

*Artem I. Klinitsky*

### **CHARITY AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRE-REVOLUTIONARY SIBERIAN SCHOOL**

*The article analyzes the importance of charity in the development of regional secondary school on the example of West Siberian educational district (founded in 1885, liquidated in 1918). The motivating personal reasons and sociocultural factors that led to the explosive growth of the educational system at the turn of the XIX–XX centuries are revealed. Applying historical-genetic and historical-comparative analysis and drawing on a wide range of archival sources from St. Petersburg (RGIA) and Tomsk (GATO), the author traces the evolution of school charity as an institution and practical charitable practices, their role and significance in the formation of new cultural environment, new educational space of the region.*

*The author's classification of charity of school children into one-time, long-term, and complex reflects not only the period of direct action of aid, but also the changing demand for charity of school children from the society. The thesis is vividly illustrated by the author's tables, created on the basis of statistical analysis of the financial base of male, female gymnasiums and real schools of the educational district.*

*Separately, student charity as a form of personal involvement in the fate of classmates, teachers, and loved ones who find themselves in difficult situations is characterized.*

*The conclusion positively evaluates the minimization of state involvement in charity of school children, which is not politically motivated, unlike, for example, the activities of student communities.*

*Many of the materials cited are published for the first time.*

**Keywords:** school charity, charity of school children, educational district, gymnasium, real school, trustee, sociocultural environment, personal scholarship

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*Tatiana N. Korneenko*

### **WAYS OF STUDENT'S SELF-EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY IN THE PERIOD OF TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGES**

*Introduction. Reforms in higher education are aimed at training a specialist who is able to transform the objective world of culture, to live in a*

*complex, accelerating world. All this is impossible without the skill of self-education throughout life. Traditionally, self-education is understood as the activity of the person himself, associated with the processes of subjectification of the content of education: self-learning when choosing various courses (online courses), independent choice in the team design of knowledge and technologies, self-education, etc. Meanwhile, the practices of self-education can and should change, depending on the mission of education in a particular period of historical development. Results. The article analyzes the models of self-education at the university during its different periods of existence (IX–XXI centuries): liberal model, conformity model, self-education model, built-in model, professional model, personal model. Conclusions. Each of the presented models can be considered today as a certain educational practice, applied depending on the purpose of educational activity.*

**Keywords:** self-education, self-determination, educational practices, university

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**Bosov A. V., Martyushova Ya. G., Naumov A. V.**  
**PECULIARITIES OF E-TEXTBOOK CONTENT FORMATION**  
**ON THE BASIS OF DIDACTIC PRINCIPLES OF TEXTBOOK**  
**DESIGN**

*Introduction. The modern educational process, especially in the field of higher education, is actively accompanied by e-learning means.*

*Electronic textbooks, making up a significant part of the university's e-learning environment, currently do not have generally accepted standards either in terms of design features or content ones. Hence, it becomes necessary to define some rules for the formation of content, standards that allow to control the quality of the developed e-learning aids and textbooks and the required from them functionality.*

*Purpose of the article. The classification of the content types of an electronic textbook depending on the group of subjects it is aimed at, the formulation of the basic rules for the formation of content, developed on the basis of the didactic principles of designing an electronic textbook, are the main tasks of the work.*

*Methodology and research methods. The methods of comparative analysis*

*of scientific literature, modeling of the process of designing an electronic textbook are used in the article.*

*Research results. The article defines recommendations for developers of electronic textbooks based on the previously formulated didactic design principles. The recommendations relate to the content constructing for the electronic textbook and endowing it with certain attributes that contribute to the formation of the necessary functionality. Correct links are given to publications, including author's ones, discussed mathematical methods that provide the required functionality based on the proposed attributes. Based on the experience of e-learning system CLASS.NET using in teaching physical and mathematical disciplines at the Moscow Aviation Institute, the recommendations are illustrated by examples of the electronic textbook content for the course "Theory of the function of a complex variable", developed with their use. At the end of the article in the Conclusions section provisions that normalize the process of forming the content of an electronic textbook for university students are given.*

**Keywords:** electronic textbook, e-learning, content attributes, methodological recommendations

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**Naumov V. N., Gureva T. N., Sharabaeva L. Yu.**

