

Baiborodova L. V.

Content of pre-professional pedagogical training of schoolchildren

Abstract. Pre-professional pedagogical training of schoolchildren is a significant stage in the continuous pedagogical education of the staff. One of the most important and problematic issues is related to the definition of the content of pre-professional pedagogical training. The purpose of the study is to identify and consider approaches to determine the content that must be taken into account when developing programs for pre-professional pedagogical training of schoolchildren. On the basis of conceptual ideas, approaches, principles, it is proposed to take into account the tasks that are defined in the documents clarified and specified by the educational organization itself, the teacher and the students; fields of activity of schoolchildren (educational activities, extracurricular activities, additional education); social and professional roles that are important for the future teacher to master for the successful performance of professional activities; types of activities of schoolchildren organized by the teacher; the development of the essential spheres of the child (intellectual, motivational, emotional, strong-willed, substantive-practical, existential, self-regulatory sphere); a system of values and relationships that the future teacher needs to master; functions of pedagogical support. A binary approach for determining the content of pre-professional pedagogical training of schoolchildren is outlined: in terms of activities of the teacher and activities of the student.

The main guideline for developing the content is planned results, which can also be considered in several aspects. Recommendations are given on the development of the content of the pre-professional pedagogical training of schoolchildren, the importance of taking into account peculiarities of the educational organization, age of students, resources of society, as well as the request of students for pre-professional pedagogical training is emphasized. It is advisable to provide that the psychological, pedagogical and socio-pedagogical activities of schoolchildren are organically included into the educational process, starting from elementary school, resources of educational, extracurricular activities and additional education of students are used.

Keywords: teacher training; continuous pedagogical education; pre-professional pedagogical training

Korshunova O. V.

Rural school: entry to the digital modernism era

Abstract. How do the parameters and characteristics of the digital world affect the educational process of the rural schools? What transformations of the educational process can be considered as fundamentally necessary? What are the predictive vectors for the development of schools in rural areas? The author tries to identify these questions as the problematic field of the proposed article. The relevance of the undertaken research is determined by the need of the understanding the current state of rural schools and identification of the proposed directions of their development in the context of maintaining reasonable pedagogical traditions, due to the specifics of rural life in modern Russia, and ensuring that new trends and challenges of the world are taken into account. The aim of the study is to present forecasts of the transformation of the education process in rural school based on the results of the application of the survey method for various groups of the educational community. Interpretive and analytical methods were used in relation to the content of scientific publications on the indicated topic beside the questionnaire survey. The methodological apparatus made it possible to obtain results in the form of specific conclusions about the location of the rural school in a kind of «bifurcation point», when it is extremely sensitive to the slightest changes in the internal and external circumstances of life. Depending on the guidelines for the development of the rural school, the future of the Russian countryside will be determined. In this context it is important to understand the optimal target, content and procedural transformations of education in the rural school, which determines the novelty and theoretical significance of the work.

Keywords: rural school; philosophy of digital modernism; empirical micro-research; components of the educational process; predictive vectors of development of general educational organizations in rural areas

Zolotariova A. V. , Petrova M. P.

Digital assessment tools to study professional competencies of additional education teachers

Abstract. The purpose of the study presented in the article is to identify the level of formation of professional competencies of additional education teachers using a competence-oriented test. The normative and theoretical analysis of the problem of formation and evaluation of teachers' professional competencies in the field of additional education of children is shown. In the normative aspect, the emphasis is placed on the implementation of the professional standard «Teacher of additional education for children and adults», the labor functions of the professional standard are substantiated as requirements for the competencies of a teacher. In the theoretical aspect, the competence-based approach is shown as the methodological basis of the study, the main conceptual apparatus of the study is described: the concepts «competence», «competency», «professional competence of the teacher», etc.

The competence-oriented test is described and justified as a method for studying teachers' professional competencies for additional education of children defined by three generalized labor functions of the professional standard — teaching in additional general education programs; organizational and methodological support for the implementation of additional general educational programs; organizational and pedagogical support for the implementation of additional general education programs.

The results of a study of the professional competencies of teachers of various positions (a teacher of additional education, a teacher-organizer, a methodologist, a specialist (a teacher-psychologist, a librarian, an accompanist)) are presented, conducted in the municipal autonomous non-standard educational institution «Palace of Children's Creativity named after F. I. Avdeeva» of the city district «City of Yakutsk», which was attended by 140 teachers. The conclusions of the study show the strengths and professional deficits of the teaching staff, which can be used in the process of developing the institution of additional education for children in general and its human resources.

Keywords: additional education for children; additional education teacher; competence approach; professional competence of the teacher; professional deficit; competence-oriented test; fund of appraisal funds

Spiridonova S. B. , Karpushova O. A.

