A. S. Kuzin

Solution of Pedagogical Problems in Work with Actors from the Fyodor Volkov Theater

The author analyzes his experience in the Volkov theater with the actors of different generations in the context of the traditions established in the 1960–1970 by outstanding Director F. Shishigin. It is shown that actors who were considered to be infallible and «untouchables», were criticized by their own master, «Firs». The object of the analysis was pedagogical and production work in the play «The wise man stumbles» (V. Kirillov-Glumov, V. Solopov – a former actor of Glumov, now Krutitsky, N. Terentjeva-Turusina). Outstanding actors of the older generation and younger ones were not afraid to make mistakes, try, rehearse with joy. Here is discussed the paradoxical question of appointment to the role of artists who, from the point of view of colleagues and the public, do not conform to these roles: V. Kirillov-Glumov, V. Meisinger-Tartuffe. In this second case, it was important that the actor was a new face to the public as cynical liar Tartuffe was a new person in the house of fussy and naive Orgon-S. Kutsenko. It is concluded that the pedagogical experience of the Director and some of his fellow actors have contributed to positive results, trust, support, and helped to solve pedagogic problems in work with actor-masters.

Keywords: the Volkov theatre, Director, actor, company, teaching experience, overcome discomfort, credibility, a positive result.

A. P. Starshova

Features of «Reading» Text of the City: a Sculpture in Yaroslavl

The article is one of variants of the integrative approach to one of the most important Russian cultural phenomena – a historical provincial city as a guardian of memory and anthropological determinant of national mentality. In a cultural perspective, the author refers to the texts of the culture of urban space, revealing their structural and functional significance. We draw your attention to the visual dominants characterizing the historic city of Yaroslavl center as the center of administrative, political, commercial and cultural

life; as organization of space, affecting the formation of identity of citizens; as a representant of the national and regional culture. The empirical research material is sculptural monuments of Yaroslavl, selected in the aspect of the interaction of personality – culture – politics and history.

Keywords: anthropocentrism, visual dominant, city as a text, urban space, contextual communications, semantic characteristic, brand, identity, cultural politics.

N. G. Fedotova

Urban Identity as a Competitive Advantage of the Territory

The article is devoted to the research of urban identity as a symbolic resource of the territory. In terms of globalization, causing a growing struggle of territories over limited and freely moving resources (financial, intellectual, etc.), the urban identity is one of the competitive advantages of the city. The potential of a city's identity lies in its ability, on the one hand, to maintain authentic urban meanings, «spirit» of the city and, on the other hand, to be the symbolic basis for the projection of differences and for making the city more recognizable for the environment. Within the cultural understanding of the stated problems, the author refers to the resource capabilities of the cultural practices that fill the urban identity, where cultural practices are the critical factor of transformation of the urban environment. The work is illustrated with various symbolic markers of the urban identity. This is also the first publication of the results of the empirical research of the territorial identity and its internal structure, held in 2016 in Veliky Novgorod.

Keywords: urban identity, competitive advantage, symbolic capital of place, city, territorial identity.

L. A. Myasnikova

Transformation of People's Values in 20th–21st Centuries: Smell over Spirit

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. S. Bokarev

Poetics of Theatricality in Aleksey Tsvetkov's Lyrics

The article is devoted to numerous cases of convergence of life and theatre, generating original poetics of theatricality in the creative works of modern poet Aleksey Tsvetkov. The research primarily focuses on the principles, which adjust structural and semantic transformations of text influenced by the theatrical code. The use of the cross-cutting metaphor «life is theatre» involves arrangement of the personal biography according to the stage principles. That's why a lyrical subject of Tsvetkov's poetry is similar to an actor whose true face is always replaced by a bunch of guises, while all his even a bit noticeable actions are made public. Conventional for lyrics conflict between the poet and the crowd shifts to the opposition «actor – spectator», whereby the relations between the character and his «audience» become problematic: being pressured by the environment, he is prone to denounce and provoke the «audience», like a medieval Fool. Despite primordial predestination, expressed in the images of puppet show, human life may be seeming: motive couples «theatre – dream» and «theatre – death» point to significant illusiveness of the empirical world. And finally, the fragility of the border between actor and director, actor and spectator, puppet and puppeteer should be considered as a particular feature of Tsvetkov's «poetic theatre», which points to the knowingly unsteady position of a man in the world.

Keywords: Tsvetkov, the principle of theatricality, the theatre code in literature, the theatricality of poetry, «all the world is a stage».

T. M. Pankratova

Our Heroes of the Anniversary: Nadezhda Viktorovna Nizhegorodtseva

A. D. Vikulov, E. N. Kvasovets, S. Yu. Turchaninov, O. V. Guseva, O. I. Dubova

Problems of the Russian Sport in the Context of Results of the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro

The Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro took place in the context of the economic and political crisis in the country. In Brazil, there was no proper funding for such a big sporting event. A colossal set of problems and scandals in the recent Olympics rolls over. A doping problem is spreading worldwide. The credibility of WADA is lost permanently. The Agency Shadow covers the very idea of the Olympics. The article presents an analysis of the performance of Russian athletes at the Olympics-2016. It is shown that the Russian team made worthy by winning 19 gold medals. Except swimming, which is always dominated by the Americans, and athletics, where Russia was not admitted to the competition, a number of medals is commensurate with the number of gold medals won by the athletes of the USA (United States team won the 1st place in the unofficial team standings), in the rest of sports. In conditions of the crisis of the modern Olympic movement authors suggest the Russians to change their attitude to Olympism and to seek their way, the development of Russian sports. World experience shows that there are many sports that have successfully developed and not as a part of the Olympic Movement (including in Russia). They are the world and European football, tennis, boxing, cycling, American League – football, basketball, golf, hockey and many others. There are national sports.

Keywords: Olympics, the Olympic movement, the crisis, medals, doping issues, sports, sports development ways.

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

**Patriotic Education of the Youth on the Example of Well-Known People in Russian History
(on conference materials within the All-Russian Festival «USHAKOV»)**

