

**M. V. Gruzdev, I. Yu. Tarkhanova**

### **Approaches for implementing the model «liberal arts and sciences» in pedagogical education**

The article is devoted to the analysis and discussion of the potential of the free education model for the training of pedagogical personnel for new school. The essence and content of the model of free arts and sciences are revealed, experience of implementing this model by foreign and national universities in different historical periods and in different social and cultural conditions is analyzed. The possibilities and scope of application of the model of free arts and sciences to the training of teachers are discussed. The novelty of the materials presented in this article is that they justify a fundamentally new approach to the design of the bachelor's degree program. Analyzing the new model of bachelor's degree for national pedagogy, the authors conclude that education according to the model of «liberal arts and sciences» at the pedagogical university is a kind of alternative to narrow-profile sectoral training of pedagogical personnel. The article identifies the role of the teacher corresponding to the analysed model, the main tasks of which are: the direction of discussion, explanation of individual issues, expression of own point of view, evaluation of educational achievements. On the basis of the materials given in the article, it can be concluded that the model of «liberal arts and sciences education» is based on responsible choice of students and this circumstance increases the requirements both to the motivation of students and to the level of their general educational skills. The article justifies the expediency of opening a new profile of two-profile bachelor's degree programme «Educational engineering and the English language» within the framework of the direction 44.03.05. «Pedagogical education» (with two training profiles), designed to be a kind of creative laboratory for Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University, where it is possible to carry out methodologically justified pedagogical experiments and apply innovative approaches in education.

Keywords: modernization of education, training of teachers, free education, elite bachelor's degree programme.

**E. R. Myazitov, I. V. Retyunskykh, V. V. Sorokovykh**

### **Retrospection of the environmental approach**

Based on the analysis and interpretation of the sources, the article reconstructs a deep retrospective of the environmental approach to education and pedagogy (its historical structure and main stages), which, as the study showed, is connected both with the noumenal and phenomenal-spontaneous way with the pedagogical and environmental ideas of the Scripture, the activities of the peoples of the Scripture and their faiths, but quite noumenally – with pedagogical and environmental intentions and the works of Ya. A. Komensky, Zh. Russo, J. Locke, I. G. Pestalozzi, K. D. Ushinsky, P. F. Kapterev and their numerous followers both in Russia and around the world; the axiological and technological essence of this approach is revealed as a special educational paradigm, where education (as well as all its processes) is carried out through a deliberately organized cultural and educational environment (CEE), and in an expanded sense, the essence of the environmental approach is conveyed by the fact that thanks to it, pedagogy rises from only «applied philosophy» (S. I. Gessen) to the large-scale science of the educational reality of the Universe, to the understanding of the special – fundamentally educational – ontology and logic of the human being and mankind where pedagogic itself protrudes only a more or less organic acceptable and natural part of this global CEE; it is established that the beginning of the tradition of interpreting the relatively recent (beginning of the XX century) formation of the environmental approach is associated with various manifestations of the «struggle for minds» at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries, where there are pedagogical and altruistic motives, and along with them motives are pretentious, differently prevailed; organized (noumenal) and spontaneous (phenomenal) mechanisms of the environmental approach are ascertained, the need for their further research and distinction, as well as a careful distinction between its axiologically and pedagogically legitimate and illegitimate applications, for which one of the most important and necessary methodological procedures preceding and accompanying truly positive pedagogical practice, are, firstly, an awareness of the phenomenology, logic and dialectics of the pedagogical system of values, their independence property from any ideologies that do not coincide with the axiology of pedagogy (which means the scientific autocracy of pedagogy), and secondly, an adequate, active and large-scale application of their theory, philosophy and, in general, the axiological perspective of thinking in education and pedagogy, in particular so that even in the era of the systemic crisis of education, we consciously and more or less reliably avoid possible spontaneous (and often intentionally planned) anti-educational outcomes (culture-cultural, cultural-revolutionary, «lethal», etc.) as in local, so in global pedagogical activity.

Keywords: environmental approach to education and pedagogy in its history, its conscious and spontaneous-elemental mechanisms; German pedagogical environmental studies at the end of the XIX, beginning of the XX centuries, Marxist, Trotskyist, left-Marxist and neo-conservative searches in the field of «pedagogy of the environment» and the tasks of the mental and cultural-revolutionary transformation of Russian and world society.

**E. M. Boldyreva**

### **Formation of intercultural competence among schoolchildren in the conditions of summer health camp**

The article justifies the effectiveness and pedagogical expediency of forming intercultural competence of schoolchildren in conditions of summer health camp, when integration of motivational, cognitive, and activity components of readiness for intercultural communication takes place through involvement of teenagers in collective creative activity. The implementation in the summer health camp of the cultural and educational project «Magic fairy tales of Celestial Empire», which is a conceptual-complex reflection of the phenomenon of Chinese culture, synthesizing a complex of leisure and educational activities implementing various aspects of the integral system-forming concept of the program – «Chinese World» is discussed in detail. The article justifies the relevance of the study of the Chinese language and Chinese culture in modern Russia and the Yaroslavl region and reveals the main directions of the program implementation: educational (implemented in the system of educational modules of the complex program of additional education «Amazing China»); linguistic and cultural; creative (a complex of creative workshops on main types of the Chinese arts and crafts creativity), cultural and leisure (subject role-playing game «Subjugators of Celestial Empire»), sports (fitness training chi kung, thai chi lessons and the Chinese national games and entertainments), information and communicative (the school of journalists «Beijing speaks and shows», the system of the daily video presentations «The Chinese youth – to Yaroslaviya children», a film society «On a visit at the Chinese fairy tale»). The article concludes on the educational and educational results achieved during the implementation of the program in the formation of children and adolescents' intercultural competence: formation of knowledge about the history and culture of China, elementary skills of communication with representatives of other culture, creation of a common idea of the world as a multilingual and multicultural community; introduction to new social experience using the Chinese language, familiarization with the world of foreign peers; development of sociocultural adaptation and development of tolerance and respect for the Chinese language and culture of China, promoting successful intercultural communication.

Keywords: intercultural competence, intercultural vision, ethnic tolerance, development of culture of inter-ethnic relations, children's health camp, pedagogical system, thematic camp program, story-role game, educational modules, country science principle.