Visual and semantic model of professional becoming and developing the personality of schoolchildren at the stage of the pre-university education

Abstract. The urgency of the problem of the study is determined by the significance of defining the scientifically based approaches to the professional training and development of the personality of the schoolchildren at the stage of the pre-university education. The article deals with the analysis of the theoretical and practical basis of the realization of the education of the senior high school students in the psychological and pedagogical classes. The aim of the study is the formation of the visual and semantic model of the professional becoming and developing the personality of the school students at the stage of the pre-university education.

The methodological basis of the study is the system and activity approach in education.

The study included two stages: theoretical and empirical. At the first stage there were analyzed the psychological-pedagogical and methodological sources, and the authors generalized the leading educational experience of the implementation of the pre-profile and profile training of the senior high school students in the psychological and pedagogical classes. At the empirical stage of the method of the study there was used the problem and search method — the pedagogical workshop.

In the process of the theoretical analysis it was defined that nowadays the substantial and organizational aspects of the implementation of the psychological and pedagogical classes were well worked out, but there is not the common comprehension of the essential and semantic aspects of the process for the higher and comprehensive school.

The analysis of the empirical data allowed us to reveal the key phenomena, defining the efficiency of the professional becoming and developing the personality of the school children at the stage of the pre-university education; the formation of the universal pedagogical competencies, the harmony of the subject and psychological-pedagogical training, the system realization of the professional and pedagogical tests and the presence of the motivated mentor teacher.

The article demonstrates the results, providing the basis for the new research and the development of the target and structural-dynamical models of the psychological and pedagogical classes.

Keywords: visual and semantic model; professional becoming of personality; e-learning; online course; psychological and pedagogical class; universal pedagogical competencies; mentor teacher; professional test

Svirina N. M.

Anthology and the era in terms of content and approach to students

Abstract. The article proposes a reasoning with a final generalization based on a retrospective look at anthologies on literature of the past. For the article, several anthologies and manuals for students from the 40s of the 19th century to the 50s of the 20th century were selected. Detailed acquaintance in the historical chronology with anthologies and manuals for schoolchildren from the point of view is of scientific interest, first of all, from the pedagogical and scientific-methodological approach to the content of the course, and secondly, from the standpoint of addressing the literary material to the addressees: gymnasium students, schoolchildren. How did the authors of anthologies and textbooks take into account the addressee, especially the age perception? What kind of questions, tasks are addressed to students? Is there a point of intersection between the author-compiler of the book and its readers? What exactly does the author-compiler of an anthology, manuals, stories for schoolchildren, preschool children focus on? Is the help, participation of the family in the process of literary education of children, adolescents, high school students taken into account? Specific approaches of the author-compilers are important to

the moment when students are interested in this particular writer, the motivation of students in relation to the formation of broad literary ideas in them, what exactly is included into this circle? What kind of anthology and how does it take into account the characteristics of a given era, without replacing them with the actual literary education?

The meaning of acquaintance today with anthologies/manuals/textbooks on Russian literature of the XIX-XX centuries (up to 50-s) is seen in the search for such a plan of benefits for students and ways of effectively addressing students, where the above mentioned approaches are taken into account to the greatest extent in order to rely on the experience of working with textbooks. For this purpose, another approach is taken out in the article: what is the connection of anthologies/manuals/textbooks on literature with the era? What is the main thing in the literary education of each new time? The search for the optimal variant and obvious methodological inaccuracies of addressing students in the experience of anthologies of the past has been carried out.

Keywords: anthologies; textbooks; forms; content; appeal to students; consideration of age opportunities

Tregubova T. M. , Aynutdinova I. N. , Aynutdinova K. A.

Implementation of multimodal forms of blended learning in the educational programs of universities

Abstract. The relevance of the research is due to the changes in the ecosystem of higher education, which, in the context of globalization, digitalization and technologization of educational process, demonstrates the growth and complication of the functions and roles of all its integral components, including infrastructure; technologies, methods, modes and tools for extracting and transferring knowledge; training programs and all the subjects of educational process. This gave rise to the need to revise approaches to teaching students at the university. The purpose of the article is to present the results of a comprehensive study of the «blended learning» phenomenon. During this study, we relied on a number of approaches and methods that have won the approval of educators and scientists. The integrated approach made it possible to study and analyze the changes taking place in the education ecosystem in the context of global shifts and changes. Social and pedagogical approaches helped to determine the essence of the «blended learning» phenomenon and the conditions for its integration into educational process of university, evaluate the technology from the standpoint of its relevance to the goals and objectives of training a competitive specialist. The contextual approach made it possible to connect global processes of informatization and digitalization with the field of education and substantiate the need to search for forms, methods and means of knowledge transfer based on a ratio of traditional (classroom) and electronic (network) interaction. The comparison method helped to expand and concretize the conceptual apparatus of the study, to examine the practice of introducing «blended learning» into educational process abroad in order to reproduce the best experience in Russian universities.

Keywords: education; blended learning; technology; method; application; multimodality; digitalization

Safina Z. N.

