

# 7<sup>th</sup> icCSBs 2018

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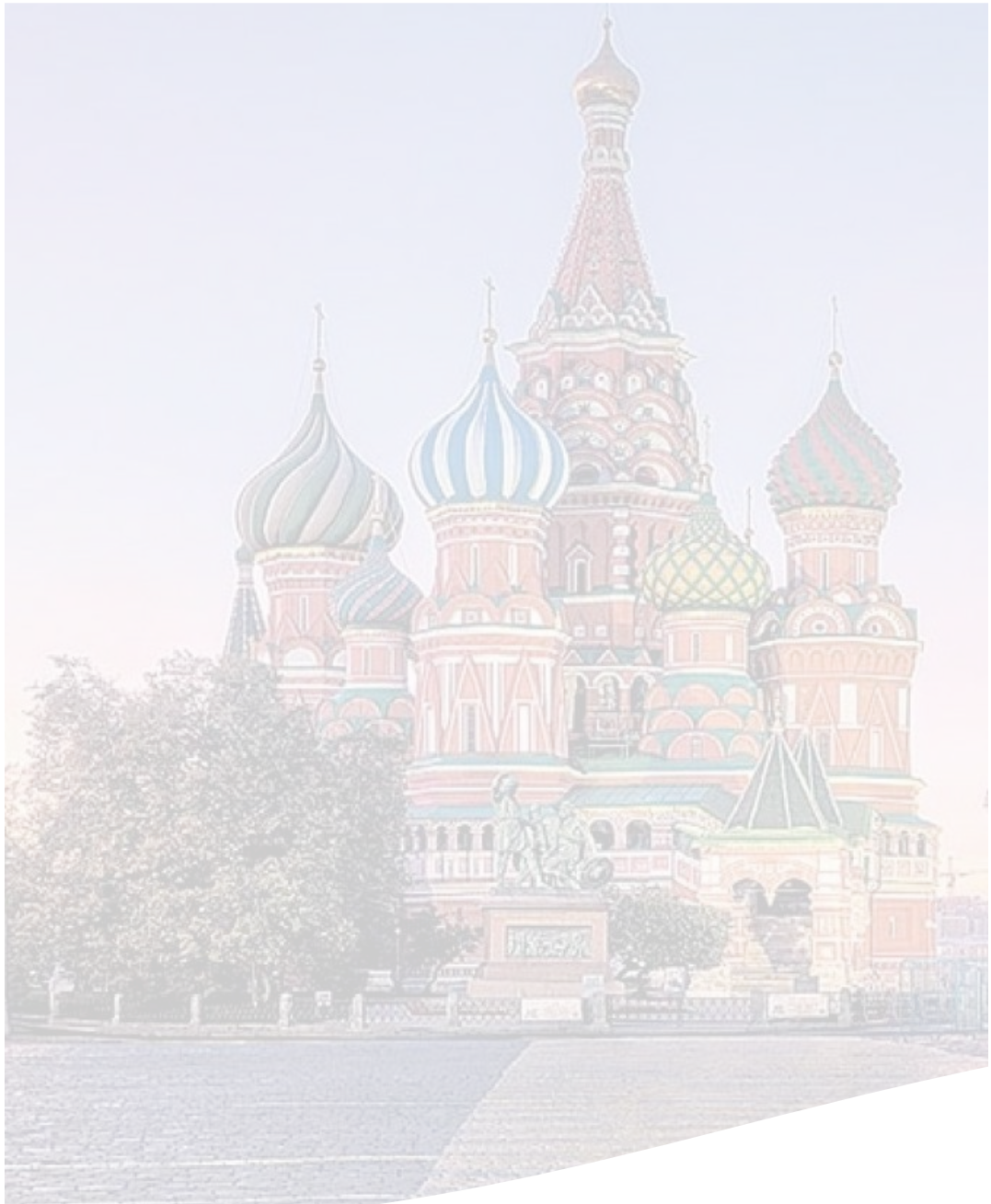
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## 7<sup>th</sup> icCSBs 2018 Chairs' Message

Dear Colleague,

You are invited to participate in the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Cognitive - Social, and Behavioural Sciences (icCSBs) 12-14 November 2018. icCSBs offers an opportunity for researchers and academicians to earn academic points without travel expenses or securing conference grants.

icCSBs will be held 12–14 November 2018 in Moscow, **Russia** (*Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia, 105062, Moscow, Makarenko str., 5/16*). This conference allows researchers and academicians to share research results with colleagues throughout the world via Future Academy's website.

