

Actualization of the motivation sphere of the student's personality in the process of formation of his/her subject position

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Abstract

The author revealed the features of motivation, presented an experimental-prognostic model of an experimental study of the student's motivation, and also determined his/her motivational profile. The author also revealed the factors that influence the development of the motivation sphere, and also focuses attention on the characteristics of the three levels of manifestation of motivation. The author updates the cognitive visualization of the driving force of motivation and its influence on the development of subjectivity and the formation of the student's subject position at the stage of vocational education.

Keywords: motivation, motivational profile, motivational card, subjectivity, subject position of a student.

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Current trends in the development of higher education in the United States

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Abstract

The article analyzes several topical trends of higher education in the US: the structure, the private sector, management, functioning as a business, the policy of "positive discrimination" the evolution of academic and applied curricula, internationalization, the introduction of multicultural education, traditional and innovative teaching technologies, and the relationship between formal and non-formal education.

Keywords: higher education diversification, private higher education, higher education as a business, positive discrimination, liberal education, internationalization of education, multicultural education, traditional and innovative teaching technologies, non-formal education.

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Diagnostic work of a social pedagogue (educator) with the families of children with disabilities in a general education school

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the analysis of the professional work of a social teacher in assisting the family of a child with disabilities in an educational organization. In particular, the authors of the article emphasize the need for the social pedagogue to perform diagnostic work not only with the child with disabilities himself, but with his family. However, in modern school, diagnostic work with families in this category is often limited to the study of the personal characteristics of children with disabilities and the living and living conditions of the family. The article analyzes the reasons for this state of affairs, and also provides recommendations for resolving the indicated problems.

Keywords: social pedagogue (educator), diagnostic work, children with disabilities, work with the family.

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Organization of speech development of children in educational activities using information and communication technologies

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Abstract

The author of the article considers the main aspects of the organization of activities of a teacher in the speech development of children of preschool age, namely educational activities using multimedia and computer support. The article deals with the problem of using information and communication technologies (ICT) in educational activities. The purpose of this article is to consider the organization of the activities of the teacher when using ICT. The author describes the possibilities of ICT in pedagogical activities for the speech development of children of preschool age, as well as the physiological and morphological features of the body of children. The article highlights the merits of PowerPoint in pedagogical work. The article describes the organization of classes with regard to hygienic requirements for the safety of equipment when working with digital resources. The author describes the main requirements for developing computer games and features of their use in educational activities.

Keywords: information and communication technologies (ICT), PowerPoint, computer games, speech development, multimedia presentation, hygienic requirements, educational activities.

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Universities of countries with growing economies. The path to recognition

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Abstract

Introduction: Globalization processes in the world are accompanied by their internationalization, which is an adaptive strategic response of society and nations to these processes. Higher education is no exception. The most dynamic processes are developing in countries with emerging economies, massive higher education and a growing middle class. The five countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), known as the BRICS countries, make a significant contribution to the internationalization of university activities, to the structure of the graduates market, especially for engineers and IT specialists.

Materials and methods: In the course of the study, general scientific logical methods of analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, statistical data processing were used.

Results: The well-known educational and socio-economic results of university activities are analyzed with a focus on emerging economies countries, their results by global ranking agencies such as U.S. News & World Report, British consulting company Quacquarelli Symonds QS World University Rankings; Times Higher Education (THE); Global Rankings and Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU). Additionally, the results of the BRICS university rankings are taken into account; national education systems ranking; global talent competitiveness ranking; the main indicators of international mobility; indicators of university research activity. The need to support and develop social innovations is noted.

Conclusion: The active work of universities and governments of countries with emerging economies influences changes in the formation of academic mobility of students, faculty and scientists, the shift of the poles of technological innovation. Regional and specialized universities of emerging economies are the main pillars for society, for local communities, as well as the key to socio-economic growth and development of the respective states even if they have not yet become world-class universities. Therefore, universities contribute to the formation of socially active, tolerant individuals who adhere to and encourage the support of universal human values in society.

Keywords: globalization, internationalization, emerging economies, university rankings, academic mobility, technological and social innovations, the role of universities.

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Designing a “New Person” in Soviet Russia of the 1920s

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Abstract

The article deals with the design of the "New Man" in Soviet Russia as a subsystem of the megaproject of turning the country into a leader in world development.

The purpose of the article: to present unbiased view of the purpose, content, factors and conditions of the project of upbringing. **Research methodology:** cultural-genetic method, sociocultural approach to the analysis of historical and pedagogical phenomena, the theory of modernization. Application of these theories discovers the sociocultural roots of the project of upbringing, makes possible to evaluate it from the point of view of cultural and historical continuity, to determine its place on the axis of sociocultural evolution.

