

Tatyana N. Korneenko

THE CONTENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION: PERSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

The modern period of development of world civilization is characterized by global changes in culture and economy. This situation determines the goals of school, university and postgraduate education. The transformation of goals also dictates changes in the content of education. Research. The article considers the following elements of the content of education in higher education are considered: cognitive experience, experience of reproductive and productive activity, experience of creativity (and scientific research), experience of self- education. (Based on the idea of Isaac Ya. Lerner).

Results. These elements predetermine the corresponding methods: phenomenological, hermeneutic, design, search, research.

Keywords: *experience of self-development, content of education, cognitive experience, experience of ways of working, experience of creativity, experience of self-education.*

Tatyana Yu. Lomakina, Danila A. Pisarenko

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF CONCEPT OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

The authors analyze the main ideas of the concept of continuing education described in the "Memorandum of Continuing Education of the European Union". Consider the principle of "lifewide learning" in relation to the educational activities of university students. The purpose of the article is to demonstrate the possibility of extracurricular activities of university students in the context of the concept of continuing education, the analysis of its resources as a structure of non-formal education, which is presented in a university in a variety of forms and types, exciting for students and providing personal development based on motivation, preferences, interests and inclinations. The authors believe that these characteristics make it part of the continuing education of students. The phenomenon of extra-curricular activity is considered and analyzed on the basis of the study of Russian and foreign literature as a system that contributes to the establishment of horizontal connections in the formation of a system of continuous education (formal, informal). The authors diagnosed forms and methods of organizing extracurricular activities at Togliatti State University, proved the influence of extracurricular activities of students on the level of

formation of their competencies. The authors conclude that the extracurricular activities of university students are a resource for the implementation of the concept of continuous education, the principle of "lifewide learning".

Keywords: continuing education, lifewide learning, higher education, professional development, personal development, extracurricular activities of students, competencies.

Natalya V. Solovova, Natalya V. Sukhankina, Olga Yu. Kalmykova

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGERIAL COMPETENCE OF A UNIVERSITY TEACHER

In the context of the development and implementation of competitive educational programmes of higher education, the issues of preparing the faculty of universities for the implementation of organizational and managerial activities to manage educational programmes become relevant. New approaches to management in education involve not only a meaningful change and complication of a university teacher's traditional teaching activities (academic, research, methodological, organizational and managerial, social), but also the introduction of a business process elements such as maintaining quality management of educational programmes, organizational support of students as consumers of the educational programme; monitoring the effectiveness of the educational programmes; technical aspect of marketing activities. The article deals with the analysis of modern interpretations of the concept of managerial competence and suggests the author's structure of organizational and managerial competence of a university teacher, presented as a complex of four components, i. e. valuemotivational, cognitive, design and expert, each of which has a set of indicators. The analysis of the functions and activities of the university teacher in view of planning, organizing, creating conditions, monitoring, analysis, and control over the educational programme management shall be deemed the reason for the content of the structural components of the organizational and managerial competence of the teacher. The offered structure of organizational and managerial competence of a university teacher shall be used as a methodological tool for improving educational programmes management and it includes a number of competencies that a university teacher needs to develop a new generation of educational programmes and effectively implement them in the educational process. It can serve as a meaningful guide for the development of programmes for teachers' advanced training and determine their training outcomes.

Keywords: higher education programme, organizational and managerial competence of a university teacher, types of activities of a university teacher, competency-based approach.

MULTILEVEL MODULAR SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL TRAINING IN THE FIELD OF RESCUE AND FIREFIGHTING: THE RESULTS OF TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Protection of society and the state from fires and other emergencies of natural and manmade character is the main task of The state fire service of EMERCOM of Russia. Educational institutions of the Ministry of Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia) provide training for the heads of the guards, who directly organize the performance of fire and rescue guards rescue and firefighting on various objects of residential, social and industrial infrastructure. The quality of training of graduates depends on the life and health of people caught in a fire, safety and protection of wealth of citizens and the state.