Full texts will be published in the ***European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences*** (eISSN: 2357-1330) and **indexed in the *ISI Thomson Reuters Web of Science***. Abstracts will be published in the *Abstract Book*.

All selected papers will also be published in the *European Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences* (eISSN: 2301-2218) or in the peer reviewed C-cracs Volume as a book chapter (eISSN: 2301-2358). You will need to revise your full text to include in the *European Proceedings - Social and Behavioural Sciences* and choose one of the options.

After reviewing the posters, we encourage you to contact participating authors via email to discuss their research. It is our hope that this exchange of ideas leads to future research collaborations.

We look forward to receiving your abstract submission for icCSBs 2018.



**Svetlana V. Ivanova, Co-Chair,  
icCSBs 2018**

**Head of UNESCO**  
Chair on Global Education  
Professor, Director of the Institute,  
Corresponding Member of the Russian  
Academy of Education,  
Doctor of Philosophy  
Moscow, Russia

**Irina M. Elkina, Co-Chair,  
icCSBs 2018**

PhD in Education,  
Deputy Director of the Institute  
Moscow, Russia





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- **Zaki Boudy**, PhD, King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia

12 November, Monday

13.00 – 14.00

Registration

14.00 – 15.00

Opening Ceremony, Greetings

Ivanova S. V., Zinchenko Yu. P., Bezrukikh M. M., Levitskiy M. L., Zenkovich P. S.  
Petrov A. E., Bayakhchan E. V./Zakatov A. N., Sorina G. V., Smakotina N. L., Zhan Tao, Pastukhova L. S., Sayamov Yu. N.

15.00 – 16.00

Plenary Session

- **The Theoretical Basis For Determining The Potential Of School Pedagogical Communities**

Nataliya Selivanova - *Professor Dr, Centre of strategy and theory of personality upbringing Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

Andrey Shcherbakov - *Associate Professor Dr, Department of upbringing and supplementary education Chelyabinsk Institute of Personnel Development and Continuing Education, Russia.*

- **Traditions And Innovations In The Sphere Of Upbringing: Prospects And Risks**

Nataliya Selivanova - *Professor Dr, Centre of strategy and theory of personality upbringing Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

Pavel Stepanov - *PhD Graduated, Deputy Head of the Center of Strategy and Theory of Personality Upbringing, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

Irina Stepanova - *PhD Graduated, Senior Reasercher, Center of Strategy and Theory of Personality Upbringing, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

Vladimir Kruglov - *PhD Graduated, Leading Reasercher, Center of Strategy and Theory of Personality Upbringing, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

Irina Parfyonova - *High School Graduated, Researcher, Center of Strategy and Theory of Personality Upbringing, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

- **Role Of Interdisciplinary Researches In Development Of Theory Of Learning**

Irina Osmolovskaya - *Professor Dr, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

Irina Tagunova - *Professor Dr, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

Mikhail Klarin - *Professor Dr, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

Lyubov Krasnova - *Professor Dr, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

Anna Mamchenko - *PhD Graduated, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

Albina Popova - *PhD Graduated, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*



- **Language Picture Of The World And Mental Image Of Person In School Textbooks**

Mikhail Lukatskiy - *Professor Dr, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia*

Mikhail Makarov - *Professor Dr, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia*

Yulia Kurovskaya - *Associate Professor Dr, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia*

- **Educational Past In Sourcebooks For Teacher Education**

Victoria Pichugina - *Professor Dr, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

Vitaliy Bezrogov - *Professor Dr, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia.*

Nadezhda Lazareva - *PhD Student, Kamyshin Industrial and Pedagogical College, Russia.*

- **Improvement Of Education Quality As Condition For Life Skills Acquisition By Pupils**

Elena A. Kruchkova - *PhD Graduated, The Federal State Budget Scientific Institution "Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education", Russia.*

Alina A. Korosteleva - *PhD Graduated, The Federal State Budget Scientific Institution "Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education", Russia.*

Ilia A. Lobanov - *PhD Student, The Federal State Budget Scientific Institution "Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education", Russia.*

Olga A. Frantsuzova - *PhD Graduated, The Federal State Budget Scientific Institution "Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education", Russia.*

Anna Yu. Lazebnikova - *Professor Dr, The Federal State Budget Scientific Institution "Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education", Russia.*

- **Who Is Who In The Modern Religious Picture Of The World**

Sergey Oganessian - *Professor Dr, Chief Research Fellow, Scientific-Research Institute of the Federal Penal Service, Dr. Sc. (Pedagogy), Professor, State Councilor 1st Class, Russia.*