Lifelong (professional) education as a factor of success in preparation competitive specialists in the era of digitalization

Abstract. The relevance of the article is due to the fact that in the modern conditions the life expectancy increases, and activity of «The universities of the third age» (U3A) is focused on achievement of rather high quality of life at people of the senior generation. The purpose of the article is to reveal the essence of the phenomenon «The university of the third age» (U3A) as the organizations of continuous professional education for adults. It is formulated by authors that the purpose of social and pedagogical work of «The university of the third age» is in creating maximum comfortable conditions for activity of people of the senior generation. The essence of the phenomenon «The universities of the third age» (U3A) is revealed which is in the organizations promoting quality achievement of life among people of the senior generation by means of their involvement in educational, social, sports activity. Projects of non-profit organizations (NPO) which are engaged in social and pedagogical work with people of the senior generation are classified. It is noted that continuous professional education is interconnected with continuous professional development that is due to their integral unity. It is offered that in modern conditions the emphasis is placed on the «learning society», as on the society capable to continuous study, replenishment and dissemination of knowledge. It is proved that people with the high level of adaptation have a high level of emotional comfort (58 %), that allows them to adapt successfully in society. The article is intended for researchers in the field of continuous professional education and practicing teachers.

Keywords: Lifelong Learning (LLL); competitiveness; Universities of Third age (U3A); life expectancy; quality of life; people of senior generation; digitalization of education

Voitsekhovskaya M. F.

Voitsekhovskaya M. F. Some aspects of digital transformation of student learning methods in distance learning

Abstract. The article discusses the urgent problem of transforming learning methods in the conditions of distance and mixed learning. The combination of means, techniques of their use, which are the basis of any didactic method, make up the teacher's toolkit, and the increase in the number and change in the quality of digital means and electronic resources forces teachers to develop new techniques and methods of their use, modify already mastered methods, transform their pedagogical tools. Based on the analysis of the practical experience of teachers, the main software tools and services that are most successfully used by teachers during distance and which are the basis for the transformation of teaching methods are distinguished. Particular attention is paid to the transformation of the methodology for controlling knowledge and skills during the transition from full-time to distance learning. The possibility of adapting assessment materials for out-of-audit work and solving the problem of trust in the results of students' activities arising from mixed and distance learning is being considered. Attention is drawn to the fact that uncertainty caused by the problem of trust leads to distortion of control functions. Not trusting the results of control, the teacher is forced to make decisions based on incomplete data. The discrepancy between the data obtained as a result of monitoring and the real state leads to errors in correction, up to cases when the correction is considered unnecessary. The solution can be the use of electronic borrowing detection systems and proctoring services. We analyze the practical experience of seamless integration of LMS Moodle and ProctorEdu in organizing test knowledge control, changes made by proctoring both the control method itself and related organizational measures.

Keywords: tools; methods and techniques of training; pedagogical tools; distance and mixed learning; LMS (Learning Management System); digital transformation; control over the formation of competencies; the problem of trust

Tamarskaya N. V. , Novikova I. S.

Prevention of emotional burnout of educational-psychologists

Abstract. This article is devoted to the problems of prevention of emotional burnout of educational psychologists in the course of professional activity and the manifestation of this phenomenon in them. The complex of preventive measures is considered, that contribute both to the prevention of emotional burnout and the stability of the emotional sphere of teacher-psychologists in modern conditions of uncertainty and digitalization, complicating the situation of stability, and correct this condition. The significance of the study for the system of professional psychological and pedagogical education is determined. The given article is devoted to psychologists' professional activity problems and the phenomenon manifestation of emotional burnout in them. The features of emotional burnout were investigated in two groups of specialists: educational psychologists and psychologist-consultants. Theoretical aspects of professional education and the phenomenon of emotional burnout are considered. In the course of the work, an empirical study of the emotional burnout primary symptoms manifestation was carried out with psychologists of different professional orientations, as well as the severity of their individual components. Specialists' various professional characteristics in helping professions in the professional burnout aspect have been studied. As a result of the study, it was found out that specialists in helping professions — psychologist-consultants and educational psychologists — are prone to emotional burnout, regardless of the length of service and the type of professional activity, moreover, there are no significant differences between various psychologists regarding both the length of service and the type of their professional activity. In general, both counseling psychologists and educational psychologists do not have primary symptoms of burnout, they predominantly have an average level of emotional exhaustion, an extremely high level of depersonalization, and a low level of reduction in professional achievements. On the basis of the study, it was concluded that for specialists in helping professions in various professional activity areas, it is possible to create adequate professional conditions, for which it is necessary to investigate the modern factors in the occurrence of emotional burnout among specialists in helping professions and develop effective measures to prevent and correct this phenomenon, which can be used in the practice of pedagogical management and professional counseling, as well as in the process of educational psychologists and psychologists professional training.

Keywords: prevention of professional burnout; helping profession specialists' activity; personality's emotional sphere; emotional burnout; professional burnout

Filippov G. A.