### **PREDICTING BUSINESS INFORMATICS TRAINING CONTENT BASED ON NETWORK ANALYSIS METHODS**

*The article analyzes the requirements for the content of training of higher education specialists in the field of "Business Informatics", which appeared at the intersection of IT and business because of the need for specialists who support the organization's activities in performing business processes using information systems. Differentiation of training in this area involves the appearance of various specializations, profiles, educational programs. One of the most promising, knowledge intensive and dynamically developing is the Business Analytics profile, which forms the core of business computer science in the context of the realized trend of data-based management. Forecasting the content of education in business computer science based on*

*various methods and tools of numerical analysis, based on various methods and tools of numerical analysis, becomes a relevant task.*

*The purpose of the study is to determine the proportion of different areas of knowledge (groups of disciplines) in the educational program in the direction of Business Informatics based on the methods of multi-criteria decision-making. The research methodology consists in building a hierarchy of criteria, subcriteria, alternatives, investigating the properties of alternatives, synthesizing their priorities. Based on the analysis of possible alternative scenarios, followed by the synthesis of the results into the predictive scenario of formation in the studied direction, the authors obtained a forecast. A hierarchy of requirements was built, and its network analysis was performed using the method of T. Sahati hierarchies.*

*To build the hierarchy, the focus group method was used, the target category of which was business computer teachers with relatively extensive experience in teaching in the area under study. The study used the Super Decisions software tool to automate the process of hierarchical evaluation of alternatives and choose the best.*

**Keywords:** business informatics, hierarchy of properties, hierarchy analysis method, alternative education scenarios, Super Decisions

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***Dobrotina I. N., Kritarova Zh. N.***

**SUBJECT AREA “NATIVE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE”  
IN SECONDARY SCHOOL: APPROACHES TO THE  
PREPARATION OF WORK PROGRAMS**

*The article examines the historical aspect of the study of the native language and native literature in the Russian school, as well as the formation of the subject area “Native language and native literature”. The relevance of the research is due to the need to increase the level of study of subjects in this field in accordance with the state policy on the protection and support of the native languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation and the current legislation. The purpose of the study is to trace the main stages of learning the native language and teaching it in the national subjects and regions of the Russian Federation in order to determine approaches to the compilation of educational programs in the modern socio-cultural situation. Based on the analysis of normative and scientific and methodological support for teaching*

*subjects of the educational field “Native language and native literature” in general education organizations of the Russian Federation, including with a historical retrospective, to determine the directions of designing work programs in accordance with the planned results of the project of updated federal standards of secondary general education. The article summarizes the current pedagogical and linguistic methodological information that allows authors of programs in the native language and native literature in all regions of our country to prepare such programs and, as a result of their approval at a meeting of the Federal Educational and Methodological Association (FUMO), to post on the website <https://fgosreestr.ru/oop> in the section “Basic educational programs in terms of academic subjects, courses, disciplines (modules)”. The scientific novelty of the material consists in the formulation of the planned subject results and the main directions of the content of native language and native literature courses for grades 10–11 of general education organizations.*

**Keywords:** subject area “Native language and native literature”, approximate work program, federal state educational standard

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**For citation:** Dobrotina I. N., Kritarova Zh. N. Subject area “Native language and literature” in secondary school: Approaches to the preparation of work programs. Domestic and Foreign Pedagogy. 2022;1(4):65–78. (In Rus.). <https://doi.org/10.24412/2224-0772-2022-85-65-78>.

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**Koval T. V., Kovaleva G. S., Dyukova S. E.**

**“BIG IDEAS” AND FUNCTIONAL LITERACY: EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPING THE “GLOBAL COMPETENCES” MODULE IN THE PROGRAM FOR THE FORMATION OF FUNCTIONAL LITERACY**

*The authors give a rationale for pedagogical design and present the Global Competences module as part of the program of the extracurricular activity course on the formation of functional literacy for grades 5–9. Based on the specifics of the formation of global competence of adolescents and the features that distinguish the direction of “global competencies” within the framework of functional literacy, they show the relevance of developing a module program for extracurricular activities and identify four principles of pedagogical design, including the definition of goals, values, knowledge and cognitive basis in accordance with the content and requirements of the*

*Federal State Educational Standard of basic general education; structuring content based on “big ideas”; reflecting the demands and challenges of the practice of forming global competence in school; consideration of extracurricular activities as the basis for integration at the level of goals, values, content, formation of cognitive skills; as well as at the level of organization of subjects of the educational process, primarily teachers.*