- **Cultural Interaction And Cultural Conservatism**

Olga Hopiaynen - *Associate Professor Dr, Yugra State University, Russia.*

16.00 – 17.00

Welcome Cocktail

13 November, Tuesday

11.00 – 13.30

Round Table/Poster Presentations

- **Developing Information-Based Text Revision Skills In Today's Information-Based Learning Environment**

Irina Dobrotina - *PhD Graduated, FSBSI Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education (ISED RAE), Russia.*

Olga Aleksandrova - *PhD Graduated, FSBSI Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education (ISED RAE), Russia.*

Yulia Gosteva - *PhD Graduated, FSBSI Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education (ISED RAE), Russia.*

Irina Vasilevych - *PhD Student, FSBSI Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education (ISED RAE), Russia.*

Irina Uskova - *PhD Student, FSBSI Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education (ISED RAE), Russia.*

- **The Graduality Principle In Language Teaching (The Linguistic And Didactic Aspects)**

Elena V. Arkhipova - *Professor of Chair of the Russian language and teaching methodology, Ryazan State University named for S.Yesenin, Ryazan, Russia.*

Ljudmila V. Lagunova - *PhD Graduated, Head of Department of Theory and Methodology of Humanities and Social Science Education Ryazan Institute of Educational Development, 2a Uritskogo str, Ryazan, Russia.*

Vitalii A. Lavrentev - *Professor Dr, Head of Chair of the Russian language and teaching methodology, Ryazan State University named for S. Yesenin, Svoboda str., 46, Ryazan, Russia.*

Galina Yu. Dziubko - *Associate Professor of Humanitarian and Scientific Department, Ryazan Higher Airborne Command School named after General of the Army V.F. Margelov, Ryazan.*

Natalia V. Sofronova - *Associate Professor of Humanitarian and Scientific Department, Ryazan Higher Airborne Command School named after General of the Army V.F. Margelov, Ryazan, Russia.*

- **Manifestations Of Regression In The Structure Of Semantic Experience**

Yana Sipovskaya - *PhD Graduated, The laboratory of abilities and mental resources named after V.N. Druzhinin, Institute of Psychology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia.*

- **Teaching Of Mother Tongue In 3d Virtual Environment**

Hana Maresova - *Associate Professor Dr, Palacky University, Czech Republic.*

Miroslava Dluhosova - *PhD Student, Palacky University Olomouc, Czech Republic.*

- **Generativity Structure In Russian Sample: Approaches And Concerns**

Olga Strizhitskaya - *Associate Professor Dr, Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia.*

Maria Polyakova - *Master Graduated, Bauman Moscow State Technical University (Kaluga Branch), Russia.*

- **Regional History And Its Reflection In Historical Consciousness**

Pavel Krákora - *Assistant Professor Dr, Palacky University Olomouc, Faculty of Education, Department of*

*Social Sciences, Czech Republic.*

- **Teaching Of Regional History And Czech-German Relation Development In The Olomouc Region (Poster)**

Gabriela Cingelová - *Assistant Professor Dr, Palacky University Olomouc, Faculty of Education, Department of Social Sciences, Czech Republic.*

- **The Correlation Between Natural Science And The Humanities At School**

Svetlana Volkova - *Professor Dr, Russia.*

Natalia Tarakanova - *Ms, Russia.*

Elena Ampleyenkova - *Ms, Russia.*

Yulia Bojkova - *Ms, Russia.*

Irina Smirnova - *Ms, Russia.*

Elena Khritonenkova - *Ms, Russia.*

- **Concepts, Conceptual Abilities, Intelligence And Creativity**

N. Volkova - *Phd Student, The State Academic University For The Humanities (SAUH), Russia.*

- **Behavioral Aspects Of The Population's Consumer And Financial Activity**

Irina Rykova - *Associate Professor Dr, Orel State University of Economics and Trade, Russia.*

Elena Uvarova - *Associate Professor Dr, Orel State University of Economics and Trade, Russia.*

Irina Golaydo - *Associate Professor Dr, Orel State University of Economics and Trade, Russia.*

Svetlana Shcherbakova - *Ms, Orel State University of Economics and Trade, Russia.*

Oxana Gubina - *Associate Professor Dr, Orel State University of Economics and Trade, Russia.*

- **Empirical Evidence Of The Negative Relationship Between Social Capital And Corruption**

Kanybek Nur-Tegin - *Associate Professor Dr, Florida Atlantic University, United States.*

**13.30 – 14.30**

**Lunch Break** (by own arrangements)

**14.00 – 16.00**

**Round Table/Poster Presentations**

- **The Evolution Of The Concept "Parentality": The Comparative Linguistic And Pedagogical Analysis**