Results: the essence of the Bolshevik project of upbringing of the 1920s is revealed. It is argued that its target and content were formulated not so much on the basis of the provisions of the Marxist doctrine, as with an orientation towards the traditional ideal of upbringing, which was

transmitted for centuries by everyday pedagogical consciousness. An important factor in the designing of the “new person” became the interests of the forced modernization of society, which prompted the authors of the project to impart a dualistic character to the ideal and value system of the “new man” (synthesis of sociocentrism and anthropocentrism). This project is another attempt to offer the society a cultural pattern reconciling the bearers of traditionalism and modernism.

Keywords: global project, cultural genotype, sociocultural split, sociocentrism, anthropocentrism, dualism, subject of modernization, ideal of upbringing, values, myth.

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Scientific method of cognition in school natural science education: teaching chemistry and biology

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Abstract

The article provides the historical retrospective of solution of the problems arising at the organization of training with reliance on a scientific method of knowledge in domestic and foreign pedagogy. The problems under consideration are becoming increasingly important for the further development of secondary school in the modern society of rapidly changing technologies and comprehensive information. Students' proficiency of the methods of cognition of the surrounding reality and the development of research skills refers to the methodological culture of the individual. The article reviews the history of the origin and application of the scientific method of knowledge in studying of natural science disciplines from the period of the Russian Empire to the present. In methods of teaching of subjects "Chemistry" and "Biology" scientific method of knowledge is better known as a research method of learning. The authors consider the contribution of outstanding Russian scientists to the methods of chemistry and biology teaching, such as M. V. Lomonosov, D. I. Mendeleev, V. N. Verkhovsky, A. Ya. Gerd, B. V. Vsesvyatsky, B. V. Raikov, K. P. Yagodovsky, etc. The article reflects the views of both foreign prominent methodologists – G. E. Armstrong, J. Dewey, John Schwab and Russian scientists-teachers – S. G. Shapovalenko, M. D. Kiryushkin, R. G. Ivanova, V. G. Razumovsky and others. The authors review the historical experience of the Russian methodological science as one of the factors of modernization of the process of teaching chemistry and biology in secondary school. In this context, the article presents the directions of improving the methods of

chemistry and biology teaching based on the scientific method of knowledge. The article describes modern approaches to the conduct of extracurricular activities in high school, developed by scientists-methodologists of the Centre of natural science education of the Institute for strategy of education development of the Russian Academy of education.

Keywords: scientific method of cognition, research method, problematic teaching, natural science subjects, methods of teaching chemistry, methods of teaching biology, natural science literacy.

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Formation of service and tourism specialists' emotional stability in the process of professional training in the university

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Abstract

The author of the article considers the concept of "emotional sustainability", describes the program and highlights the competencies for the formation of the emotional sustainability of university students. The author also considers the content of the work and aspects of the formation of emotional stability in the educational process when studying the discipline "Tour Operator Activities". The author studied the nature, ways and means of preserving the health of the formation of emotional stability. The article discusses the immediate practical activities of future service and tourism specialists.

Keywords: tour operator activity, emotional stability, tourism, competencies, emotional conditions, tour operators, emotion management, emotional phenomena, future service and tourism specialists.

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Experience in the exchange of training practices for participants in professional education competitions with representatives of the People's Republic of China

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Abstract

Introduction. Currently, many countries and geopolitical regions are making joint efforts to build a coherent policy in the field of education, internationalization of educational standards, the implementation of network models for the formation of educational trajectories. The Russian Federation is no exception.

Purpose of the article. The article is devoted to the study of the experience of training participants of professional skill competitions in the People's Republic of China and the formation of approaches to ensuring a high level of training for students of technical specialties who receive secondary vocational and higher education in the Russian Federation.

Research methods. Comparison of the primary and secondary vocational education systems structures of the PRC and the Russian Federation makes it possible to assess the applicability methods of the preparing students, future competitors, and the methods of selection for the national team to participate in international competitions of professional skills. Participation in Russian-Chinese competitions of professional skill allows to collect materials for comparative studies, share experience with foreign colleagues and adequately assess the level of training of

contestants in conditions as close as possible to the conditions of world or continental championships. Conducting joint training and internships provides an opportunity to improve the professional level of both coaches and contestants.

Results. Chinese coaches and teachers of several colleges managed to build a system for selecting talented students and cultivating successful participants in professional skills competitions, as well as training skills and qualities that help graduates find jobs.

Conclusions. The exchange of experience and successful interaction with Chinese partners allowed to successfully apply the techniques and approaches discussed in the article in identifying, training and participating in championships of contestants from among students of educational institutions of the Moscow Region. The training system has shown its viability and feasibility within the region.

Keywords: vocational education, mechanical engineering CAD, internationalization, Worldskills, professional skills competitions, champion training, skill