**Approaches for preparing practical and oriented graduation qualification works
at pedagogical University**

Abstract. The article presents the results of the study of various functions that graduation qualification work has in the process of forming and evaluating the educational results of graduates in the pedagogical university. The author's view of the final qualification work is offered not only as an element of the final certification of a graduate, but also as a source of the formation of research competencies of future teachers, as well as the format of interaction with the employer. It is stated that the traditional functions of graduation qualification work in modern conditions do not fully ensure the transfer of new didactic solutions and methodological initiatives of students to real pedagogical practice.

Based on a theoretical review of approaches to the research activities of future teachers, the advantages of practical orientation at each stage of the life cycle of graduation qualification work are identified. Based on the results of theoretical analysis, the methodological foundations of the process of transferring the results of student pedagogical research into practice are formulated. Options of sources of actual topics of graduation qualification works initiated by both educational organizations and pedagogical universities themselves are considered. A vision of practical orientation in two aspects was proposed: research aimed at solving current pressing problems of education, and proactive research that forms new opportunities for the development of educational organizations. The author proposed a set of solutions for transforming the scientific and educational activities in the pedagogical university, aimed at revising the role of scientific teams of departments, the role of the university in the regional educational system. It was concluded that the role of graduation qualification work in an independent assessment of the competencies of a graduate of a pedagogical university is necessary to be increased.

Keywords: graduation qualification work; practical orientation; subjectivity of a university graduate; transfer of research results; employment; final attestation; pedagogical university; educational result

Zhuravlev A. L.

**Memories on E. V. Shorokhova: the personality of a scientist
(to the 100th anniversary of the birth)**

Abstract. The article describes the memories of the personality of E. V. Shorokhova by one of her students in the field of social psychology, A. L. Zhuravlev, dedicated to the 100th anniversary of her birth. The first impressions about her that arose in the situation of acquaintance are analyzed: as a typical businesswoman, judging by her non-verbal behavior during our meeting and the first conversation, as well as a sincere and friendly person. The changes in the perception of Ekaterina Vasilievna by the author as the development of cooperation with her and her most attractive qualities are presented. Among them there is exactingness, and even «severeness» in tasks, especially responsible ones, adherence to principles, steadfastness and determination. It is shown that openness to other people, consistency in actions and perseverance, as well as the qualities of a fighter, manifested both in life and in science, were attractive in her. The features of her personality are highlighted in the assessments of employees with whom she worked for a long period. They appreciated her qualities as an organizer of joint activities — these are the reliability and predictability of her behavior, calmness and confidence in the conduct of common affairs, readiness to take responsibility in extreme situations and create psychological protection for her employees. Other people highly appreciated in her a sincere and consistently positive attitude towards various forms of scientific activity. Examples of its influence on other people are considered, including the author of this article, cooperation with whom took place over 30,5 years. Her productive influence on others was due to the fact that Ekaterina Vasilievna openly helped, promoted, advised, especially in work with students. She edited manuscripts with talent, while not only preserving the meanings in the texts, but also improving the presentation of the author's position. The most memorable situations of interaction with Shorokhova are described. In conclusion, her attitude to memories of historical events of the past is characterized.

Keywords: personality of a scientist; first impressions; attractive qualities; perception of personality by others; influence of personality on others; significant interaction situations; self-reflection of personality; attitude to memories

Zotova O. Yu., Tarasova L. V., Vaskov D. N.

The need for security and experience of intimate relationship during adolescence

Abstract. The state of psychological security contributes to building up and strengthening interpersonal connections and social relations. Few, if any research efforts addressing the linkage between financial family problems, cohabitation/separation from parents, family structure, birth order of the children, specific features of romantic relationships and psychological security have been undertaken to date.

The study tested the general hypothesis that there is a connection between the features of close relationships and the personality psychological security of an older teenager. The sample consisted of 105 respondents. They were 18–19-year-old students from Yekaterinburg universities. The techniques exploited included the measure Experiences in Close Relationships (ECR) by K. A. Brennan and R. C. Fraley, the questionnaire Need for Security Satisfaction by O. Yu. Zotova, and the questionnaire designed for collecting socio-demographic data of the respondents.

The findings showed that the degree of individual psychological security is determined by the degree of satisfaction of his/her need for security; the absence of older siblings provides for an increase in the satisfaction of the need for security among older male adolescents; the presence of romantic relationships during older teenage years is one of the most significant factors for personality's psychological security; among female representatives, reliable (autonomous) and fearful (disoriented) types occur more frequently, while among male representatives, avoidant (pseudo-autonomy) and reliable (autonomy) types are more common.

The analysis of the connection between the satisfaction of the need for security and characteristics of intimate relationships in male and female representatives of senior adolescence makes it possible to conclude that measures to develop healthy relationships are an essential agent for the psychological security of teenagers.

Keywords: senior adolescence; need for security; attachment; types of close relationships

Tikhomirova E. V., Samokhvalova A. G.