Irina Danilova - *Assistant Professor Dr, Tula State Lev Tolstoy Pedagogical University, Russia.*

Nadezhda Shaidenko - *Professor Dr, The Advanced Training And Professional Retraining Institute Of The Education Professionals Of Tula*

*Region, Head Of The Center For The Strategic Planning Of The Education Development, Expertise And Scientific Advice, Russia.*

Elena Orekhova - *Professor Dr, Research Institute Of Childhood, Family And Education Of The Russian Academy Of Education, Russia.*

- **The Couple Relationship Across The Transition To Parenthood**

Svetlana Savenysheva - *Assistant Professor Dr, Saint-Petersburg State Univeristy, Russia.*

Evgeniia Savina - *Master Graduated, Saint-Petersburg State Univeristy, Russia.*



Anastasya Shumik - *Master Graduated, Saint-Petersburg State Univeristy, Russia.*  
Galiya Imanalieva - *Master Graduated, Saint-Petersburg State Univeristy, Russia.*

- **Interdisciplinary Educational Reality Of Basic Education: Religious And Secular Components**

Natalia Naydenova - *Professor Dr, Vice-Director Of Comparative Education Centre In Fsbis Isde Rae, Russia.*  
Anna Mamchenko - *Assistant Professor Dr, Institute Of Education Development Strategy Of The Russian Academy Of Education, Russia.*  
Tatiana Shaposhnikova - *Ms, Senior Researcher.*  
Oxana Dolgaya - *Ms, Senior Researcher.*  
Igor Sukhin - *Mr, Senior Researcher*  
Vladimir Myasnikov - *Mr, Main Researcher.*

- **Student Public Initiative As A Factor Of Social Identity Development**

Alexander Makhinin - *Assistant Professor Dr, Voronezh State Pedagogical University, Russia.*  
Tamara Kozlova - *Assistant Professor Dr, Voronezh State Pedagogical University, Russia.*  
Yulia Kudina - *Assistant Professor Dr, Voronezh State Pedagogical University, Russia.*

- **Research Of Student's Innovative Behavior (Poster)**

Valentina Lukina - *Associate Professor Dr, Institute Of Psychology, North-Eastern Federal University, Russia.*  
Tuyaara Sidorova - *Ms, Institute Of Psychology, North-Eastern Federal University, Russia.*  
Anna Nikolaeva - *Undergraduate Student, Institute Of Psychology, North-Eastern Federal University, Russia.*

- **The Notions About Terrorism In Young People With Different Individual Mental Resources**

Elena Volkova - *Professor Dr, Institute Of Psychology, Russian Academy Of Sciences, Russia.*  
Tatyana Dudnikova - *Master Student, The State Academic University For The Humanities (Sauh), Russia.*

- **Typological Differentiation Of Children Ith Developmental Delay Of School Entry Age**

Nataliya Babkina - *Associate Professor Dr, Leading Researcher, Institute Of Special Education Of Russian Academy Of Education, Moscow, Russia.*  
Igor Korobeynikov - *Professor Dr, Deputy Director On Scientific Work, Institute Of Special Education Of Russian Academy Of Education, Moscow, Russia.*

- **Social And Pedagogical Advocacy Of The Rights Of Children With Disabilities**

Ekaterina Alekhina - *Assistant Professor Dr, Voronezh State Pedagogical University, Russia.*  
Tatyana Povetkina - *Assistant Professor Dr, Voronezh State Pedagogical University, Russia.*  
Lubov Akulova - *Professor Dr, Voronezh State Pedagogical University, Russia.*

- **Adolescent Depressive Symptoms: Longitudinal Effects Of Emotional Regulation Moderated By Parental Support**

Joana Antunes - *Master Graduated, Faculty Of Psychology And Education Sciences - University Of Coimbra (Fpce-Uc), Portugal.*  
Ana Paula - *Associate Professor Dr, Faculty Of Psychology And Education Sciences - University Of Coimbra (Fpce-Uc); Researcher In Cognitive And Behavioural Center For Research And Intervention (Cineicc), Portugal.*  
José Joaquim Costa - *Associate Professor Dr, Faculty Of Psychology And Education Sciences - University Of*

Coimbra (Fpce-Uc); Researcher In Cognitive And Behavioural Center For Research And Intervention (Cineicc), Portugal.

- **Teenage Pregnancy: In-School Youth's Concerns In Rural Areas Of South Africa (Poster)**

Makondelele Makatu - Assistant Professor Dr, University Of Venda, South Africa.