**L. N. Kharavinina**

### **Approaches to the definition of mentoring in the aspect of support of young teachers in the adaptation period**

The modern state task of support and promotion of young and talented specialists draws our attention to the question of finding an effective technology to assist teachers starting their professional activities in a professional educational organization. The changing generation of young teachers leads to the need to study their attitude to positively proven forms of pedagogical support. The purpose of our research is to study modern views on the forms of support to teachers who are at the stage of adaptation. The focus of attention is mentoring as an actively developing direction, going beyond the interaction of two professionals with successful experience and beginning to make career in the professional sphere.

In the article the author presents the results of the study, defined by a number of pre-formulated tasks: clarification of the concept «mentoring», comparison of generalized features of similar functional characteristics of the concepts «coaching», «mentoring», «tutoring», the study of personal traits of a modern young teacher of secondary vocational education, clarification of the attitude of young teachers to mentoring based on the study of their experience of communication and interaction. In the course of the study, the author collected generalized features of a young teacher, presented a view on mentoring as an individual form of support for a young teacher, revealed an ambiguously positive attitude to mentoring. The analysis of the causes of negative attitudes led to the understanding of the need to comply with the special principles of support for young teachers and take into account the pedagogical conditions described in this article. The content and methods of the mentor's activity at each of the four stages of the technology of pedagogical support (diagnostic, search and variation, practical and effective, analytical) are tested in an experimental pedagogical study and confirm their effectiveness in modern conditions of professional interaction.

Keywords: mentoring, tutoring, coaching, professional support for teachers, young professionals, adaptation period of professionalization.

**S. G. Makeeva, E. N. Martynova**

### **Self-assessment as a personal educational result of training in elementary reading**

The article raises the problem of how the development of first-graders' general self-esteem relates to the formation of their more private self-esteem in the course of teaching elementary reading and how the teacher should adjust the latter in the orientation of students to the sample «good student» so that it has a positive impact on the success of educational results in general, that is, in the unity of substantive, metasubject and personal results. The problem is caused by one of the requirements of FSES PBE, which is the need to develop positive adequate differentiated self-esteem among schoolchildren. In younger pupils, due to their age characteristics, unsustainable inadequate self-esteem prevails in the direction of overstatement or understatement, which, however, is not sufficiently taken into account by teachers in the educational process at its initial stage, during the period of literacy. The importance of this period in the formation of students' self-assessment is determined not only by the adaptation of first-graders to school conditions, but also by the acquisition of initial reading with awareness of his general medical, cognitive, personal development significance. The authors of the article relate the interpretations of self-assessment available in foreign and national psychological literature, its definition as a component of Self-concept is given. The main factors of formation of self-esteem of first graders in their school and out-of-school experience of reading are specified: assessment of the teacher; classmates and parents' opinion; mastering substantive and universal learning actions. With regard to the formation of self-assessment in the course of elementary reading, psychological situations are given pedagogical rethinking and didactic specificity.

Keywords: self-esteem, junior student, reading pedagogy.

**A. V. Vorontsova**

### **The main directions of teacher education modernization at Kostroma State University**

The article is devoted to the presentation of directions, ways and tools of modernizing the education of future teachers at Kostroma State University. Directions of the modernization of teacher education programs are based on the requirements for the competencies of a school graduate.

Based on this, the author identifies key requirements for the future teacher, which are targets in the implementation of teacher education programs: innovative readiness; subjectivity in society and profession; willingness to implement different roles in professional activities; possession of a discipline in connection with other subjects, the relationship of discipline with modernity, the life experience of a student; competence in the field of training technologies; competence in the field of digital education; ability to search for the meanings of professional activity.

The author analyzes the practice of implementing teacher education programs at Kostroma State University. The article concludes the main problems in the preparation of teachers are in the field of educational technologies and the content of education, as well as in the absence of a unified educational environment for students of different types of teacher education programs.

The author describes the structural and technological changes that need to be made both in the content of educational programs and in the content of extracurricular work with students. The article presents an event series that can unite students of different types of teacher education programs. The author presents the mechanisms for implementing the proposed directions for the modernization of teacher education at Kostroma State University.

Keywords: modernization of teacher education, everyday life, eventfulness, modernization mechanisms.

**G. G. Khamov, L. N. Timofeeva**

### **Problems of proof as a component of research in the study of number theory**

The article is devoted to the problem of using problems, the solution of which is to carry out evidence while preparing students of mathematical faculties of pedagogical universities. The study of various mathematical disciplines consists not only in the formation of special knowledge, but also should contribute to the development of personality, the ability to think logically and substantiate the truth of statements, as well as build them from the above reasoning in any field of activity.

Tasks that involve carrying out evidence not only contribute to the development of relevant skills and abilities, but also, more importantly, develop logical thinking, learn to reason, analyze, argue, substantiate, prove and contribute to improving the general culture of a person. Solving these problems allows us to master better the theoretical material and learn how to apply it in solving problems, which reduces the formalism in the teaching of mathematical disciplines and increase motivation.

The range of problems presented in the article refers to the discipline «Algebra and number theory», to the solution of indefinite (Diophantine) equations. The possibility of using this topic for the purposeful formation of

student's research skills in the context of their educational mathematical activities and professional growth is determined by the fact that, firstly, the solution of Diophantine equations is always a study, and, secondly, its elements are included in the program of mathematical training of students of classes with in-depth study of mathematics, which is an important component of professional training. The article presents examples of problems solved by the method of investigation of possible residues from dividing one integer by another, or using the properties of divisibility of numbers.

Students' awareness of the composition of the research activities carried out in the process of proof of the tasks presented in the article, allows making the subject of targeted learning the basics of research.

Keywords: research activity, research skills, problem, proof, number theory; Diophantine equation; integer; natural number; divisibility of numbers; division with remainder; divisibility properties.

## **E. S. Kozhamberliev**

### **Features of professional training of officers at the post-graduate stage in the Republic of Kazakhstan**

The article is devoted to the issues of professional training of officers at the post-graduate stage of continuous military-professional education. The author has noticed the relevance of this problem, due to the increasing importance of the quality of education and training of officers of the Armed Forces. Since the level of education and training of military personnel will ultimately depend on the state of combat readiness and combat capability of military units. And this, in turn, is a key component of success in the performance of service and combat training tasks.

