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NEW HIGH SCHOOL: MAIN FEATURES OF THE MODEL, DESCRIPTION METHODS, EVALUATION TOOLS

A modern high school is designed to solve at least two new problems. The first one is determined by the fact that a high school graduate must have not only an academic background that allows him to enter a University, but also a set of skills and attitudes that allow him to become a successful student. The Second problem is preparing a high school graduate for life in a digital society. Possibility to create conditions for a high school student to acquire the qualities of a successful student largely determined by the model of the school in which he studies, the curriculum (curriculum) implemented by it.

Over the past year, the authors of the article participated in the development of prospective models of high school, as well as conducted a pre-project study among successful high schools in various megacities of Russia and the world. One of the challenges faced by the authors was the need not only to find an approach to describing the models of the schools studied but also to get a way to highlight their strengths and weaknesses for subsequent more detailed acquaintance with the successful experience.

In this article the authors provide a simple, accessible way for managers-practitioners to describe the high school model, as well as a tool for examine a model which was developed during the implementation of the research project.

Applying the method of describing the model and evaluating the curriculum implemented by the higher school will help high school principals to get reliable information about the school they lead. Specially organized information about the school, ready for comparison with others located in similar conditions, solving similar problems, should allow school leaders to make justified, accurate management decisions.

Keywords: *High School, Curriculum, Evaluating a Curriculum, 21st Century Skills, High School Evaluation Tool.*

Makarov M.I., Serikov V.V.

TRAINING OF SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL PERSONNEL IN A SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION

In the article highlights the ways of solving the problem of organizing research activities of graduate students and doctoral students — future pedagogical researchers — in a scientific institution. The role and place of this activity in the formation of their research and professional-pedagogical culture. Attention is focused on the fact that the success of the research activities of future pedagogues-researchers to the greatest extent depends on their “theoretical basis”, the ability to new vision of known phenomena, critical thinking, the production of new ideas, skills of independent analysis and generalization. The article proposes a modern interpretation of the concept of “research activities of graduate students and doctoral students”, characterizes the content and forms of this type of activity, the conditions for its effectiveness. On the example of the organization of research activities of postgraduates and doctoral students at the Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, one of the models of training scientific and pedagogical personnel who have to carry out their professional activities in the university environment is revealed, the conditions for the generation of the intellectual and professional potential of future university scientific and pedagogical personnel, which in this case is a concrete expression of the idea of the university.

Keywords: *training of scientific and pedagogical personnel, research potential of future university teachers.*

EXPERIENCE IN THE FORMATION OF A REGIONAL SYSTEM OF PRE-UNIVERSITY MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EDUCATION

The work discusses the reasons for organizing pre-university medico-biological education. The results of practical research and understanding of the current problem of education: early career guidance or pre-professional education in Preuniversary are presented. The advanced environment of education should be aimed not only at preparing exam tasks, which most schools rely on in the final grades, but also at modeling individual educational trajectories of the student to form the motivational component of the high school student's personality, which leads to the success of the high school student with an understanding of their purpose. The main challenges and prospects of creating a structural division of the Volgograd State Medical University (VolgSMU) "Preuniversary" are analyzed. The expected results which must meet the design of modern medical education are formulated. The analysis of risks and ways to minimize them is realized. The economic motivation of the project is presented with calculations of the planned indicators for the income and payments of the institution, the cost of training with in-depth study of individual subjects, subject areas and income from the educational activities of the subdivision, the payback periods of the project are calculated. The conclusions on the comparative attractiveness of the educational product and plans for the implementation and further promotion of the project are presented.

Keywords: *profilisation, motivation, self-determination, continuous educational trajectory, medical university, public health service*

Makotrova G.V.

DESIGNING E-LEARNING MANUALS FOR PUPILS RESEARCH TRAINING

The problem of designing electronic teaching manuals for schoolchildren is closely related to the processes of implementing didactic teaching models in accordance with the existing didactic concepts. The theoretical provisions of the didactic concept of the development of the research potential of schoolchildren provide the opportunity to create an electronic textbook from the context of anthropologism. The author considers e-learning manual as complex information model in which unity of research activity, research potential of a pupil and the electronic information-educational environment is reflected. The author allocates its components and functions. Besides the author considers requirements to its designing, paying special attention to necessity to ensure the dissemination of the innovative models of training within the joint activity of scientists-didactics, methodologists and teachers while designing. The presented by the author guidelines for the implementation of the ideas of integrity, culture creation, system genesis, the creation of educational tasks for the organization of research at different levels of complexity can be implemented when designing an electronic textbook. The result of the creation of an electronic textbook should be the presence in it of the opportunities for schoolchildren to see the part in the context of the whole, movement in cognition from cultural development to cultural creation, information and communication support for their creative self-development. The created electronic textbook can be used in the conditions of research teaching in the classroom, in the classroom of the student scientific society, in the study of elective courses. It can also be used to carry out distance learning for schoolchildren with disabilities and distance learning for schoolchildren when quarantine measures are introduced.