The specificity of men and women ideas about intimacy and close relationships

Abstract. The article presents the results of the theoretical and empirical study on the structure of social ideas about intimacy and close relationships. The study was carried out in the idiographic, lexical-semantic approach. The working hypothesis of the study was the assumption that in the cognitive map of the Russian public, intimacy is perceived as a quality of close relationships, but the resourcefulness of intimacy is assessed from the position of personal (individual) benefit, and not from the position of benefit for the group subject of relations — the couple. A private assumption was also put forward that the male view of intimacy is distinguished by the diffuseness of ideas and their relation, to a greater extent, to the physiological context.

The study involved 46 women aged 19 to 55 years ($M=34,5$), 14 men aged 20 to 57 years ($M=33,9$). The authors come to the conclusion that there are both general tendencies in the perception of proximity, as well as specific ones related to gender. The prevailing categories of ideas about the essence of intimacy are «trust», «mutual understanding», «self-manifestation in relationships». The male gaze is characterized by a narrower view and attachment to the sexual context, while in women it is related to a «spiritual connection». Men are less likely to turn to lexemes that reflect «togetherness» and «mutual processes», their understanding of closeness is more revealed through the prism of ego-states and ego-orientation. The phenomena of proximity and close relationships are more differentiated in the mental map of women. Barriers and resources to achieve intimacy are perceived by men and women more uniformly.

Keywords: closeness; close relationships; perceptions; resource; indicators of achievement; barriers

Povariionkov Yu. P.

Polyactivity approach to the psychological analysis of a professional's career

Abstract. The article is devoted to the discussion of the problem of the psychological analysis of a professional's career that is relevant in practical and theoretical terms. Professional career is the leading construct of the psychological theory of professionalization. The article shows that there are different approaches to understanding a career, which mainly affect its productive aspects and mask its psychological mechanisms. The absolutization of effective aspects creates theoretical and methodological difficulties in the study of a career, its diagnosis and organization of formation. The article implements an activity approach to understanding and psychological analysis of a professional career, which is widely used by other researchers. The peculiarity of the author's approach lies in the fact that its methodological basis is the system genetic theory of V. D. Shadrikov. The specificity of the system genetic approach is expressed in the desire to consider the career of a professional as a dynamic system of activity, the subject of which is the process and result of the professionalization of the individual. This approach focuses on the psychological mechanisms of designing and implementing a career. The purpose of this article is to substantiate and concretize the multi-activity approach to the psychological analysis of a professional's career. Based on the results of theoretical analysis and materials of empirical research, the author proves that a career is a polysystemic

entity. As a supersystem, a career is implemented by various types and types of career activities that are focused on solving specific problems of career development of the subject of professionalization. The article analyzes the career tasks of the labor and professional path of the individual, as well as the types of career activities focused on their solution. The article shows that the multi-activity approach makes it possible to identify the real psychological mechanisms for designing and implementing a professional career and helps to increase the effectiveness of accompanying a professional at different stages of his career development.

Keywords: professional career; career activity; career design; career realization

Mikhno O. S.

Gender aspects of the emotional attitude to the profession among cadets of a military university

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of gender aspects of the emotional attitude of cadets of military universities to the events of their professional path and to the profession as a whole. The study is based on an event-biographical approach to the study of personality; the concept of «life event» was taken as a unit of analysis of the emotional attitude of cadets to their profession.

In the course of the empirical study, the features of subjective perception by cadets of the most significant professional events for them were revealed. The study also presents the results of studying the relationship between the emotional attitude of cadets to the profession with such individual and personal qualities as resilience, life orientations and coping strategies, gender-role differences in these psychological characteristics of the personality of military personnel are revealed.

The inextricable link between a person and the conditions of his life dictates the need to study life events and situations in which a serviceman finds himself in order to organize effective psychological work. The results of the study can be used in the course of psychological support for cadets of military universities to improve their adaptation to the conditions of training and service activities. Particular attention in this matter should be paid to female military personnel, since the process of professional adaptation of women in the military professional environment depends on many factors, including negative ones: for example, the need to carry out activities in combat conditions, the imperfection of modern legislation, and the rejection of the role of women in a professional environment, traditionally considered «masculine» and can be significantly complicated by them.

The organization of psychological work with military personnel at all stages of their professional development, taking into account the identified specifics of the emotional attitude to the events of the professional path, will help to prevent such negative phenomena as professional burnout and deformation of the personality of military personnel, and help to increase their professional resistance to stress.

Keywords: professional path; servicemen; gender aspects; event-biographical approach; life event; emotional attitude; resilience; meaningful life orientations; coping strategies

Nizhegorodtseva N. V., Zhukova T. V.

