

Alexander G. Bermus

UP TO THE PROBLEM OF THE SPATIAL FIELD PARADIGM RESEARCH IN EDUCATION

The article is devoted to the analysis of key problems and development trends of modern teacher education. The author systematizes and interprets these phenomena, based on the results of the All-Russian Forum «Modern Development of Pedagogical Education» (Grozny, September 28–29, 2019) and the Scientific and Educational Forum «Russia — China: New Frontiers and Prospects for Humanitarian Cooperation» (Moscow, Russian Academy of Education, October 17–18, 2019). Several research focuses were highlighted including: problems of state policy in education (continuity, conceptuality, etc.); theoretical and methodological problems of project management; problems of internal and external cooperation; problems of management and conceptualization of innovative processes and problems of anthropology of education. As one of the possible tools for a meaningful discussion and solution of all these problems, the humanitarian methodology and the «spatial-field approach» (paradigm) of the interpretation of educational phenomena emerging in its framework, which is consistent with the relevant ideas of K. Levin (psychology), P. Bourdieu (sociology), are considered) and R. Tom (linguistics). In conclusion of the article, the author offers some strategic guidelines for research in each of these areas.

Keywords: problems of transformation of teacher education, humanitarian methodology, spatial-field approach (paradigm), topology.

Irina G. Khangeldieva

NEED FOR CHANGE IN MODERN EDUCATION

The article is devoted to contemporary problems of higher education in modern Russia in the context of global trends. The article presents the modern typology of universities, shows their main features and functions, demonstrated pain points and achievements of Russian higher education, reveals some reasons for the conservatism of cultural and educational practices in higher education, outlines the main megatrends of our time affecting the forms and contents of education, marks of implementation of the University 4.0 model.

Keywords: modern typology of the basic models of universities, medieval corporate university, research university, innovation and entrepreneurial university, bio-digital university, main functions of universities of various types, Russian strategic state educational projects in higher education, conservatism of cultural and educational practices, strategic goals of higher education, priorities of High-Hume technologies.

Egor V. Neborsky

“CHINESE WAY” STRATEGY OF UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL RISKS

Over the past decade, there has been a gradual transformation of university development strategies that extrapolate their research interests and managerial decisions to the plane of global risks, which expands their presence. The purpose of this article is to characterize the “Chinese way” of university development strategies in the context of global risks. During the study, at an empirical level, a survey of experts from Chinese universities was conducted and very interesting results were obtained. On average, a slightly higher average score was given to risks such as fraud / data theft, cyberattacks and failure to mitigate the effects of climate change. Dependence on digital technologies, growing geographic mobility of the population, increasing urbanization and an aging population were noted by experts as the most significant global trends. According to experts from China, technological risks, environmental risks, social risks and geopolitical risks are of the greatest indirect importance. Chinese universities have a “state” type, which is characterized by “top-down” management, focus on state programmes, financed on a competitive basis. The national leadership strategy with international participation is the desire to form another center of power with comprehensive capabilities to solve problems actualized by global risks; creation of conditions for a productive research search, development of advanced technologies and instrumental solutions in partner projects in the territory of their state through various organizational and incentive measures of the government and universities. A change in priorities regarding university missions is observed not only in Europe, but also in China: research and innovation are coming to the forefront in the activities of Chinese universities, albeit often under state patronage.

Keywords: university, development strategies, global risks, global trends, higher education, university mission, type of university.

Lyudmila M. Andryukhina Lyudmila P. Aksanova Anton I. Lyzhin Cheng Mo

EXPERIENCE AND PROSPECTS FOR THE INTEGRATION OF ACADEMIC SCIENCE AND EDUCATION IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFUCIUS SCHOOL IN THE URALS

The relevance of the topic of the article is caused by the development of Russian-Chinese cooperation in the field of culture and education, as well as by growing interest in learning the Chinese language, and getting to know Chinese culture in Russia. One of the successful and effective forms of Russian-Chinese cooperation in the field of culture and education is recognized by the activities of Confucius institutions. At the same time, in the activities of the institutions and classes of Confucius, new tasks arise — improving the quality of teaching, the scientific justification of pedagogical conditions for the development of intercultural communication. In this regard, the integration of academic science and education is of particular importance.

The purpose of the article: to acquaint with the experience of the integration of academic science and education in the activities of one of the schools (classes) of Confucius in the Urals, and to discuss the prospects of such integration. The analysis of more than a decade of experience in the activities of the Confucius School (class) in Yekaterinburg (based on the Russian State Vocational Pedagogical University) confirms that such integration is possible and effective. Today, the task of integrating academic science and education in the development of activities to promote the Chinese language in Russia on the basis of Confucius institutes and classes cannot be removed, on the contrary, its relevance and significance are only increasing, and good prospects are opening up for this.