The role of a continuous educational process is emphasized especially as part of the officer training system. As you know, it includes levels of training «tactical – operational-tactical – operational-strategic», which fit organically and logically, and adapt successfully and do not contradict the requirements of the Bologna system, expressed in the triad «bachelor – master – doctorate».

The conceptual apparatus of the definitions «professional training», «professional competence» is presented, the transdisciplinary and dictionary analysis of the concepts «features» and «specificity» is conducted.

The goals and objectives of professional training are revealed, its features in the conditions of military-professional education are noted. The directions of professional competence, which include key, basic and special competences are indicated.

In accordance with the objectives of continuing education and the ways of its provision, the author expresses solidarity with the opinion of a number of scientists on the classification of continuing education into three types: formal, nonformal and informal.

In the article also the approaches to the development of the theory and practice of professional training of military personnel by many well-known teachers and psychologists are noted. Some positions and aspects of the modern concept of continuous education, such as «lifelong learning», «adult education», «continuing professional education» are touched upon.

Thus, specific features of professional training of officers at the stages of continuous military-professional education are specified.

Keywords: military-professional education, post-graduate stage, professional preparation, professional competence, features, specific.

## **Dschang Ksyaozhing**

### **Teacher training in China under the background of professional accreditation**

Conducting professional accreditation is an important measure to standardize and guide the construction of teacher education, and improve its quality. A curriculum is not only an important content of professional accreditation, but also the basis for building a teacher training system. In 2017, the Ministry of Education of the PRC issued a standard for professional accreditation of preschool education (primary education, secondary education), which is based on the concept «focus on the student, original on results, consistent improvement» in the field of teachers' education. The article discusses the train program of four different types of normal universities in China, their conformity with the standard is assessed, curricula are analysed and current curricula are summarized. In accordance with the requirements of accreditation, the structure of the curriculum should have three categories of disciplines: general education, specialized and pedagogical. Currently, there are trends towards standardizing the structure of the curriculum and the increasing importance of pedagogical disciplines. On the other hand, the distribution of scores and semesters for each discipline is not the same, reflecting differences in the settings of curricula between universities due to different educational goals. Undoubtedly, the author thinks the purpose of professional accreditation is not only to identify shortcomings and improve the structure of curricula, but also to

form a student-oriented teaching system and prepare teachers to meet the needs of fundamental education in the future.

Keywords: accreditation of pedagogical universities, national standards, curricula, training programs, teacher education, specialization.

**L. Sh. Mustafina**

### **Interaction between conscience perception and students' value orientations**

Perception of conscience can determine the moral orientation of man and society. Studying the perception of conscience, it is possible to identify the maturity / immaturity of moral beliefs and the positive-negative valence of conscience perception and, thereby, determine the degree of formation of the moral sphere of the individual. The results of the empirical study of the interrelation of students' representations about conscience to their value orientations are presented. The sample of the research consisted of university students from Moscow. We used the following methods: the adapted version of M. Rokich's method «Value Orientations» and the author's questionnaire for determining the social representations about conscience. It was supposed that the content and the attitude of the social representations of young people about conscience will differ depending on the preferred type of terminal and instrumental values. The results showed that the attitude and the content of the representations about conscience was interrelated with the choice of values by the respondents. Respondents who choose specific values (interesting work, financially secured life, entertainment, etc.) statistically more often share a cynically pragmatic attitude to conscience than respondents who choose abstract values (vital wisdom, creativity, happiness of others, etc.). The structure of instrumental values also was correlated with the representations of conscience. Thus, respondents with the most important values of the work demonstrated the most cynical attitude towards conscience; not so categorical attitude, but denying the internal conditioning of conscience and its independence from external evaluations is revealed in young people with values of self-assertion; the most positive representations about conscience were manifested in respondents with the leading values of communication. Thus, the hypothesis of the study was confirmed, and the results show good work of the adaptive function of the representations about conscience among students, which strive for personal social success in the current situation of the social order.

Keywords: conscience, value orientations, perception of conscience, social representations, valence and content of social representations, terminal values, instrumental values, youth, students.

**N. Yu. Stoyukhina, E. N. Bashuk**

### **The First congress on pedagogical psychology in Russia: the thirst for reforms**

The article is devoted to the most important event in the history of psychology – the First All-Russian congress on pedagogical psychology, held in St. Petersburg from May 31 to June 4, 1906. Sources for the reconstruction of what was happening at the congress were reports written by participants and the collection of materials. A. P. Nechaev took a great part in the congress organization with the support of the Pedagogical Museum of military schools, the Ministry of Education and the main head of military schools, Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich. For several days, a lot of reports different on the topic and quality were listened to, what made it possible for the psychological, medical and pedagogical community to assess the state of psychology and pedagogy in Russian society in general and school, in particular, to look at themselves as a community, to comprehend their scientific resource. A lot of congress participants were united by the desire for speedy changes in society and at school; the necessary reform of schools was often and much talked about. On the same platform there were speeches of both absolute leaders, whose words the society listened to with constant attention (V. M. Bekhterev, A. P. Nechaev, G. I. Chelpanov, A. F. Lazursky, A. N. Bernshtein), and unknown teachers from the province; the opportunity for speaking was provided to all participants. The hottest and most burning topics during the discussion were: theoretical and methodological problems of psychology, teaching psychology at school, teaching and bringing-up the children with pathologies, the further fate of psychology and pedagogy in Russian society, organization of neuropsychiatric and pedagogical institutes. This congress was the beginning of a series of the most important scientific and organizational events that took place in pre-revolutionary Russia and became the starting point for the institutionalization of psychological science.

Keywords: history of psychology, pedagogical psychology, pedagogy, psychological congress, gymnasium teachers, educators, teachers, doctors.