*The authors show the correspondence of “global competencies” to the goals and requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of basic general education, and to the values of the national system of education. The focus of the study is the principle of “big ideas”, according to which the knowledge aspects of global competencies are revealed, and the content of students’ activities is determined. The article presents the program of the module “Global competencies”, the design of which is determined by “big ideas”, shows the potential of the program, characterizes the pedagogical risks of its implementation and possible ways to overcome these risks.*

**Keywords:** “Big Ideas”, functional literacy, global competence, educational content, program for the formation of functional literacy, pedagogical design

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**For citation:** Koval T. V., Kovaleva G. S., Dyukova S. E. “Big ideas” and functional literacy: Experience in developing the “Global competences” module in the program for the formation of functional literacy. *Domestic and Foreign Pedagogy*. 2022;1(4):79–93. (In Russ.). <https://doi.org/10.24412/2224-0772-2022-85-79-93>.

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*Dzyatkovskaya E. N., Parfenov M. A.,  
Shlyonova V. M., Koshkareva L. G.*

**ORGANIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND  
ENLIGHTENMENT IN THE REGION BASED ON THE BASIC  
MODEL OF THE PERSONAL ECOLOGICAL CULTURE.**

*The article deals with the pedagogical problem of value and ideological integrity of environmental education and awareness, implemented in the regions by different organizations, at different times, in different forms, and its solution based on the basic model of environmental culture, developed by*

*the Institute of Education Development Strategy of the Russian Academy of Education. The urgency of coordination of measures in the field of ecological education and awareness in order to increase their educational efficiency for formation of modern ecological culture, corresponding to the objectives of sustainable development of the country, is substantiated. As a basis for such coordination it is proposed to use a basic model of personal environmental culture, including invariant structural, functional and integral components, typical for all types of environmental culture (household and professional, urban and rural, northern and southern, etc.), namely: language, including key environmental concepts and archetypal cultural concepts; contradictions of human environmental consciousness as a biosocial being; value, technological and personal-creative components. In their totality they are aimed at forming a person's ability and readiness to solve environmental problems of different levels. The article describes the example of coordinating environmental education and awareness based on the basic model of ecological culture in the Baikal region. On the example of an interdepartmental environmental education and awareness project "ECO-generation" (ECO: Ecology, Culture, Education) the opportunities of coordination of environmental activities of different agencies and organizations based on the commonality of their terminology, symbols, key ideas, values, attitudes and indicators that reflect the invariants of the basic model of the environmental culture are demonstrated. The ways of coordination of ecological events based on the invariants of the basic model of ecological culture proposed in the "ECO-generation" project can be used in any region to create a single ecological educational and upbringing space.*

**Keywords:** environmental culture, environmental education, interdepartmental project, sustainable development

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*Kobozeva I. S.*

### **THE PHENOMENON OF CREATIVITY IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF THE FUTURE TEACHER-MUSICIAN**

*The relevance of the study is justified by the current musical and educational situation, which raises the question of the correspondence of the professional training of the future teacher-musician to the realities of society and culture. The focus of the study is the phenomenon of creativity and the specifics of its manifestation in the activities of a teacher-musician. The study is of a theoretical nature, due to the formulation of the theoretical foundations of the problem, the content of the types that make up the work of a teacher-musician is considered. It is noted that the phenomenon of creativity in the professional training of a teacher-musician is presented as individual creativity of two types: pedagogical creativity and musical creativity, the highest level of implementation of which is manifested in the effective development of the musical culture of students.*

**Keywords:** creativity, creativity, abilities, teacher-musician, professional training, pedagogical creativity, musical creativity

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*Lu Jia*

### **MODELING OF COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS AS A MEANS OF FORMING STUDENTS' READINESS FOR DIALOGUE**

*The article considers the essence of dialogue as a trusting form of communication leading to the development of subjects of communication; the composition and criteria of students' readiness for dialogue as their personal quality were determined; signs of a properly constructed dialogue between people are revealed. It also shows the problems associated with building contact between students from different countries. Examples of the use of educational games that simulate communicative situations are shown to form*

*readiness for dialogue.*

**Keywords:** dialogue, communication, readiness for dialogue, modeling of communicative situations, communication, respect, interlocutor

**For citation:** Lu Jia. Modeling of communicative situations as a means of forming students' readiness for dialogue. *Domestic and Foreign Pedagogy*. 2022;1(4):120–135. (In Russ.). [https://doi.org/ 10.24412/2224-0772-2022-85-120-135](https://doi.org/10.24412/2224-0772-2022-85-120-135).