- **Perceived Stress And Psychological Well-Being: The Role Of Emotional Stability**

Olga Strizhitskaya - Associate Professor Dr, Saint-Petersburg State Univeristy, Russia.

Marina Petrash - Associate Professor Dr, Saint-Petersburg State Univeristy, Russia.

Svetlana Savenysheva - Associate Professor Dr, Saint-Petersburg State Univeristy, Russia.

Inna Murtazina - Associate Professor Dr, Saint-Petersburg State Univeristy, Russia.

Larisa Golovey - Professor Dr, Saint-Petersburg State Univeristy, Russia.

## Day 3

14 November, Wednesday

11.00 – 13.00 Section Work/Round Table/Poster Presentations/Closing

14.00 – 17.00 Round Table of Post-graduate Students on the Methodology of Research in Pedagogy

# POSTER PRESENTATIONS & ABSTRACTS



# Upon Experience: Some Views

*Svetlana Ivanova*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Professor Dr, Doctor of Philosophy, Prof., Director, Institute for Strategy of Education Development of the Russian Academy of Education, Moscow, Russia

**Problem Statement:** For carrying out pedagogical research, revision of views on experience in the history of science is a necessary task; this problem can be considered in historical and philosophical context.

**Research Questions:** Experience is the factor influencing personality self-identification, development and formation; it should be taken into account in determining methodological foundations of didactic conditions for students to acquire experience.

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of the paper is to consider the general historical and philosophical ideas about experience, that is, to return to the sources, in order to more accurately consider the experience in pedagogy and education.

**Research Methods:** Analysis of literature, comparative method of research.

**Findings:** Postmodern philosophers believe the power of experience to be almost unlimited. Chaosmos (J. Deleuze) is interpreted as freedom, unlimited possibilities for creative realization. Scholars evaluate the role of experience, promoting values assimilation, recognition of cultural signs, cognition of the world as a kaleidoscope of texts. Some concepts consider experience as personality self-realization within total discourse and general alienation.

**Conclusions:** Postmodern denial of truth, rejection of "eternal values" and total discourse, pluralism, admission of fundamental relativity of knowledge and the ineradicability of the subject from scientific cognition, individual responsibility of scientists for scientific outcomes - practically all this emphasizes the role of experience in cognition, in the subjective comprehension of the truth "here and now".

**Keywords:** Experience, postmodernism.



# The Study of School Education Through Historical and Pedagogical Modeling

*Maria Polyakova<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor Dr, Bauman Moscow State Technical University (Kaluga Branch), Russia

**Problem Statement:** School education represents the fact of pedagogical history, a comprehensive study of which allows us to explain and understand many problems and realities of the modern system of Western education

**Research Questions:** School education is considered through certain criteria, combined in the concept of "basic model of school education". As a base model, the school-school and the school-convict are distinguished

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of the study is to highlight common and special features in the basic models of school education (school-school and school-convict) and to identify basic characteristics of the school, which are preserved in modern educational practice

**Research Methods:** The main method of research is historical and pedagogical modeling, where the model is thought of as a generalized thoughtform, that reflects the structure and functions (taken in a dynamic unity in the context of sociocultural environment) of a particular object of historical pedagogical study (Western school education) as developing system in the form of combination of concepts and schemes

**Findings:** The identification of certain parameters (who learns, how, for what purpose) and criteria (historical genetic, disciplinary, etc.), exerted through the facts of pedagogical past, leads to the revelation of regulatory design of two models of school education in the 16th century. The first model occurred in the public schools of Luther; the second - in the Jesuits' collegiums

**Conclusions:** Thus, the undertaken historical and pedagogical modeling through the construct "basic model of school education" allows us to approach the understanding of the ontogenesis (emergence and formation) of Western school education within the wider phenomenon - the system of Western education in general. In turn, the use of such a concept has great potential in modern knowledge of pedagogical reality.