**Yu. S. Murzina, V. P. Poznyakov**

### **Value orientations of entrepreneurs in the family business sphere**

The article raises the problem of destruction of the General system of values at different levels of social interaction, which leads to unpredictable relations, including business partnership. The main part of this work presents conceptual ideas about the concepts and phenomena of the value sphere of personality in the framework of entrepreneurial activity. The analysis begins with an inter-disciplinary comparison of the definition «value», followed by a brief review of the classical approaches by G. Olport, M. Rokich, Sh. Schwartz. Turning to contemporary works, we note the growing relevance of axiological topics in comparative intercultural and international studies. In foreign psychology, the study of family business values is carried out in the framework of the study of corporate culture. At the same time, the topic of values is attractive not only for psychological research, but also for some national institutes of business support and international companies. For example, the Austrian Institute for small business research, Global centre of excellence for family business, International company «PricewaterhouseCoopers».

For Russian economic psychology, the topic of research of family business is quite new, so this paper presents the results of research of business values in general. The key authors in this topic are A. Zhuravlev, V. Poznyakov, N. Zhuravleva, T. Vavakina. Their comparative studies of recent years show that the orientation on moral principles and ethical values have become more prominent for temporary entrepreneurs, while the values of personal freedom and high material well-being have become less significant. At the end of this article we discuss the research methods and the importance of such studies for solving problems of social stabilization.

Keywords: psychology of entrepreneurship, value, family business, values of entrepreneurs, corporate culture, business transfer, business activity of entrepreneurs.

**S. L. Lenkov, N. E. Rubtsov, G. I. Efremova**

### **The cyber socialization engagement questionnaire**

The article presents the results of the development of a new psychological diagnostic questionnaire designed to determine the extent and nature of the engagement in a cyber socialization of a youth aged 14 to 30 years. In the study a cyber socialization is understood as a specific attribute part of the common modern process of socialization, uniting many diverse socializing processes using modern information technologies and considered in close connection with their characteristic relations and interactions. The questionnaire contains 27 items and allows us to assess the expression of two fundamentally different (but not alternative, mutually exclusive) ways of engagement in the cyber socialization processes, corresponding to the scales of destructive and constructive engagement. The destructive engagement scale combines symptoms of the cyber socialization engagement in various negative aspects associated with such phenomena as escapism, trolling, cyber bullying specific addiction, etc. In turn, the constructive engagement scale combines the positive manifestations of the cyber socialization engagement to adequate subjective and personal development, and further comprises three subscale focused on the detection of specific (associated with cyber socialization) design, respectively, motivation, personal position and competence. The psychometric testing was carried out on a sample of 305 representatives of Russian youth (students, schoolchildren, working and unemployed young people), female (143 person) and male (162 person), aged from 14 to 30 years. It was substantiated the content, criteria and construct validity of the questionnaire. Internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's alpha) for scales and subscales of the questionnaire varies from 0.79 to 0.83, retest reliability – from 0.79 to 0.89. The proposed method is one of the first attempts of psychometric operationalization of the construct «the cybersocialization engagement» in both domestic and foreign psychology. It justifies expediency of application of this questionnaire in the educational practice and psychological and pedagogical support of the young people socialization.

Keywords: youth, the cyber socialization engagement, constructive engagement, destructive engagement, motivation, competence, personal position, psychological diagnostic questionnaire, psychometric properties, validity, reliability.

**A. E. Tsymbalyuk, V. O. Vinogradova**

### **Psychological content of soft skills**

The article deals with the problems of software skills among specialists. The purpose of this article is to disclose the psychological content of the concept «soft skills» based on the analysis of various approaches to its definition and types. They experience enhanced oriental software skills at employers. The approaches of different authors to the definition of soft skills are considered. Soft skills: 1. Soft skills are understood through personal qualities, universal skills, unprofessional and acquired skills that affect the effectiveness of a person. 2. They do not require professional activities, soft skills are various types of professional activities. The correlation of soft skills with such internal concepts as pragmatist qualities, professional qualities and universal competencies is given. It is required

that the definition of soft skills be exclusively high-quality, independent of professional activity, but affect the solution of general professional and meta-professional tasks. Types of soft skills are given and conditionally systematized into three subgroups for conducting empirical research: 1. soft skills that affect the person himself, self-management; 2. soft skills aimed at interacting with other people; 3. soft skills aimed at solving general professional problems. Solving problems associated with professional activities. Brief drive results of the content analysis and empirical studies of the most demanded, significant software skills.

Keywords: soft skills, hard skills, types of soft skills, competences, activity-important qualities, task approach.

**Yu. P. Povarionkov**

### **Strategies of family education as a factor for developing the system of self-regulation of high school students' behavior**

The article examines the patterns of the influence of various family education strategies on the development of a system of self-regulation of activities (behavior) of 9-11 grade students of different sexes and living in rural areas, district and regional centers. In general, the hypothesis is confirmed that the specifics of family education has an impact on the development of the psychological system of high school students' activity (behavior) self-regulation. It is established that this effect is indirect and differentiated. The article shows that there are family education strategies that affect the development of the self-regulation system and strategies that do not have such an impact on this process. The author identifies family education strategies that positively affect the development of the psychological system of self-regulation and its individual components and strategies that have a negative impact on its development. The hypothesis is confirmed that girls are more sensitive to the influence of family education strategies on the development of a system of activity self-regulation than boys. It was revealed that both girls and boys are more susceptible to the positive (encouraging) influence of family education strategies and less sensitive to their negative (prohibiting) effects. The article shows that high school students living in the regional center experience strong and sustainable influence of family education strategies on the development of components of the self-regulation system. Schoolchildren living in rural areas and the district center are practically not sensitive to such influence. It was established that one of the reasons for this differentiation of influence is that high school students living in rural areas do not seek to adhere to the family traditions of their parents and are focused on a different model of organizing their own life activities. The specifics of the influence of family education strategies depending on the age of high school students (grades 9-11) has not been revealed.

Keywords: system of self-regulation of activity (behavior), components of the system of self-regulation, family education, family education strategies.