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*Sityaeva S. M., Yaremtchuk S. V.,  
Bakina A. V., Shmakova V. A.*

**SCHOOL-UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIPS IN RESEARCHING:  
FORMS OF COOPERATION, OUTCOMES, CHALLENGES  
AND SOLUTIONS**

*Introduction. This article analyzes the experience of collaborative research between schools and universities in practice of the world. The purposes of the study were to describe the models and forms of research-practice partnerships; to consider the outcomes of collaborative research for universities and schools and to describe emerging issues and ways to overcome them. Results. A review of existing studies has shown that there are different forms of collaboration between universities and schools in the scientific field, the most effective of which is cooperative approach. Such collaboration makes it possible to improve the educational process, both in schools (teachers conducting their own researches; experience generalization; generation of new knowledge and improvement the competence of teachers) and in universities (increasing the research relevance; dissemination of research results and their implementation; development of new educational courses and student training improvement). The main challenges hindering research-practice partnerships are communication problems (lack of trust between partners, lack of clear definition of roles and coordinators, diversity of cooperation goals, etc.); differences in the views among schoolteachers and among teachers of higher education about scientific research in the educational field; lack of resources (financial, HR, time). Overcoming the issues is possible with the creation of a “third space” (outside the university and school), where the main focus would be on the coordination of partnership goals, the exchange of ideas, knowledge and resources. Conclusions. The research-practice partnerships have been a traditional practice of great importance in foreign education for a long time. This experience can be taken into account for the development of network models for collaborative research between schools and pedagogical*

*universities in Russia.*

**Keywords:** research-practice partnerships, networked improvement communities in education, scientific-educational cluster, education, school, university, research competence, foreign researches, teacher

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**Kotomina O. V., Sazhina A. I.**

### **EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**

*There is currently an increase in parent participation in their children's university education compared to previous generations. Researches in the field of studying the influence of parents on the academic results of university students indicate that the involvement of parents in the educational process of students can influence their academic performance. However, this phenomenon has not been studied in depth. This article presents an overview of current native and foreign studies on the topic of parental involvement during the education of their children at the university, as well as the results of the empirical study, performed on the basis of data collected as part of a longitudinal study of student strategies of the Perm branch of the National Research University "Higher School of Economics". The total number of observations was 206. The main research method was regression analysis. The results showed that parental involvement can have a significant impact on the academic performance of students, but the nature of this influence, in turn, depends on what kind of participation parents take in the education of their children. The results of this study may be of interest to university administrations, students and their parents. A possible direction for further research could be to expand the sample of respondents and conduct a survey among students from different universities, as well as to analyze the factors influencing the parental involvement of students.*

**Keywords:** parental involvement, students, university, academic performance, performance

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parental involvement on students' academic performance. *Domestic and Foreign Pedagogy*. 2022;1(4):151–165. (In Russ.). <https://doi.org/10.24412/2224-0772-2022-85-151-165>.

*Vorobieva N. A., Lomteva E. V., Eremin S. V.*

### **APPLICATION OF SOCIAL DESIGN TECHNOLOGIES IN VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

*The article reveals the possibilities of social design for the development of volunteer activities. The relevance of the article is due to the need to build systematic work to include young people in volunteer activities using social design technologies. Today, social design is the most effective technology that allows young people to develop personal and professional qualities. Thanks to socially significant volunteer activities, students develop social skills in real situations related to decision-making, initiative, responsibility for their actions. It is in this case that we can talk about the development of local knowledge, the formation of civic responsibility, as well as the development of social abilities and personal growth. Therefore, the purpose of this article was to study the attitude of students of professional educational organizations to volunteer activities and their readiness to participate in volunteer activities. The main research methods were studying domestic and foreign literature on the problem under study, including regulatory documents in the field of volunteering; statistical data analysis methods; methods of comparison and generalization of the results obtained. The key method was the conduct of a sociological survey, the sample of the study was 2 321 people studying in the pedagogical specialties of secondary vocational education in Moscow. The results of the study showed that most young people (78% of the number of respondents) have a positive attitude towards socially useful work, and 60% of students are engaged in it on an ongoing basis. Most of the students engaged in volunteer activities are senior students, which indicates conscious choice. The authors identified the problems faced by young people who have a desire to participate in volunteer activities, as well as the main motives for participating in this activity.*

**Keywords:** secondary vocational education, volunteer activity, project, startup, social design, acceleration programs

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