Purpose of the article. The main purpose of the article is to present the developed methodology of practical training of cadets in the field of rescue and firefighting and the results of its testing in the educational process of the Ivanovo fire and rescue Academy Of the state fire service of the Ministry of emergency situations of Russia.

Methodology of research and pedagogical theories. The offered technique of practical training is developed taking into account results of practical training in educational institutions of system of EMERCOM of Russia. To develop the methodology of practical training, the analysis of the applied methodological approaches for training of cadets is carried out, taking into account which pedagogical theories are selected, aimed at the complex formation of physical, psychological qualities, practical skills necessary for emergency rescue and firefighting. To assess the effectiveness of the proposed methodology of practical training used statistical methods to assess the significance of the results.

Results of the study. The developed methodology of practical training, which received the name "multilevel modular system of practical training", is an integral part of the contextintegration training implemented in the Ivanovo fire and rescue Academy of The state fire service of the Ministry of emergency situations of Russia. One of the main elements of the multilevel modular system of practical training is a practical fire test, which is designed for the integrated formation and control of individual and group practical skills, physical and psychological qualities of students in the field of rescue and firefighting. The introduction of a multilevel modular system of practical training in the educational process has a statistically significant impact on the process of practical training and contributes to the gradual increase in the level of practical training of cadets in the field of rescue and firefighting as training in the proposed system increases. Conclusion. The results of testing multi-tiered modular system of practical training and confirmation of its significance to enhance the quality of teaching in the field of rescue works and fire extinguishing recommendations for its implementation and realization in educational process of educational institutions of

EMERCOM of Russia. The proposed system of practical training may be of practical interest for educational institutions of the power unit, providing training for employees whose professional activities are of extreme nature.

Keywords: multilevel modular system of practical training, rescue and firefighting, pedagogical experiment, statistical significance of the results.

Mikhail V. Klarin

IS IT POSSIBLE TO MONITOR INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES?

The article analyzes the problems of monitoring innovative educational practices in the field of further education. Analysis of modern education challenges, new educational phenomena and related monitoring problems is presented. The author presents characteristics of innovative educational practices from the perspective of complexity levels. The author suggests introduction of with new monitoring items in the field of additional education, the types of these items are characterized. The path to overcoming the paradox of turning indicators into directives (Goodhart's law) is outlined.

Keywords: monitoring, innovative education, innovative educational practices, Goodhart's law, Cynefin model.

Nelly Kh. Savelyeva, Natalya V. Uvarina, Elena A. Gnatyshina

GENESIS OF THE NOTION "ELECTRONIC DISTANCE EDUCATION" IN THE PEDAGOGICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE

In modern information society there is no edge between the traditional and distance education because of the popularity of online teaching technologies among the students and teachers in process of training. There is a wide amount of information that offers the Internet. It helps the researchers and scientists to retrieve the required information and shortens the duration of the scientific inquiry. E-learning is considered as the demonstration of the virtualization of the society and is one of the worthwhile trends in the education system. It makes possible the organization of the training different specialists without discontinuing work, to get an education from the house. In addition to it not all people have the opportunity to get an education easily and fast, not all modern people have the wish and physical opportunity to visit the university... The Internet world network is quite young phenomenon, but the history of E-learning is quite old and not always was on the such high level. So the authors suggest consideration of the history of the development of E-learning.

Keywords: *online-learning, e-learning, developmental history, Internet, blended learning.*

Yulia N. Gosteva Irina N. Dobrotina Valentina M. Shamchikova

SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF THE CONCEPT OF TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE USING DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

The article reflects the results of the research on the issues of updating school philological education in connection with the updating of the action Plan for the implementation of the Concept of teaching Russian language and literature in the Russian Federation: analysis of problems connected with comprehension of influence of Internet communications on personal development, processes of education and training of students; identify the technological and ethical aspects of digital technology ownership; goals and forms of interaction between the teacher and the student in the conditions of digitalization; technologies for organizing educational activities using digital tools, allows us to speak about the relevance of developing scientific and methodological support for teaching Russian language and literature using digital educational resources.