**I. V. Nikulina**

### **Peculiarities of motivation for educational activity in the master's degree program**

The article discusses the problem of motivation for student learning activities. Modern realities are such ones that a person needs to get education throughout his life, which in turn actualizes the problem of maintaining a high level of educational motivation. A theoretical analysis of the literature showed that the motivation of students' learning activities is interaction of two subsystems: external and internal motivation. The subsystem of the external motivation of educational activity is represented by motives that are not related to the desire for knowledge, self-development, competence, autonomy. It is heterogeneous education, consisting of the need to communicate with other people, in self-esteem, in respect and recognition by significant others, in avoiding troubles. The subsystem of the internal motivation of educational activity includes cognitive need, interest in the content of educational activity, the pleasure of learning, the need to create intelligent products, the desire to overcome difficulties of intellectual nature, a sense of one's own competence. Specialists in the field of educational psychology note that it is a subsystem of the internal motivation of learning, that determines the academic achievements of students, and is a predictor of psychological well-being, and has a significant impact on the effectiveness of the educational process. The main objective of the study was to study the dominant motives of educational activity among students studying in the second stage of higher education. An analysis of the results of an empirical study showed that the leading motives included in the structure of motivation for educational activity are professional motives, motives of creative self-realization, educational and cognitive. These motives are interdependent and interpenetrating in their development systems that give the educational activity a personal meaning. Based on the results of the study, recommendations were developed on maintaining and shaping the internal motivation of students' educational activities.

Keywords: students, motive, motivation, educational activity, motivation of educational activity, internal motives of educational activity, external motives of educational activity.

**I. V. Lopatkova**

### **Artistic activities and artistic creation: correlation of concepts**

The article is devoted to the determination of differences and the search for common ground in the content of artistic activity, visual activity, and artistic and creative activity; the author's point of view on this subject with several areas of research is proposed. First: it is impossible to imagine artistic activity without transformation, change in reality, which is accomplished with the help of the intellectually-sensual, spiritual and moral properties of the artist's personality, the means and tools that it uses to create a work that is the result of an artistic, i. e. spiritual, emotional, moral, social, personal activity of all participants in artistic interaction. A logical question arises: why should the term «creative» be added to the term «artistic activity»? Second: there appeared such types of artistic activity that clearly require not only the presence of emotional-sensory reactions and their own inclusion in the depicted situation, but their intellectual and prognostic comprehension, mastery of the operations peculiar to abstract logical thinking, technological perception, development and understanding of reality. Third: questions of defining artistic abilities, suggestions are given about the criteria and, accordingly, psychological and pedagogical technologies for their definition and development. Fourth: in the search for evidence of the tautology of the terms, artistic and artistic-creative activity, analogies are drawn between artistic and scientific activity in the context of determining the differences in the content of the concepts often used «scientific» and «scientific-creative activity». Arguments are given to determine the features of the content of the studied phenomena, including empirical research data, with the help of which conclusions were drawn about the peculiarities of the perception of visual and artistic works, about understanding the essence of artistic and creative activity. The article may be useful to scientists and practitioners engaged in professional activities in the field of psychology and pedagogy of artistic activity.

Keywords: artistic activity, creativity, visual activity, artistic perception, artistic abilities, intellectual-sensory reactions, artistic image.

**M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova**

### **Picture of the world of man of Archaic and ancient societies in F. I. Buslaev's interpretation**

F. I. Buslaev's interpretation of the picture of the world of archaic and ancient peoples, which, in his opinion, appeared already in the prehistoric period, is considered. Buslaev's interpretation of the reasons explaining the anthropomorphization of the universe and the cosmization of the human organism in the cosmology of the peoples of the Earth is given. Is stressed Buslaev's conclusion on the universality of understanding by a person with a mythological type of thinking space and time, which were not considered abstract concepts, but were images based on emotions and practical life experience. The ethnocentric concept of perception of space by peoples of antiquity identified by Buslaev is noted. Here is explained Buslaev's conclusion on the spatial understanding of time and on the temporal perception of space by archaic and ancient peoples, that is, on the compatibility in their minds of spatial and temporal projections of the picture of the world, on the ability of «space-time» to flow, interpenetrate, move into each other. The scientist's observation of the rise of the consciousness of man of antiquity to the distracted abstract idea of time was interpreted in the logic of the creative activity of language. Here are considered Buslaev's conclusions on the relation of primitive man to the word and figure as ways to regulate natural and social plans of being. It is noted that Buslaev believes that for archaic people the word was a real and «material» tangible subject, and the figure as an integral part of mythological consciousness expressed the ideas of harmonization of the Universal, regularization of relations with supernatural forces.

Keywords: archaic and ancient peoples, mythological type of thinking, space, time, picture of the world, spatially-temporal representations, natural and social Department.

**O. V. Bochkariova**

### **Dialogue nature of L. V. Sobinov's performing art at the Opera House**

Performing art at the Opera House has dialogue nature, as it is unthinkable without a listener, without a viewer. The appeal to the skill of outstanding singers of the late XIX and early XX century seems very relevant and timely. In L. V. Sobinov's performing arts national-cultural traditions and world experience of vocal skills intertwined. His fame as an opera singer in the late XIX and early XX was truly legendary. L. V. Sobinov sought integrity and harmony in the stage embodiment of the stage image, found relations of the development of internal drama of the role in the reliance on the expressiveness of musical intonation. The singer's work on the embodiment of the artistic image was accompanied by a search for meaningful accents of speech and musical intonations. In-depth and attentive study of the literary source allowed L. V. Sobinov to express each word, each vocal phrase in a meaningful way, to refine climactic accents, to improve the ability to hold a pause, to determine the main meaning word, to achieve wild accuracy and clarity of the speech of the singing text. The reference embodiment of characters on stage such as Lensky, Loengrin, Alfred, Romeo, Berenday, Fra-Diavolo, Levko, Orpheus and others caused a staggering



success of performances in the public, the singer became its favorite and achieved world recognition. Stage stay in the role dictated the need to see the process of development of artistic image (role) and awareness, to distinguish the main stages of drama of stage action (binding – climax – conclusion). The article highlights three main stages of formation of the opera singer: mastering of vocal school, technical and artistic improvement of performing technique; search for ways of existence of the artist on the opera stage; use of artistic means of expressiveness from other types of art. L. V. Sobinov's vocal art, the school he perfected throughout his creative way, achieved the highest degree of skill, freedom of vocal technique, striking and admiring listeners.

Keywords: L. V. Sobinov, outstanding singer, musical theatre, opera, vocal art, performance, artistic image, dialogue, role, character.