**Keywords:** School, model, schools-studium, school-konvikt, luther, jesuits.

# The Evolution of The Concept “Parentality”: The Comparative Linguistic and Pedagogical Analysis

*Irina Danilova<sup>1</sup>, Nadezhda Shaidenko<sup>2</sup>, Elena Orekhova<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor Dr, Tula State Lev Tolstoy Pedagogical University, Russia

<sup>2</sup>Professor Dr, The Advanced Training and Professional Retraining Institute of the Education Professionals of Tula Region, Head of the Center for the Strategic Planning of the Education Development, Expertise and Scientific Advice, Russia

<sup>3</sup>Professor Dr, Research Institute of Childhood, Family and Education of the Russian Academy of Education, Russia

**Problem Statement:** An attempt to conceptualize the notion “parentality” by linguo-comparative analysis for enriching the international pedagogical discourse, for improving the methodological base of the scientific analysis of problems of family

**Research Questions:** To trace the semantic development of the “parentality” lexeme in English, French, Russian languages; to determine the greatest semantic activity of the concept defined by historical periods of social development

**Purpose of the Study:** To study the semantic development of the “parentality” lexeme in English, French, and Russian, to define the conceptualization of this notion in the study of modern problems of the family

**Research Methods:** Analytical - to study a large volume of authentic scientific sources, to select, systematize concepts and facts; synchronous-diachronic – to trace derivational processes of the “parentality” lexeme, to determine time intervals with the most significant changes in its morphological structure, explain their existence, trends for future development; comparative - to identify common, specific mechanisms connected with the socio-historical context

**Findings:** The description of the phenomenon in different languages of scientific disciplines is based on variety of research approaches leading to a possible confusion of its initial meaning; the evolution of the concept in Pedagogics is due to the development and modification of family models; the most semantic activity is due to penetration, expansion, transformation of the meaning

**Conclusions:** “Parentality” is a universal value in any culture. In different fields of the international humanitarian knowledge this concept correlates with different views and notions. We managed to reveal the polysemy and contradictions of the definitions within different scientific fields. This leads to a variety of notions of the types of “parentality” in different interdisciplinary contexts.

**Keywords:** The concept “parentality”, family, evolution.

# Developing Information-Based Text Revision Skills in Today's Information-Based Learning Environment

*Irina Dobrotina<sup>1</sup>, Olga Aleksandrova<sup>1</sup>, Yulia Gosteva<sup>1</sup>, Irina Vasilevyh<sup>2</sup>, Irina Uskova<sup>2</sup>*

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**Problem Statement:** Information-based learning is changing the scope and character of pupils' speech-practice, prioritising written speech genres. Text's changing nature and new genres (multimodal texts, infographics, comics) call for text revision skills.

**Research Questions:** How to develop pupils' cognitive independence in an informational landscape through teaching? Pupils now need skills in decoding text content, identifying its relevance to self-development, self-education, and establishing contextual connections.

**Purpose of the Study:** This article addresses how to realise the potential for using today's information-based learning environment and contemporary pedagogical practices to teach pupils the methods and techniques of information-based text revision.

**Research Methods:** Analysis of information-based educational resources, and selection of texts to stimulate the creation of secondary texts, assisted in designing the teaching exercises. An assessment of the quality of secondary texts written by pupils, and consultation with focus groups provided the basis for analysing the problems and describing the working methods associated with the formation of information-based text revision skills.

**Findings:** Information-based text revision is understood to be a multistage activity. It is both the comprehension of information presented textually in different ways, and the result of this comprehension explicitly expressed as secondary texts (theses, annotations, reviews, summaries, synopses, reports and speeches). Development of text revision skills is a primary objective in shaping pupils' cognitive independence in an informational landscape.

**Conclusions:** Using modern educational techniques (the technique of developing critical thinking, the case method), referring to information resources, making classroom films, presenting linguistic texts and rule-framing texts as texts of a new kind will enable the process of developing information-based text revision skills in the modern educational environment in schools to be organised effectively.

**Keywords:** Information-based text revision skills, informational landscape.



# Quality Assessment of Educational Achievements of Students on Chemistry in Russian Schools

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**Problem Statement:** The tendencies in the development of the assessing quality system for education considering the implementation of standards and Russian participation in international monitoring surveys of the educational quality.

**Research Questions:** What components of the schoolchildren preparation in chemistry are directed to the assessing quality system of education? What are the prospects for the Russian assessing quality system of chemical education?

**Purpose of the Study:** Identify main elements of the system for assessing the quality of school chemical education and formulate the main trends in its development, taking into account the introduction of state educational standards and Russia's participation in international comparative studies of the quality of education.

**Research Methods:** Theoretical: analysis of psychological-pedagogical and methodical literature; analysis of the results of Russian schoolchildren's participation in international monitoring comparative studies of the quality of education; Empirical: monitoring the results of Russian schoolchildren's participation in PISA and TIMSS research.

**Findings:** Determination the direction of assessing quality system development should take into consideration the experience accumulated in Russian school chemical education and the approaches using in international monitoring studies. The Russian assessing quality system of school chemical education should be built on the principles of systemic, general educational importance and subject-competence orientation of the tested skills.