Among the research methods, the leading method is content analysis of open databases of teachers and philologists-researchers, various forms of pedagogical communication in the Internet space, in which groups of specialists in various fields are involved and some extent integrated, where teachers of Russian language and literature positioned themselves as experimenters.

However, the analysis of sources confirms that teachers of Philology do not have enough information about what digital educational resources exist and how they can be used in Russian language and literature lessons. Research issues of the impact of Internet communications on personality development, the processes of education and training of students are required, the processes of education and training of students; development of scientifically grounded strategies pedagogical support of teachers and students in teaching Russian language and literature in the context of digitization: choosing the most effective forms of interaction between teacher and students; development of technology of organization of educational activities using digital resources in teaching Russian language and literature; the design of quality educational media content.

The solution of these problems is also connected with the study of the modern speech space of the school in the aspect of studying the feasibility and effectiveness of using information and communication technologies in teaching the Russian language and literature.

Keywords: *updating school philological education, Concept of teaching Russian language and literature in the Russian Federation, digital educational resources.*

USE OF DIDACTIC POTENTIAL OF MASS MEDIA IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AT NON-LANGUAGE HIGH SCHOOL

The paper represents the possibilities of overcoming objective difficulties of creating a language learning / teaching environment, which exist in Russian methodic of foreign languages teaching, by the means of mass media materials. The authors describe the role of modern mass media (radio stations, German TV channels, newspapers and journals) in an educational process and wide possibilities of their application because of global digitization and increased use of the Internet resources. The authors have examined the experience of integrating the mass media in an educational process both in Russia and abroad, they have also analyzed the advantages of using the mass media for creating a language learning / teaching environment with the highest level of the material authenticity. As a result of the research, didactic possibilities of the mass media materials have been studied. There is a list of media sources that can be used in an educational process in non-language universities. In all their diversity of audio and video materials, the important role of foreign printed publications (online versions) is stressed in an educational process. The authors point out the didactic principles for a teacher to follow, using the mass media materials at practical foreign language classes. As practical recommendations, there are examples of using German mass media materials while teaching the German language in educational organizations of higher education. The authors describe the possibilities and target groups of German radio stations, TV channels, newspapers and journals. The list of sources given in the paper is freely available and can be used by teachers of foreign languages at different stages of training future specialists in non-language universities to form and develop learners' foreign language professional communicative competence.

Keywords: *language environment, mass media, an authentic material, a foreign language, a teaching tool, source of information.*

Natalia A. Vanyushina

SPECIFIC VOCABULARY AS A CULTURAL ELEMENT OF THE TARGET LANGUAGE COUNTRY (FROM EXPERIENCE OF TEACHING RUSSIAN AS FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

The article deals with the issues of teaching Russian as a foreign language, in particular teaching non-equivalent vocabulary in order to form the linguistic and cultural competence for foreign students. The units acting as the material represent a unique authentic material, which, having a communicative basis, carries national and cultural specificity, gives an idea of the imagery of the studied language and has

information saturation. The semantization impossibility of non-equivalent vocabulary using the literal translation presents certain difficulties in learning. The identified cultural gaps emphasize the uniqueness of the culture, lifestyle and historical past of the studied language country. The most striking examples are phraseological and paremiological combinations. There are several groups of non-equivalent language units, built on a thematic basis. The importance of authentic texts reading that contributes to the understanding of the target language concept sphere by exploring the symbolic values of foreign language culture. The paper describes some methods of working with nonequivalent vocabulary. Special attention is paid to the importance of arousing students' interest by getting acquainted with the most vivid facts of history and culture. The primary work on the introduction of new units should be based on a detailed explanation of their lexical meaning, compatibility, presence or absence of stylistic marking, in order to exclude a false interpretation of understanding and subsequent mistakes. Some features of work at different stages are considered, for example, the importance of untranslated semantics when performing language exercises is emphasized. The emphasis is on the possibility not only to significantly expand the vocabulary of students when working with non-equivalent vocabulary, but also to foster a tolerant attitude to the values of the new culture and successfully include students in the process of intercultural communication.