## **I. V. Klyueva**

### **Aestheticism as the axiological basis of the artistic world by sculptor S. D. Erzia**

The article discusses the work of Russian sculptor S. D. Erzia. It proves that it is aestheticism, which is the value basis of his individual artistic world, and this feature characterizes him as a representative of the epochal style – Art Nouveau. Among the two poles of aestheticism (aesthetocentrism, based on the elite concept of culture and pan-aestheticism, going beyond its framework and drawing closer to democratically oriented tendencies), the artist prefers the second one. Inherent in him is the cult of Beauty, recognising it as the highest value (wherein his own understanding of Beauty was individual, subjective, different from the classical ideal). The most important features of his work are: the aesthetization of the concept of person (including the increased role of emotions, accented eroticism), aesthetics of nature and of the natural material for art, the principle of holism – the recognition of universal *interconnectivity* and spirituality. The sculptor's work is characterized by aesthetization of the artistic form (decorativeness), rejection of anti-aesthetic tendencies which were characteristic of avant-garde trends, and heightened interest in the epochs of dominating the aesthetic factor (antiquity, Renaissance, the *Romantic era*). It is characterized by a hypertrophied appreciation of art, the proclamation of it as the highest type of human activity and the cult of Artist, aesthetization of artistic process, anti-pragmatism, and also pan-tragism, combination of the beautiful and the terrible (which was a challenge to the bourgeois, philistine value system). In Erzia's worldview and work Beauty is not opposed to utilitarianism, understood not in the primitive, but in the highest meaning – in the context of the ideas of aesthetic messianism. Beauty in his understanding is the «touchstone» of Goodness and Truth, its purpose is the salvation of the world.

Keywords: S. D. Erzia, sculpture of the XX century, Art Nouveau, artistic world, aestheticism, Beauty, aesthetic value.

## **I. V. Leonov, I. V. Kirillov**

### **«Suffering» artifact: the main forms of incarnations and features of perception**

The article is devoted to the consideration of a special group of artifacts, which is appropriate to designate as «suffering». This group of monuments is determined by a person based on the fact that he perceives a certain monument as «suffering», focusing on his historical and cultural biography and experiencing its tragic moments in the field of imagination. A feature of the problem under consideration is its explicit «humanitarianism», that is, a close connection with the sphere of psycho-emotional experiences of the reality of monuments. Realizing many archetypes and stable properties of the psyche, a person, focusing on both material and spiritual and symbolic metamorphoses of monuments, selectively determines which of them «suffer» and which do not. The noted property of perception and experience of cultural monuments is a rather significant factor in determining the current cultural heritage and historical and biographical attractiveness of monuments.

In the first part of the article, an attempt is made to create a typology of «suffering» monuments, which does not claim to be exhaustive, but allows to systematize the studied objects. Among the various types of «suffering» artifacts, the authors distinguish: their balancing between «life» and «death»; «diseases» of the monuments; oblivion; displacement and separation from one's «place of development»; «separation» and «dismemberment» of artifacts; «trauma» of monuments as a result of armed conflict; the transformation of monuments into «witnesses» of human suffering; vandalism; symbolic suffering; inorganic changes of the form and semantic aura of the monuments; author's damage and others.

Keywords: artifact, «suffering» artifact, monument, biography of the monument, «diseases» of the monuments, cultural heritage, archetype, imaginary, displaced monuments, restoration, historical-cultural context.

**M. A. Sheremetieva**

### **Status of computer games in contemporary culture**

Computer games are one of the most popular leisure activities and an important part of modern life, especially clearly seen in the example of children's audience. An attempt was made to determine the place of computer games in modern culture. The possibility of considering computer games as an art phenomenon is discussed. The author draws an analogy between the development of computer games with the development of cinema and its formation as an art. The author reveals such common features as technological, science intensity, objectivization, plausibility, creation of virtual worlds with their own space-time dimension. High quality level of design of modern computer games is noted. The problem of the complexity of determining the author's affiliation in computer games is considered as a possible obstacle in justifying the specifics of computer games as an art form. The author analyzes computer games in terms of cultural semantics, which allows us to consider the model of computer games as a new language of culture. The specificity of this language is the weakening of the author's position and the strengthening of the addressee's position, who practically turns into a co-author of the literary text. Such phenomena are characteristic of contemporary art. Works of contemporary art are less regulated, often do not have a stable fixed text and place a person in their artistic space as a participant. U. Eco proposes to use the concept «open artwork» for those works of art where the author admits incompleteness with the expectation of co-creation of the interpreter (viewer or listener). From this point of view, it is possible to consider a computer game as an example of «open artwork», a new, emerging synthetic form of contemporary art.

Keywords: computer games, contemporary culture, contemporary art, technologization of art, synthesis of arts, cinematography, virtual world, artwork, literary text.

**S. A. Nikolsky**

### **The intelligentsia and the people: from the Enlightenment to the revolutionary rebellion (based on the prose of Ivan Turgenev and Yuri Trifonov)»**

The problem of relations between the people and the intelligentsia about the revolution is one of the fundamental in the national philosophy of culture. And though it was deeply comprehended by philosophers of the pre-Soviet period, in no less degree it became a subject of consideration in the philosophizing literature of the XIX and XX centuries. The centuries-old stay in serfdom of peasants and equally long domination over them by landowners and other estates made the relations of these two peoples of Russia not only alien, but also deeply hostile. They had no common economic life or forms of cultural communication. They did not even have a common language. For this reason, incomprehensible to outsiders, the farmers were not only seeking to emulate Europe's leading landlords, but also came to the village self-employed plebeian revolutionists. This new social layer was recruited from fully state-classes – clerks, or inferior clergy, students. Their main goal was first to educate, and then, after realizing the duration and subtle success of this enterprise, a more effective and shorter way – terror combined with a constant moral imperative – to suffer for the people. As history has shown, this calculation also did not lead to the desired result. The people caught, beat or handed over to police revolutionaries in the same way, as well as at attempts of its education. But the terror had distant tragic consequences for the public consciousness. Long before the First world war, which taught the people to blood, it began to make the revolutionaries. With the help of the first terrorist-intellectuals, the country embarked on a slippery slope of revolutionary rebellion. Reflections on these topics are devoted to the texts of «Nov» and «Impatience» by Ivan Turgenev and Yuri Trifonov.