**Conclusions:** Improving the Russian assessing quality system of school chemical education, extremely important thing is not only the knowledge and practical skills, but also the competence component of training. This implementation into the chemistry teaching is impossible without the experience gained in the framework of international monitoring studies.

**Keywords:** School chemical education, quality assessment.



# Who is Who in the Modern Religious Picture of the World

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**Problem Statement:** World religious picture presented in many sociological studies conducted in many countries identifying individuals, ethnic groups and peoples with various religions confessions does not correspond to reality

**Research Questions:** Issues arising from the discrepancy between the conceptual systems used in sociological studies of people's religious affiliation and the corresponding concepts and categories found in the Holy Scriptures

**Purpose of the Study:** To show conclusions of sociologists concerning the prospects and role of various confessions in the modern world. To observe corresponding rituals of worship of God according to the legal system set forth in the Holy Scriptures.

**Research Methods:** The author used the methods widely known in comparative analysis of the conceptual systems of such monotheistic Scriptures as the Torah, the New Testament and the Koran, in particular their definitions of who should be considered a true believer and who should be referred to as non-believers in God.

**Findings:** Sociologists should use the concepts of the Holy Scriptures, not people opinions who are often ignorant of basic religious denomination principles. "Believing person" and "religious person," formerly considered synonyms, today refer to different mental types. Indiscriminate use of these concepts does not distort the realworld religious picture, but has an adverse impact on neighbouring ethnic groups relationships

**Conclusions:** Comparative analysis of the Holy Scriptures proves that humanity will form its own world view and ideological principles because in modern secular states citizens do not live according to the legal norms set forth in the Holy Scriptures, but according to national law. This circumstance is ignored by sociologists who present modern world religious picture far away from reality.

**Keywords:** World religions, sociology, civilizational mentality.

# Impact of Peoples Civilizational Mentality on Modern Ecological Problems

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**Problem Statement:** Many environmental problems stem from the current civilizational mentality of various ethnic groups and peoples in terms of which they treat their environment, and their traditions and customs

**Research Questions:** The impact of civilizational mentality of ethnic groups and peoples on the natural environment and on inter-ethnic and international relations.

**Purpose of the Study:** To demonstrate that the level of civilizational mentality of ethnic groups and peoples has a direct impact on environment. To show the necessity to use international organizations potential to be accelerating the formation of a basically new mentality of backward ethnic groups and peoples in order to solve environmental problems

**Research Methods:** Analysis of statistical data on the ecological state of various regions of the world inhabited by ethnic groups and peoples at the civilizational levels of paganism, monotheism and “scientific perception of the world.”

**Findings:** Two main approaches are proposed for tackling world environmental security problems. The first studies the degree to which civilizational mentality of ethnic groups and peoples influences their attitude to the environment and identifying the ways to reformat their consciousness through education. The second studies their attitude to their labor activity in the context of modern international cooperation and science-intensive production

**Conclusions:** To solve environmental problems efficiently means to intensify the educational activity of independent organizations among people with pagan and monotheistic mentality. Because any mental rapprochement of ethnic entities and peoples involves the cultural idiosyncrasies loss and a surge of nationalism, extremism and terrorism, it needs developing a special system of educational work in the countries with an unfavorable environmental situation.

**Keywords:** Civilizational mentality, environmental security, monotheism.

# Significance of Irrational in Education

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**Problem Statement:** Soviet pedagogy did not study psychic factors associated with the child's irrational spiritual values. Foreign scholars have experience in studying the role of the irrational in the educational process

**Research Questions:** The role of irrational in the development of the child's personality consciousness in the educational process. The role of the teacher in the process of individuation of the child.

**Purpose of the Study:** Behavior, emotional state, irrational thoughts of teachers can have a negative impact on the formation of the schoolchildren personality. The purpose of this study is an attempt to show the necessity of taking into account the influence of the irrational factor on the formation of the personality of schoolchildren.

**Research Methods:** Analysis of the scientific literature, the works of the authors of psychoanalytic theories of child development, methods of education, the analysis of the works of scientists engaged in psychology and philosophy in which the leading role of unconscious (irrational, affective, emotional, instinctive and intuitive processes) in the formation of the child's personality in the school educational process is postulated.

**Findings:** Most of the impacts of the environment on the child are unconscious. All that is unconsciously remains unchanged. But we are capable of correcting something only in the mind, and the teacher, with his authority, and also with his professionalism and eruditions, can make an important contribution to the formation and development of the child's personality.