Keywords: Russian-Chinese humanitarian cooperation, Confucius Institute, Confucius School (Class), integration of academic science and education, study of the Chinese language in Russia.

Vladimir P. Borisenkov Anna V. Suleymanova

THE WORK IN SMALL GROUPS AS A METHOD OF DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH ON MATHEMATICS LESSONS

The article is devoted to the description of work in small groups as a method of differentiated approach on mathematics lessons in general secondary school classes with the average number of thirty pupils in class. The term “differentiated approach” means the personally oriented system based on the knowledge of each pupil’s personality.

The relevance of the differentiated (personally oriented) approach is caused by the annual statistics of final state exams confirming quite low level of pupils’ knowledge. Under these circumstances the implementation of education efficiency increase method is required. Therefore, the differentiated (personally oriented) education becomes one of such approaches causing the necessity of its implementation due to the existence of individual differences between pupils. The research given in the article shows that the quality of teacher’s work is much more important than the quantity of pupils in the class. It is said that the appropriate choice of the educational methods may improve the knowledge of pupils of a state general secondary school without extra cost.

The research in question aims at the choice of the technology of work in small groups as a mean of individualization of educational process of pupils. This helps make every student reach their maximum possible level of education. The article describes the technologies of forming and the methods of working in both homogeneous and heterogeneous small groups, it also shows the kinds of appropriate tasks and the types of lessons in which different sorts of work may be implemented. The research considers the work in small groups first and foremost as a method of knowledge acquisition rather than the knowledge check.

The realization of methods in question does not contradict to the main goal of general educational system, which is to make every pupil learn the basic knowledge and skills of the subject, and does not require additional resources from the school. The description of the

method is based on the personal experience of implementation of such a personally oriented approach in terms of class-lesson's system realized in secondary school.

Keywords: class-lesson's system, differentiated education, personally oriented approach, group differentiation, work in small groups.

Ekaterina V. Bebenina

LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVES OF INFLUENCE OF THE MATTHEW EFFECT OF UNIVERSITIES RANKING ON THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

The Matthew Effect is widespread in various areas of public life. The Matthew Effect was proposed by Robert Merton to describe the citation of articles. The Matthew Effect also extends to university ratings, which in turn have a similar impact on the entire world system of higher education. The Matthew Effect is present in the relationship of the distribution of the best universities in the world with the level of innovation and is confirmed by the policy of high-tech countries to invest more in education.

The effect of this Matthew Effect is actually a positive feedback. The author of this article is modeling radical scenarios. The strongest universities will strengthen their positions, the weakest will weaken, the middle universities will be polarized to a large extent.

The strongest universities in the world according to university ratings are about 5% and are located in less than half of the countries of the world. The polarization of universities will lead to increased social stratification at the state level.

Keywords: university ratings, country ratings, Matthew Effect, risks of globalization, higher education.

Ekaterina A. Romanova Tatyana A. Toreeva Renata R. Gasanova

SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELFARE OF A PEDAGOGUE

Under the influence of informatization of the educational process, the transformation of goals, objectives and methods of education occurs naturally, which leads to changes in the basic functions and roles in the activities of the teacher. The emergence of new requirements for the professional activities of teachers poses the problem of socio-psychological well-being of the teacher in modern conditions. The article raises issues related to the prestige of the profession of a teacher, the social status of a modern teacher. The concept of the socio-psychological well-being of the teacher is analyzed, its content and significance for effective educational activities are revealed. The results of a survey conducted in 2019 by the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation on the development of education and science with the aim of obtaining public opinion regarding the status of a teacher in modern society are presented. The paper presents the results of our own research conducted on the basis of the faculty of teacher education of the Lomonosov Moscow State University. In the course of the study, the main indicators of the socio-psychological well-being of teachers were identified and analyzed: communicative, personal, cognitive,

organizational, social perception. The results obtained are correlated with the tasks set by state authorities to increase the social status of a modern teacher. In conclusion, the main urgent tasks in the field of socio-psychological well-being of teachers are identified.

Keywords: well-being of the teacher, informatization of education, training, society, development, socio-pedagogical problems, indicators, teacher.