Keywords: *research potential, education, schoolchildren, anthropological principle, structural components, functional components, e-learning manual for pupils, designing.*

ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF SKILL AND TRAINING THE SCIENTIFIC-PEDAGOGICAL STAFF OF DEPARTMENTAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF EMERCOM OF RUSSIA

Introduction. In departmental educational institutions of the Ministry of emergency situations of Russia, special attention is paid to scientific and pedagogical personnel, whose degree of professionalism and pedagogical competence determines the level of training of graduates, who provide protection of citizens and the state from fires and other emergencies of a natural and man-made nature.

Purpose of article. Main goal of this article is to assess the level of skill and training the scientific-pedagogical staff by the example of the departmental educational institution of higher education of EMERCOM of Russia.

Research methodology. To implement the research methodology, key characteristics were determined, and data was selected in accordance with a sample of teachers implementing an educational program in the specialty 20.05.01 Fire safety. Quantitative data, including the experience of pedagogical and practical activities, the qualification of the teacher of profile disciplines, the availability of teacher education and training programme of advanced training and retraining, academic degree, systematized, summarized and presented in graphical form. Based on the data obtained, the assessment of the level of qualification and training of scientific and pedagogical staff was carried out.

Research result. A study of the level of qualification and training of scientific-pedagogical staff of educational institutions of higher education of EMERCOM of Russia on the Ivanovo example firefighting and rescue Academy of EMERCOM of Russia, allows to draw a conclusion on a sufficient level of qualification of teachers recruited for the implementation of the specialty 20.05.01 Fire safety. The availability of professional education in the profile of taught disciplines and academic degrees corresponds to the normative quantitative indicators of the Federal state educational system. The experience of teaching, practical work experience, the availability of systematic training programs for advanced training and retraining in the field of pedagogical and professional activities allow the scientific and pedagogical staff to organize and implement the educational process at a sufficient level for high-quality training of graduates in the field of fire safety. At the same time, it is necessary to carry out continuous work to improve the level of qualification of scientific and pedagogical staff, including by attracting to educational activities persons with practical experience, basic pedagogical education, academic degrees of candidates and Doctor of Science.

Conclusion. Based on the results of the data obtained, which characterize the level of qualification and training of scientific and pedagogical staff, recommendations for improving the level of training of teachers are proposed.

Keywords: scientific and pedagogical staff, assessment of the level of qualification and training, educational institutions of the EMERCOM of Russia.

Ry`bina Ya. E.

THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS (BASED ON DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS)

Positive civic self-identification and motivation for professional success of College graduates largely depend on the values adopted at a conscious level over the years of study that determine the motives for their further activities in the social and professional sphere. At the same time, the formation of social and professional values in young people is directly related to the processes of their socialization, which in modern conditions is very ambiguous. The purpose of the article in this regard is to analyze the socio-professional values of students..., which can be considered as a kind of cross-section of the mood of modern youth (in the face of future College graduates) at the level of social and professional self-positioning. At the same time, the author of the article substantiates the idea of including in the concept of "values" (at the level of the research task) such components as "spiritual and moral preferences of a College student", "the picture of the world of a modern young person",

“personal values”. This allows us to more clearly relate the somewhat abstract concept of “value” to the main directions of experimental work. The main research methods were questionnaires, written surveys (including online surveys), testing, interviews with students and teachers, as well as targeted pedagogical observation, implemented in classroom and extracurricular time. The results of the study indicate a fairly noticeable decrease in the spiritual and moral component of the “world picture” of a modern College student, their understanding of social roles, values of professional development, etc. This leads to the conclusion that it is necessary to search for more modern technologies for educating young people, in particular, more active pedagogical assistance to the constructive civil and professional development of College graduates.

Keywords: college students, social and professional values, diagnostics, motivation, professional success, socialization, teaching staff.

Kochkina D.D.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION IN USA IN THE SECOND HALF OF XX — FIRST QUARTER OF XXI CENTURY

The article examines the activities of the Orthodox Christian Education Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission), which appeared in the wake of the process of Christian enlightenment in the 50s — 70s of the XX century. The purpose of the study is to identify the specifics of the emergence and functioning of this phenomenon in the history of Christian education in America, to describe the key directions of this activity. Research methods used for the study are the analysis of the Commission’s official documents, educational and methodological materials published by the Commission, as well as scientific statements and memoirs of its main figures; synthesis, interpretation, and classification of acquired information.