Keywords: non-equivalent vocabulary (specific vocabulary), Russian as a foreign language, linguo-cultural competence, semantics, implicature, paremiology, lacuna, culture.

Irina A. Kaskova

MORAL POTENTIAL OF THE TEST TASKS OF HUMANITIES DISCIPLINES AT THE BASIC SCHOOL

The article reveals the possibilities of realizing the moral potential of test tasks in humanitarian subjects in a primary school. The author shows that moral-forming possibilities are largely determined by the textual content of these tasks, in the construction of which the author suggests relying on the axiological approach. With an appropriate selection of the content of texts of such tasks, their focus on the formation in students of the experience of a valuable attitude to the world and to each other can be ensured. The author shows the possibilities of using the didactic material of test tasks in humanitarian disciplines, which are actively used today in school practice to assess students' academic achievements as a means of children's moral development, the need for creating personally developing situations in the process of performing these tasks is pointed out. The author presents in the article types of didactic units, test material that has an ethical focus and helps students evaluate themselves and the world in terms of compliance with a moral ideal, specially designed

learning situations that actualize the value component of the content of test tasks, moral and semantic experiences of children.

Keywords: *moral potential of the content of texts, moral issues, moral values, personality developing situations when working with test tasks.*

Liliya L. Timofeeva

TEACHING CHILDREN IN THE FIELD OF LIFE SAFETY AS A SEPARATE AREA IN THE USA (THE END OF THE 19TH – 20TH CENTURIES)

Introduction: A description of the initial stage in the development of safety pedagogy based on the example of the United States, the identification of general trends in understanding the phenomenon of "safety", the problems of education of children and adolescents in the field of safety, approaches to determining the content, forms, methods and means of education.

Research Methods: The attainment of the research tasks involves the use of a set of historical-methodological and historical-sociological methods. The main methods used are the genetic and comparative methods, the generalization method, as well as the analysis of advanced pedagogical experience.

Results: Systematization of the educational experience in the field of safety accumulated at the initial stage of the formation of safety pedagogy, revealing the nature of ideas about goals and objectives, methods and conditions for the effectiveness of this field of education.

Conclusions: The analysis of the experience accumulated by researchers and educators and the achievements of safety pedagogy in general can have a significant impact on determining the strategy for further development of the system.

Keywords: *safety, safety education, research projects, educational programmes, USA, 20th century.*

Sergey G. Novikov

GENESIS OF THE "LENIN'S MYTH" IN RUSSIAN UPBRINGING

The purpose of the article: reconstructing the process of the emergence of the "Lenin's myth" to determine the functions that it performed in Soviet upbringing. Research methodology: concepts that consider the essence of myth as a cultural phenomenon, its relationship with ritual and game; sociocultural approach to the analysis of past education.

Results: The "Lenin's myth" presented to subjects a personalized moral ideal and a socially approved life strategy (the struggle for the happiness of workers), giving

absolute status to "ideologically correct" motives of life (revolution, social justice, etc.). This myth carried out the functions in process upbringing: constructing in the minds of the rising generations a "ideal" social system; cultural identification of children and youth (through the opposition "friends and foes", read as "Leninists" and "anti-Leninists"); generating and directing the efforts of pupils to achieve the goals of the social system. The "Lenin's myth" was created by the hierarchs of the ruling regime in the interests of ideological and personnel support for the implementation of the "general line of the party." This myth was constructed not only on the basis of Bolshevik leaders' memories, "corrected" by pragmatic political and ideological considerations, but also based on the mythological folk consciousness. This consciousness contained faith in the special charisma of a man of power – a leader who, acting as a father for his community, sets it a system of life guidelines, is a source of strength and a moral pattern. The chronological framework of the genesis of the "Lenin's myth" is set by two important political events: the demise of the founder of the party-state and the assertion of a new unconditional leader (I. V. Stalin), who acquired the rank of true heir and successor of the hero of the myth.

Keywords: *myth, ideal, upbringing, personality traits, ritual, traditional culture, culture of modernity.*