Olga V. Gukalenko Viktor N. Pustovoitov

ENSURING INFORMATION SECURITY OF YOUTH IN THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL SPACE

The article reflects the conceptual provisions of understanding the problem of ensuring information security of youth in the multicultural educational space of Russia. The understanding of multicultural educational space in the context of an information attribute has been clarified; the understanding of multicultural educational information space is defined. The understanding of the information security of youth as a system, process and result of protecting the young generation from the negative impact and threats of the information environment is determined. The principles of ensuring information security of youth in the modern educational space are substantiated. These are the principles: systemic, scientific, offensiveness in ensuring the educational function of the information space, regulation of youth access to information content, psychological and pedagogical support, taking into account the educational system's prospects for the development of the information society. The content and conditions of ensuring information security of youth in the modern educational space are determined. The article defines the content and conditions for ensuring the information security of youth in the modern educational space, including: the permanent attention of society and government agencies to the problem of preventing and overcoming threats to the information and educational space; the development of this problem at the legislative, financial, personnel, socio-pedagogical, material and technical levels; the integration of the work of all interested institutions in this direction; the design and implementation at the federal and regional levels of programmes, models, projects for the development of socially safe information space; the development and maintenance of educational portals, information and methodological support of educational institutions and public institutions to ensure information security of youth; the development and implementation in the educational process of strategies and models for teaching children, adolescents and youth to actions in the context of cyberattacks and cyber threats; the design, development and informational and methodological support of socially-oriented and educational technologies that ensure personal selfdevelopment in a multicultural information environment; active introduction of technologies for the formation of educational and cognitive and cognitive competencies in children and youth based on all the possibilities and forms of educational space.

Keywords: youth information security, multicultural educational space, principles for ensuring youth information security.

Svetlana A. Syrbu Tatyana V. Karaseva

FORMATION OF SAFETY CULTURE OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

The article is devoted to modern issues of forming a safety culture of foreign students of a modern university, as an urgent scientific and practical problem. The increase in academic mobility poses serious challenges in creating the organizational, psychological and pedagogical conditions for the adaptation of foreign students in Russian universities. There is a need in the search for new forms of educational work for the successful integration of foreign students in a foreign culture environment, the formation of effective communications. The requirements for the teaching staff, which should provide psychological and pedagogical support for the formation of a safety culture, are changing. Standards of higher education and programmes of work disciplines on life safety need updating. The aim of the article is to consider the psychological and pedagogical aspects of solving this problem, to analyze practical experience in creating a safe multinational university environment at the regional and individual university level. The methodology and research methods implement a comprehensive, systemic and activity-based approach to solving the tasks. The main research methods are sociological (questionnaire) and psychological (testing), as well as the method of pedagogical experiment. The article summarizes the research results of foreign and Russian students, a comparative analysis of safety culture indicators. The dynamics of students' readiness indicators for socially safe behavior in the learning process is described. The experience of educational and educational work with foreign students on the development of their readiness for socially safe behavior is presented. The article concludes that it is necessary to further develop modern means and methods of educational work with foreign and Russian students to create a culture of safe and healthy behavior. The need for vocational training of teachers of higher education in this area was emphasized in the paper.

Keywords: social security, foreign students.

Vladimir. P. Borisenkov Wang Xuan

DENG XIAOPING'S IDEAS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF CHINESE YOUTH

The article is devoted to the analysis of the ideas of patriotic education of Deng Xiaoping, which have a profound impact on the theory and practice of the school of the PRC. Deng Xiaoping's patriotic ideas are the result of his life, his participation in the struggle for the liberation of the Chinese people and formed into theory in the period from 1978. Deng Xiaoping believes that "loving the homeland" is not just a beautiful slogan, and in modern times patriotism should be embodied in real actions of building a socialist society. The ideas of the patriotic upbringing of Deng Xiaoping embrace the next questions: How quickly we need to develop China? How to complete the unification of the motherland? How to maintain the independence of the country? How to cultivate national dignity and pride in people?

Keywords: Deng Xiaoping's ideas, patriotism, school education, patriotic education of Chinese youth.

Sergey D. Neverkovich Albert R. Baimurzin

PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF UNIVERSITIES OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS OF RUSSIA AND CHINA

Russian and Chinese systems of higher professional physical education are similar in structure, functions and content of activities, which determines the strategies of international activities typical for both Russian and Chinese universities of physical culture and sports. Strategy of international sports activities of the University depend on the effective implementation of five main components: training of foreign citizens at the University in programmes of higher vocational education, personnel training in postgraduate study and doctoral studies, international exchange programmes, attracting foreign specialists of high qualification, organization of joint scientific research. The implementation component of the international activities will allow to solve three main problems of higher physical education industry: the low level of foreign language proficiency among teachers and students of sports schools, insufficient funding of programmes of international exchange in the field of higher physical education, lack of programmes, conducting joint international research between the physical institutes of Russia and China.