Keywords: philosophy, literature, history, culture, people, intellectuals, power, education, terror

**E. V. Khatanzeyskaya**

### **Historical settlements in the Russian North of the late XIX – early XXI centuries**

The article presents a historiographical review of architectural and art studies of the historical and cultural landscape of the landmark settlements of the Russian North. The beginning of these studies can be traced back to the end of the XIX century, when the travelers, artists, writers and journalists discovered the Russian North after completion of the Northern Railway. The texts of that time are universally noted for a special distinctive flavor of the region, emanating both from its natural, historical and cultural features. This period sees emergence of the notion of the Russian North as the region containing the unique historical and cultural heritage or, as Academician I. E. Grabar put it, «the treasure-house of the Russian culture», since the North preserved virtually unchanged traditional forms and meanings that had been all but lost in the cultural environment of the southern and central regions of Russia. The author focuses on the studies centered around description of the architectural heritage and planning structure of the historical settlements. Considerable research effort was made in this field throughout the XX century. During this period, several schools of thought emerged that produced, among other things, a number of

classification systems to streamline knowledge of the historical settlements of the Russian North based on the information on the natural, geographical, social, economic, historical, and cultural conditions of their formation. The history of scientific research on architectural and other cultural heritage of the Russian North highlights the distinct problem of accelerating loss thereof. Therefore, the fundamental task of preserving the memory of the rich cultural and historical heritage of the North and, possibly, reconstructing its most important objects becomes more urgent and requires joint effort on the part of architects, historians, cultural experts, and art historians in collaboration with the scientific and cultural institutions.

Keywords: historical landscape, memory, wooden architecture, Russian North, traditional culture, cultural heritage, historical settlements.

**V. P. Fedyuk**

### **Theatricality and Russian political tradition**

The article considers the peculiarities of public policy during the Russian Revolution of 1917. The main reason for its formation was the exclusion of ordinary citizens from political decisions, which was typical for imperial Russia. As a result, having become a real actor of politics, the people failed to understand it in a proper way and became the object of manipulation of numerous populists. The main quality that determined the rise and fall of a political figure at that time was his oratory abilities. The most striking example of this kind is the career of A. F. Kerensky. In a short period of time from March to October 1917, he worked his way up from an ordinary member of the parliament to the head of government, he was the youngest one in the history of Russia, including its modern period. The political leaders of the Russian Revolution had no experience in speaking engagement by themselves and often used typical theatre and cinema techniques as a basis of communication with the crowd. The reference point for this was far from the best samples, and the result was quite caricature. Within eight months after the monarchy collapse, Russia was sinking into the sea of words. The reality, whether it was the front, the economy or finance, was steadily deteriorated. The inevitable result of this was the devaluation of words, especially public promises from the hands of those in power. Nowadays, this is probably the most serious problem in the power-society dialogue, but distant origins should be found in events more than a century ago.

Keywords: Russian revolution, theatre, Kerensky.

**I. E. Koznova**

### **Chekhov pages of the magazine «Ogoniok»**

This article continues the series of publications by the author in Yaroslavl Pedagogical Bulletin, devoted to the study of the development of the historical and cultural heritage in the Soviet period on the materials of the magazine «Ogoniok», the largest socio-political, literary and artistic weekly, which played a significant role in the formation of Soviet values and their translation into the mass consciousness. Based on the analysis of the general vision of the past in its interaction with the present and future in Soviet culture and politics, the principles of building the Soviet memorial culture, including in the context of the anniversary celebrations of literary and art workers (2016, № 4), the author then specified her observations and conclusions on the example of the figure of M. Gorky, in the creation of the canonical image of which the magazine played a large role (2018, № 4).

The proposed article is devoted to understanding the process of incorporating the name and creative heritage of A. Chekhov into Soviet culture through a popular periodical. Along with Gorky, Chekhov was for the magazine «Ogoniok» one of the key figures in the emerging Soviet cultural space. In the 1920-s the magazine «Ogoniok», not accepting «Chekhovism», defended Chekhov in front of those who did not see him as an ally in building a new world. Chekhov's work was for the magazine a universal key to all aspects of the life of Soviet society – and when it came to the «birthmarks» of the past, and the best qualities of the people, and the «bright future». And although Chekhov's image in the Soviet «Ogoniok» had its own cliches and stereotypes, it – contrary to them, owing to its own «soft power», in all its ambiguity – continues to live in the magazine «Ogoniok» of the new millennium.

Keywords: A. Chekhov, the magazine «Ogoniok», Soviet culture, past, memory.

**G. P. Sidorova**

### **Russian theater for the mass audience in Soviet culture: a film performance and a television performance**

The purpose of the article is by means of historical, typological, statistical and comparative methods, to trace the development of specific forms of theatrical art of the twentieth century – film performance and television performance in dynamics, in the context of Soviet industrial, post-industrial and mass culture of the 1930s and 1980s; identify the factors of their development; reveal the historical and sociocultural characteristics of these theatrical phenomena. The

study of Russian theater in Soviet culture leads to the following conclusions. There is a dynamic cultural tradition: the policy of the Soviet government in relation to the theater. A radio theater, a film play and a television play are theatrical forms of industrial and post-industrial culture. In Soviet culture, these are forms of popularizing Russian theater art, as well as means of ideological and moral education. The development of these forms of theatrical art is due to many factors, including material, technical and political. These forms were created by outstanding theater and television directors, outstanding actors, so the Soviet mass audience received an artwork of the highest quality. The study of the film performance and television performance of the 1930-1980s revealed repertoire features due to the totalitarian regime and the period of the «thaw». From the late 1950s to the mid-1980s, there was a noticeable quantitative increase in film and television productions. All the leading theaters of the USSR were involved in the creation of radio and television performances, but to a different extent. Professional factors of acting were the human factors in the development of these forms: in the conditions of the rapid development of screen culture, actors were attracted to work on TV as an effective means of growing popularity. The interest of the mass audience in these forms of theater is due to the huge territory of the country when basing the leading theaters in the capitals, the shortage of tickets to popular theaters, the popularity of theater actors among movie-goers, close-ups of TV, and also the feature of the post-industrial society is the individualization of leisure.

Keywords: Russian theater, Soviet culture, mass culture, industrial and post-industrial culture, television, film performance, television performance.