Features of the psychological structure of students' educational activities in different periods of digitalization and distance learning

Abstract. The relevance of the problem is due to the significance of the ongoing changes in the education system associated with its digitalization. The article discusses the impact of digitalization and distance learning on the development of cognitive, regulatory and personal processes in the psyche of students. The results of the empirical study presented in the article answer the question of whether there are changes in the degree of expression of educationally important qualities of students under the influence of digitalization and the introduction of distance learning, as well as their psychological structure of educational activity. The results of a study of the psychological structure of the educational activity of students who studied at the university before the active use of digital technologies and distance learning (2010) and students who studied during the period of active use of digitalization tools and distance learning (2021) are presented.

A comparative analysis of the degree of expression of educationally important qualities, as well as indicators of educational activity in terms of its structural and functional organization among students who studied before and after the active introduction of digital technologies in the education system, is carried out. Significant changes in the degree of expression of qualities that provide educational activities (educational-important qualities) of students in a pedagogical university under the influence of digitalization and distance learning have been established. The differences in the indicators of the development of educational activities of students who studied at the university before the active use of digital technologies and distance learning (2010) and students who studied during the period of active use of digitalization tools and distance learning (2021) are determined in terms of its structural and

functional organization. The results obtained can be used in educational practice to optimize the educational process in a digital educational environment.

Keywords: digitalization; digitalization of education; distance learning; educational activities; educational-important qualities; psychological structure of educational activities; students

Budnikova S. P.

Professional subjectivity in the structure of personal subjectivity of the future teacher

Abstract. Subjectness represents a property of the individual, revealing its essence through its active nature and relations, and in isolation from which it cannot exist. The manifestation of subjectness is a personality capacity that characterizes the degree of maturity and autonomy of a person, as a characteristic of a personality that has passed certain stages of its ontological development and according to modern approaches in the field of human studies subjectness is defined as a level characteristic of a person. The formation of professional subjectness comes across as a complex, open system with a variety of content and variability of career paths, constantly influenced by a variety of social relations, but also tending towards non-linear development, as each participant has the opportunity to implement different scenarios of professional development. Personality, through its activity-transformative nature, reveals the subjective properties of an individual. During vocational training, the personal subjectness starts to form into a professional one. The step-by-step ascent to professional subjectness links it to the concepts of 'self-determination' and 'self-realization'. Professional subjectness is formed in the space of personal subjectness and on its basis in the process of contact and inclusion into professional activity, and it is crucial to root the attitude towards the student as a value, as a subject of learning activity in the mind of a future teacher. The process of subjectness formation appears as a complex, open system, characterized by a variety of contents and variations in the ways of professional development, subject to the constant influence of various social relations, while also having tendencies towards non-linear development, as each participant has the possibility to implement different scenarios of professional development.

Keywords: Subjectness; vocational education; professional subjectness; subject genesis; students; future teachers; teacher's personality

Derevyankina N. A.

Changes in the psychological well-being of schoolchildren with mental retardation studying in different forms of education during the transition to the secondary level

Abstract. The psychological well-being of schoolchildren is an important indicator of the quality of the educational environment in which they are included. The transition to the secondary level is considered a «bottleneck» of our educational system in terms of preserving the emotional well-being of students. Schoolchildren with mental retardation experience the same transition difficulties as peers with «normative development», but at the same time their coping resources with school difficulties are reduced. Comparing the emotional well-being of schoolchildren with mental retardation, studying in different forms of education, allows us to identify implicit threats and difficulties accompanying children during the transition from primary school to secondary school. The experience of learning in a mixed classroom probably helps a child with developmental delay to receive support not only from teachers, but also from classmates without disabilities, orients in ways of responding to difficulties and stress, develops, preserves and supports healthier patterns of behavior. Education in the correctional class at the stage of primary education is a form that spares the self-esteem and emotional well-being of children. But the transition to the middle link turns out to be a dramatic change for them, catastrophically worsening emotional well-being.

Keywords: mental retardation; coeducation; correctional training; self-esteem; anxiety

Zaks L. A. , Strizhkova N. A.

Institutions as a sociocultural phenomenon

Abstract. In social and human sciences, an institutional approach has become widely applicable and influential. The paper suggests insights into the institution from the cultural perspective — as an essential sociocultural phenomenon. First, the authors explain a sociocultural nature of institutions and institutionalization. They demonstrate that in the logic of cultural studies, the society itself as a joint life and activity of people is a product of culture, its special, socio-organizing subsystem. The latter creates extra-biological (extra-genetic) forms of operational co-existence of people and collectives, a sustainable system of their relationships. For a society, a