As the result of the study, it was possible to fix the reasons and conditions for the creation of the Commission, the specific goals of its existence and basic educational approach expressed in the concept of “total parish education”. This approach could be called the mission of the Commission and defines the philosophy of all its activities. On one hand, the Commission strives to meet educational and spiritual needs of every member of a congregation — not only children of all ages, but also adults. On the other hand, parish education is understood not so much as a learning process, but as a holistic systematic process of Christian enlightenment of a person, taking place within the parish community and penetrating both spiritual, mental and physical spheres of life.

These substantive characteristics were expressed in the main directions of the Commission's work: 1) teaching parish teachers the basics of theology, psychology and pedagogical methods within the framework of the coaching support program “Educating Ourselves and Our Children in Godliness”; 2) creating variety of educational materials and supplying them to parishes within the framework of “The Way, The Truth and The Life” project. The methodological tools created specifically for teachers in the project are described separately.

Keywords: The Orthodox Christian Education Commission, religious education, teaching religion, total parish education, Christian enlightenment, Orthodox parish (community), parish teacher, church (Sunday) schools.

Aleynikova K.A.

PLACE-BASED LEARNING METHOD IN THE PRACTICE OF MODERN EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Introduction. The focus of the educational process on the development of a multifaceted individual with a wide range of research, social, adaptive skills and abilities requires teachers to use new learning methods in their teaching practice.

One of these learning methods is place-based learning, developed by US scientists.

The purpose of the article is to consider the nature of the place-based learning and describe the model for implementing this method in the practice of modern education in the United States.

Methodology and methods of research: analysis and generalization of foreign teaching practice.

The study identified that the essential for the place-based learning is the engagement of a community of practice, grouped by interests, into independent research activities aimed at studying local cultural, natural, social, historical phenomena. The analysis of the sources led to the conclusion that today in the practice of US education there are different models for the implementation of this learning method. Modern American researchers pay much attention to combined models for the implementation of the place-based learning method based on the use of mobile devices.

Conclusions: the author makes a conclusion that due to its wide learning opportunities; the place-based learning method is actively used in the practice of US modern education.

Keywords: education in the USA, community of practice, local pedagogy, interactive learning environment, place-based learning.

Vlasova Y., Pustyl'nik M.L., Verzhbitzkaia S.V.

EDUCATIVE POTENTIAL OF THE BRAND IN EDUCATION

The article is devoted to the socio-pedagogical analysis of the sociocultural phenomenon of the educational organization brand as a resource of social education. The authors understand the educational organization brand as a complex of impressions (associations, opinions, emotions) of the organization, which has developed among students, parents (legal representatives), graduates, local community and social partners. The article characterizes the structure of the brand of schools and children's associations, which ensures the upbringing of children in society. The values of the team, which are shared by all teachers, have the greatest impact on brand development. External characteristics, image and brand truth are less important for the development of the brand of the school's brand. The authors studied ways of developing educational brands for upbringing on the basis of advanced pedagogical experience, including the experience of famous "author's" schools. The article describes the sources of formation of the core, platform, identity of the school brand, describes the brand truths. The authors say that the educative potential of the brand of an educational organization is revealed in the process of developing the corporate ("school") identity of students, the formation of children's trust, respect and attachment to teachers and to the child-adult community. The authors show how the brand increases the strength and duration of the educational impact on the example of the children's camp "Artek".

Keywords: brand values, brand truth, school brand, Artek, social educative, national distinctness, educative potential.

Kotomina O.V., Sazhina A.I.

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SCHOOLCHILDREN AND STUDENTS

The family as an informal institution has a diverse influence on the child, including his academic performance. In childhood, this influence is pronounced. As the child grows older, the influence of the family transforms and may change the nature of its influence.

Generally, in existing studies, the authors focus on the academic performance of one particular group — either schoolchildren or students. The paper presents a comparative analysis of the results of studies of the family influence on the schoolchildren and university students' academic performance. The comparison is made according to two factors — the socio-economic status of the family and the social capital of the family. This paper examines the question of whether family factors that have proven their influence on the performance of schoolchildren retain their influence on the performance of students during university education.

A literature review of Russian and foreign studies has shown that in general the socioeconomic status of the family and the social family capital have a positive effect on the academic performance of both schoolchildren and students. However, some issues of these factors did not confirm their importance (for example, the presence of brothers and sisters). In addition, it was found that the influence of the family changes over time and is determined by the nature of the relationship between parents and students.

The results of this review may be of interest to researchers in the field of education, pedagogy and psychology of learning, employees of educational institutions, as well as parents of schoolchildren and students.

Keywords: *Academic performance, family factors, socio-economic status of the family, social family capital, schoolchildren, students.*