**T. S. Zlotnikova, D. Yu. Gustyakova**

### **Dissertations board: sociocultural mission and intellectual paradigm**

The article raises the problem of formation and development of scientific structure as an informal intellectual and communicative space. The Council for the Defence of Theses for the Degree of Candidate of Sciences, Doctor of Sciences (Dissertations board) has been defined to be this structure. On the material of the activity of the dissertation board D 212.307.04 under the chairmanship of the author of this article the peculiarities of the socio-cultural mission of the thesis council working in the territory of one of the regions of Russia are comparatively determined. It is said about the influence on personal fates, on scientific and pedagogical career of the process of preparing and defense of candidate and doctoral theses; on communicative activity of board members and authors of dissertation studies; on the influence on the socio-cultural life of Russia and certain regions by researchers and their results. Here is emphasized the value of interpersonal interaction of the leading domestic scientists – the culturologists, art critics, historians, philosophers participating in work of the board as its members, opponents, authors of responses, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the authors of new researches. The question of the scientific identity of the dissertation board was raised, determined on the basis of the problems discussed in dissertations. It is argued that Yaroslavl Dissertations board has two general themes as an intellectual paradigm, the certain aspects of which have been studied in many theses, have never been crossed in their empirical material and theoretical concepts: this is a topic of creative personality ( in a wide cultural sense, involving the study of the cultural nature of activity of a person belonging to different social, professional, national and historical areas) and a topic of the Russian province in its geographical, anthropological, cultural, historical and other meanings. The experience presented in the article mainly, through the life and achievements of specific people, through their ideas and their communication, seems to be important for understanding the scientific component of modern sociocultural and spiritual and moral processes.

Keywords: dissertation board, researcher's personality, sociocultural mission, intellectual paradigm, cultural activity.

**N. V. Baraboshina**

### **The image of the city as a socio-cultural process**

The image of the city is considered as one of the dynamic semantic constructs in the article. This is confirmed by the key historical images of the city (city-fortress, city-bargaining, city-power, city-capital), as well as some modern humanitarian constructs (creative city, city-civilian environment, city-stage, city-project, city-house). The author believes that the comprehension of the city covered almost all spheres of the humanitarian space, from cultural and philosophical publications.

Typical processes of transformation of the image of the city are considered in the article with links to different cities of the world. Turning trends are illustrated by the examples of Samara – a typical Russian millionaire city. According to the author, in various interdisciplinary scientific discourses, the processuality and dynamics of the image of the city acquire a significant place. The functions of the figurative sphere of the city are diverse. The images of the city can become a consolidating factor in the group and individual identification of citizens. Various ideal city modes also function as a factor in educating citizens. Ideal images of the city are used for political or advertising manipulations. The actual area of use of the ideal dimensions of the city is the design of the future and the selection of suitable development strategies. If in the past the city was understood as a safe serfdom, as a bargain

or an industry space, then other types will be promising in the present and future (creative city, city – stage, smart city, city – house). The variety of functions of urban images is multiplied by the past and the future, revealing relevant aspects of the problem of image design.

The article attempts to point out the most significant and promising areas that affect the collective image of the city: urban everyday life, urban communities, the importance of the latest technologies in organizing the life of citizens, transformation of power, the formation of a harmonious image and image of the city.

Keywords: city, creative city, character of the city, image of the city, historical uniqueness of the city, the spirit of the city, humanitarian spaces of the city in cultural, philosophical and media dimensions.

**A. V. Tyurin**

### **Cultural and educational space of the Khabarovsk territory in the 1930-1960s: institutional aspect**

The article defines the cultural and educational space as a system of regulatory foundations of human activity and its value content, embodied in a variety of products of social and cultural activities. The institutional aspect of the analysis of the structure of culture is implemented. The institutes of culture and education, which took an active part in the formation of the cultural and educational space of the Khabarovsk Territory in the 1930s – 1960s, are considered. The characteristics of such institutional forms as the house of culture, rural clubs, reading rooms, red yarangas, parks of culture, libraries, museums, institutions of additional education of children, etc. are given. The lack of quality and quantity of professionally trained personnel with relevant qualifications in various fields of artistic creativity is noted. The regional institutional sphere of education is evaluated from the point of view of the implementation of the task of training, training and retraining of specialists for various fields of culture and art, preserving and developing the personnel potential of the industry not only in the Khabarovsk Territory, but also in the Far East as a whole. The functions of institutions of cultural and educational education that perform the tasks of training professional personnel for the cultural sphere are designated: a cultural educational school, public universities, a regional lecture bureau, the regional methodology center, the House of folk art, musical and art schools. The role of Khabarovsk State Institute of Culture as the leading link in the regional cultural and educational space is underlined. To achieve the goal of the study, materials from the State Archive of the Khabarovsk Territory were attracted.

Keywords: culture, regional culture, cultural and educational space, social and cultural institutions, institutional form, Khabarovsk Territory.

**U. A. Kuzovenkova**

### **Features of existence of youth subcultures in cities and towns of Russia.**

The article compares the fate of the youth graffiti subculture in a city and a town. The study is based on the analysis of interviews taken from graffiti artists from Samara, Novokuibyshevsk, Buzuluk, Otradny, Zhigulevsk. Subculture of graffiti in Samara still exists, constantly it is possible to see the emergence of new representatives of it, but in towns it almost disappeared. To study the situation the author identifies and explores the specifics of three types of resources for the development of youth subculture: informational, social and material. Studying the information resource, the author considers various ways of obtaining information about this subculture, ranging from paper magazines, broadcasts on television, computer games, and ending with the representation of the graffiti subculture on the Internet on various specialized sites, photo hosting, social networks. The historical dynamics of the types of information resources is noted. Considering the social resource, the author refers to the role of the graffiti community in the life of its individual representatives. Also she describes the history of public events with the involvement of graffiti as participants, initiated by representatives of the urban community. Describing the material resource, the author puts special emphasis on the main attribute of graffiti – a spraycan for graffiti and describes the financial and physical difficulties in its acquisition.

At the end of the article the author notices the different role of the resources in the functioning of the subculture in the city. The author concludes that the civilizational situation influences the fate of the youth subculture in Russia.

Keywords: youth, millennials, subculture, graffiti, town, city, community.