Keywords: higher professional education, universities of physical culture and sports, international cooperation, international activities of the University.

Elena I. Medyanik

SINO-FOREIGN JOINT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES DEVELOPMENT: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND PRESENT SITUATION

The paper provides the analysis of the history of the Sino-foreign joint educational programmes and institutions development and the current status of the Chinese-foreign collaboration in this field. The author suggests her own version of this form of inter-university interaction periodization. The author analyses the various indicators of the joint educational programmes and institutions development: the number of programmes and institutions, partner countries, geography, areas of study, training plan and the number of students and graduates.

Keywords: China, higher education system of China, joint educational programmes, joint education institutions, international cooperation in education.

Liu Qiaofang

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NON-STATE HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA AT THE END OF THE 20TH — BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY

This article is devoted to non-state universities as one of the most important components of the whole system of higher education system in China. The author studies the current state and the main lines of the reform of non-state higher education institutions in the context of the specific historical and socio-economic conditions in the end of the 20th — beginning of 21st century. The author characterizes the main stages of the formation and development of non-state higher education. The article argues that the non-state higher education has not only achieved significant success in scale, but has also received public recognition for the quality of education and its level, and played an important role in the process of popularizing higher education in China in the past 40 years.

Keywords: non-state higher education in China, stages of development of private universities, recovery stage, rapid development stage, standardized development stage, state policy in the field of private higher education.

Margarita Yu. Gudova, Maria O. Guzikova

MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION MODEL IN UNIVERSITY: A CRITICAL LITERACY THEORY AND CHINESE EXPERIENCE

The relevance of the article is connected with the need to develop and implement a model of multilingual education in modern Russian universities. The purpose of the article is to describe the problem field and search for the optimal model of multilingual university education. As a methodology, we use the critical literacy theory on the basis of the works of M. McLuhan, New London Group (G. Kress, M. Kalantzis, B. Cope), and ideas of transhumanism by P. Freire and his younger colleagues and students (R. A. Mora, R. Fortesa et al.). Literacy, understood as multiple literacy in the era of new media, when it is required in relation to the plurality of transmission and reception channels of information, complex hybrid (creolized) texts of a new nature, and the variety of languages in which a modern “world citizen” carries out interpersonal and intercultural communication in real and virtual environment, is revealed as a tool to identify features, goals and values, and practices of multilingual education in a modern Chinese university. As a case study, the experience of Fudan University in Shanghai is analyzed. The following are the fundamental components of the Chinese model of multilingual university education: the introduction of compulsory English language study programmes at all educational levels from high school to baccalaureate, the introduction of a compulsory national English test for all undergraduate students, the opportunity for successful undergraduate students to learn a second foreign language in addition to the English language, the introduction of technologies of translational education, the creation of multilingual and multicultural environment on the territory of university campuses (enabling foreign students to

communicate with each other in their native languages), the formation of a new student identity as a “citizen of the world”, and the ideal of a new comprehensive literacy (“post-literacy”) consisting of professional, translingual, computer and driver literacy.

Keywords: internationalization of universities, the model of multilingual education, post-literacy, the multilingual environment of universities, multilingual literacy at Chinese universities, multilingual literacy.

Olga D. Fedotova, Vladimir Latun, Hiwa Ali

FEATURES OF SYMBOLIC IDENTIFICATION IN CHINESE AND KURDISH TEXTBOOKS FOR INITIAL LITERACY: FROM TRADITION TO POSTMODERNISM

The purpose of the article is to reveal the features of the selection and use of the visual series in modern ABC and manuals for teaching writing hieroglyphic traits and hieroglyphs, as well as when introducing the letters of the Kurdish alphabet based on Arabic alphabet. Research methods — classification for organizing empirical data and for bringing them to generalized concepts, comparative analysis, interpretation, content analysis. It is shown that the qualitative uniqueness of national cultures is reflected in the presentation of national clothes, famous architectural monuments, national culinary and State symbols. The two strategies for transmitting the visual presentation of cultural patterns in terms of “national — supranational” — explicit, used in Kurdish study books, and hidden, used in Chinese study books based on the use of deep national symbols are characterized. It is proved that the authors of Kurdish textbooks, despite the preservation of traditional cultural artifacts, widely and effectively use an arsenal of techniques characteristic of the culture of a post-modern society. The impact of postmodernity on Chinese alphabets is limited to the presentation of technical innovations characteristic of the transition to a new technological level.

Keywords: national culture, identification, alphabet, visual range, symbol, interpretation, tradition, postmodernity.