fundamental, universal form of being-in-common as a way to organize and reproduce the human collective activity is institutions established by culture. The authors also show the basic significance of an organizing (order-producing) function of institutions as well as the necessity of their other essential functions: social integration, guidance (regulation), and socialization of individuals. The paper highlights multiple positive effects of institutionalization for all spheres of public life. Second, the paper considers general onto-functional properties of institutions, both 'all-cultural' and specific ones. The authors emphasize the irreducibility of culturally-created forms of social organization to institutions; they argue that the understanding of an institution as an intangible system of norms and values acts as the foundation for this unjustified reduction. The authors advocate the opposite view seeing the most significant feature of an institution precisely in the material character of this type of organization: the institution is an objectified, materially-embodied construct — establishment, an order of activities and relations with its real chronotope implemented in the 'body' of the material organization. The paper singles out universal, but heterogeneous components in the composition of institutions. Material components along with the material organization include physical-instrumental ('technical') means of being-in common. Information-based ones embrace goals, values and norms ('charter', by B. Malinowski), and institutional identity (ideology), which, in its entirety, shape the flagship base of the institutions activity. Energetic or power components involving material, mental, and spiritual ones provide institutional 'will', their imperative character, i.e. the power of institutions. The composition of institutions comprises special actors-managers (one more essential feature of institutions) to effectively implement their functions and power mechanisms. All these components form an integral onto-functional system.

Keywords: institution; culture; socially-organizing subsystem of culture; institutionalization; institution as an organizing form; material nature of institutional organization (order); material; information; energetic (power) components of institutions

Aristova E. P.

Post-truth and post-soviet reading of N. A. Ostrovsky's «How the steel was tempered» novel

Abstract. This article analyses the novel «How the Steel Was Tempered» of N. A. Ostrovsky by posing three main questions: How does the new information environment make the definition of «totalitarian» works of art, dominating since the 1990s, questionable? What is the nature of the emotional impact of the work? What model of correlating personal and social beliefs does N. A. Ostrovsky present and what is the value of this model for him? The concept of post-truth, which is actively used in modern political rhetoric, characterises the priority of emotionally perceived information and images over facts in the situation of information superfluity and loss of authority by large institutions. The reason of the situation is the simplification of creative and intellectual work and publication, causing the abundance and devaluation of speech, competition for attention. The existence of an individual point of view, resistible to propaganda, is a problem now. Propaganda art of the 1930s can be considered as just a part of the mass culture that dominates today: the novel of N. A. Ostrovsky is similar to cinema with its «montage» composition, high speed of perception, scenes of violence, simplified typical characters. The text also contains many images relating to Christian hagiography, so it can be interpreted as an attempt to gain the authority of political beliefs through emotions of the audience. The author's point of view implies a voluntary rejection of Christian personalism and a voluntary merging of individual views and speech with the public agenda, preaching the achievement of immortality, which is different from the personal resurrection preached by Christianity.

Keywords: N. A. Ostrovsky; «How the Steel Was Tempered», Stalinism; Bolshevism; propaganda; post-truth; hagiography; personalism

Fateeva I. M.

Features of aesthetic perception of nature by playwright A. N. Ostrovsky

Abstract. Ostrovsky is a recognized master of social drama, he understood and loved nature. Communication with it was invariably reflected in diaries, letters, travel notes. In this article, for the first time, the features of the aesthetic perception of nature by the playwright are considered, the degree of influence of such aesthetic contemplation on his creative activity is assessed. The experience of communication with nature is defined by the author as the «bright kingdom» of the spiritual life of N. A. Ostrovsky. The writer is attracted by panorama landscapes with high aesthetic qualities, with a characteristic of boundless, large-scale, with an active transformative effect of light, with a pronounced relief, water area. Emotional openness to impressions, excitement, painful experiences, repeatedly described by him in his diaries, allows us to conclude that the playwright Ostrovsky perceived nature in the mode of the sublime. «Light» is as a component that corrects the dramaturgy of the landscape, he introduces into the field of the sublime. The study emphasizes the high level of the writer's aesthetic

culture: the ability to combine susceptibility to the sublime with admiration for beauty. The analysis of the literary sketches of the playwright's aesthetic communication with nature leads to the conclusion about the importance of this contemplative life as a serious exercise of the imagination, contributing to the productivity of his literary activity. The results of the study of the features of the aesthetic perception of nature by N. A. Ostrovsky supplement the characterization of his aesthetic views, establish the basis for the connection «writer — nature — creativity», fill with content the «light realm» of the spiritual life of the outstanding Russian playwright.

Keywords: N. A. Ostrovsky; nature; creativity; aesthetic perception; aesthetic object; landscape; sublime; light; beauty; creative method

Karpova T. N.

Marina Tsvetaeva on the theater stage: a tragic heroine or an intellectual author? (based on periodicals)

Abstract. The article is devoted to the problem of theatrical interpretation of Marina Tsvetaeva's creativity in the period from the mid-80s of the XX century to the present.

The aim of the study is to find out the reasons for the fragmentary interest of theatrical figures in her work. The objectives of the study included the analysis of periodicals devoted to performances based on Tsvetaeva's works and productions about the poetess herself, as well as the analysis of the specifics of the perception of her personality and the her works by theater figures.

The article presents an analysis of the statements of both theater practitioners (actress A. Demidova, playwright E. Narshi, the author of the play about Tsvetaeva) and theater art theorists (literary critics researching the creative heritage of Tsvetaeva (N. Kataeva-Lytkina, A. Saakyants), critics reviewing performances about the poetess and her works (N. Pesochinsky, A. Karas, G. Demin, O. Egoshina, etc.)). In the course of the study, two modes of perception of Tsvetaeva's personality by theatrical figures were identified: Tsvetaeva is a character, Tsvetaeva is an author.

The analysis made it possible to conclude about the ambiguous attitude of theater figures to Tsvetaeva and her work, which, apparently, is the main reason for the inconstancy of interest in the literary heritage of the poetess. If the statements relating to the first mode (Tsvetaeva is a character) demonstrate the unity of the perception of the poetess by theatrical figures as a tragic heroine, very attractive to the theater, then the judgments reflecting the second mode (Tsvetaeva is the author) contain various, sometimes diametrically opposite points of view. Some theater figures, recognizing the genius of the poetess, consider her works difficult to embody on stage and express their doubts about the viewer's ability to adequately perceive the meanings of Tsvetaeva's work (A. Plavinsky, S. Nikolaevich, N. Litvinenko). Others, on the contrary, are convinced of the need to find the «key» to the stage solution of her literary heritage and, in confirmation of their position, give examples of successful interpretation of Tsvetaeva's dramaturgy on stage (G. Demin, P. Bogdanova, E. Lebedintseva, A. Karas, etc.).

Keywords: Tsvetaeva; Tsvetaeva's dramaturgy; play; poetic drama; stage performance; theatrical interpretation; theatrical periodicals

Erokhina T. I. , Semenikhina O. V.

Soviet discourse of the all-Russian theater festival named after V. S. Rozov «Rozovfeast»

Abstract. In modern domestic culture, theater festivals has a special place: they are a platform for promoting theatrical art, a platform for exchange of professional experience, communicative space that simulates interaction with spectators. The typology and theme of theatrical festivals are diverse and represent a complex symbolic space in which it is important to emphasize the uniqueness and significance of each festival. The authors turn to theater festivals held in Yaroslavl, focusing on the All-Russian Theater Festival named after V. S. Rozov «Rozovfeast». Analyzing the specifics of the genesis of the festival and its evolution, noting the synthetic nature of «Rosovfeast» as a festival of a special type, which is based on the features of a nominal and territorial (event) festival, researchers identify the levels of the Soviet discourse of the festival, allowing to indicate its specifics. The article indicates the role of V. S. Rozov in the domestic drama of the Soviet period, analyzes the festival programs, including theatrical performances, the work of laboratories and creative venues, outlines the repertoire policy of the theaters participating in the festival, notes the relevance of the playwriting characters of V. S. Rozov («Rosov boys») for modern theater. Referring to the Regulation on «Rosovfeast», which defines the concept, purpose and objectives of the festival, the authors draw attention to the fact that the Soviet discourse of the festival becomes an integral part of «Rosovfeast» and successfully correlates with the characteristic tendencies of the «nostalgic» appeal to the Soviet culture typical for modernity.

Keywords: Soviet discourse; Soviet culture; a theater festival; V. S. Rozov; «Rosovfeast»

Kozlov S. A. , Marasanova V. M.

**Traditions of kulturtregerstvo as the most important resource
for the development of Russian agrotourism**

Abstract. Kulturtregerstvo is economic and educational activity, which has a pronounced ascetic character and contributes to the formation of both advanced agricultural labor skills and the education of the rural population; education of a new economic mentality focused on market competition. The article discusses the key aspects of the domestic agricultural culturetragers of the XIX — early XX centuries as the most important socio-cultural resource of modern Russian agrotourism. Conclusions are drawn about the significance of this socio-cultural phenomenon in the context of both pre-revolutionary and modern modernization. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, agrarian innovations were introduced in Russia as a result of culturaetrader's efforts on the part of landowner-passionaries (innovators-gentry), whose estates were cultural and economic «nests». Innovator-agrarians have made a huge contribution to the modernization of Russia's agriculture. The key aspects of Russian agrotourism are analyzed through the prism of global socio-cultural problems of the first quarter of the XXI century, taking into account the cultural and civilizational specifics of the historical path of Russia. The practical importance of the experience of pre-revolutionary agrarian rationalization for Russian agrotourism is emphasized. Special attention is paid to the restoration of Russian landlords' estates as potential centers of the tourism industry. Currently, agrotourism (which includes rural, culinary, gastronomic and others) is increasingly asserting itself as an effective, profitable (with a multiplier effect) and promising type of tourism in Russia. Uncovering the unique historical and cultural potential of rural Russia in the medium and long term can become the most important competitive advantage of domestic agritourism. The socio-cultural resources of agritourism are the key to sustainable development and growth of the Russian tourism industry in the post-pandemic period.

Keywords: kulturtregerstvo; agrotourism; agrarian rationalization; Russia Марина; цветом выделила одно слово; но в 3 случаях написано транслитерацией; а в одном по- английски. Вопрос к автору.