**Conclusions:** Unlike children, the teacher must be in the process of continuous self-upbringing. The human psyche is not only a consciousness, but also an unconscious world. University programmes of pedagogical education do not properly acquaint students with interaction of unconscious spheres between people, in the system of "educator-student". This omission can be replenished through the self-education of already practicing teachers.

**Keywords:** Education, irrational, myth, collective unconscious.



# World Tendencies of Education Financing for Countries with Different Natural Resources Supply

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**Problem Statement:** Countries with different income levels and natural resources supply finance differently their education systems, which is clearly reflected in education quality, university rankings and labour market demand for graduates.

**Research Questions:** How countries with different levels natural resources supply finance their education systems, at the same time investing in human capital in the long run.

**Purpose of the Study:** A retrospective statistical study of the financing of education for countries with different income levels, the structure of GDP and different levels of natural resources supply in order to identify trends for the groups of countries grouped as a result of the analysis.

**Research Methods:** Retrospective statistical analysis of World Bank data; analysis of literature, comparative method of research.

**Findings:** Countries with a small share of natural resources in GDP have different levels of income but tend to finance education more than countries that are better off with natural resources. The authors identify various strategies for the development of human capital through the policy of financing education.

**Conclusions:** Since 1991, there has been a stable inverse correlation, showing the trend for the countries with rich natural resources supply to invest less in education and vice versa. The world as a whole demonstrates a slight decrease in education financing after the 1998 crisis, and subsequent stabilization, which specifies certain negative trends in education financing.

**Keywords:** Education, financing, natural resources.



# Learners' Achievements and Challenges in Mathematical Information Processing at Primary School

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**Problem Statement:** For carrying out pedagogical research, revision of views on experience in the history of science is a necessary task; this problem can be considered in historical and philosophical context.

**Research Questions:** Experience is the factor influencing personality self-identification, development and formation; it should be taken into account in determining methodological foundations of didactic conditions for students to acquire experience.

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of the paper is to consider the general historical and philosophical ideas about experience, that is, to return to the sources, in order to more accurately consider the experience in pedagogy and education.

**Research Methods:** Analysis of literature, comparative method of research.

**Findings:** Postmodern philosophers believe the power of experience to be almost unlimited. Chaosmos (J. Deleuze) is interpreted as freedom, unlimited possibilities for creative realization. Scholars evaluate the role of experience, promoting values assimilation, recognition of cultural signs, cognition of the world as a kaleidoscope of texts. Some concepts consider experience as personality self-realization within total discourse and general alienation.

**Conclusions:** Postmodern denial of truth, rejection of "eternal values" and total discourse, pluralism, admission of fundamental relativity of knowledge and the ineradicability of the subject from scientific cognition, individual responsibility of scientists for scientific outcomes - practically all this emphasizes the role of experience in cognition, in the subjective comprehension of the truth "here and now".

**Keywords:** Experience, postmodernism.

# Social Institutions in Modernization of Russian Basic Education of the 19th Century

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**Problem Statement:** The 19th century in Russia was characterized by a strong involvement of state and social institutions in education. It is important to understand how this historical experience is relevant today.

**Research Questions:** Study reveals the main education trends of modernization in Russia in the 19th century. The article analyzes modernization processes influence on the important educational institutions: school, universities, family.

**Purpose of the Study:** To reveal the main modernization trends, showing the role of the main social institutions in that time; to present a system of their mutual relations with various levels of state power; to analyze mutual interests and contradictions between social institutions of education in the conditions of that time.

**Research Methods:** During this social study we used various methods of historical research: first of all, the sociohistorical and historical-genetic method; method of system-synchronous and system-diachronic analysis. Retrospective and comparative methods of analysis were also used.

**Findings:** The article presents a holistic picture of the development of the main social institutions in Russian education: universities, secondary schools and Russian family schools with their contribution to the modernization of Russian education in the 19th century.

**Conclusions:** Different speed of modernization processes in various social institutions, arising contradictions led to its consistent development in the context of the perception of modernization ideas and its adaptation to the conditions of Russian reality. The idea of modernization led to a balance of different positions in general movement towards education humanization and its perception as an important social value.

**Keywords:** Education, power, society, communities, family.

# The Graduality Principle in Language Teaching (The Linguistic and Didactic Aspects)

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**Problem Statement:** The linguodidactical principle of graduality can be found at all the stages of language study. But in the process of development of certain linguodidactical systems it is often ignored.

**Research Questions:** The issue should be considered as a notion in accordance with the theory of activity and from the points of view of Elena Arkhipova's linguodidactical theory of speech development.

**Purpose of the Study:** To consider graduality as a cognitive phenomenon and as a basis for the didactical principle of language teaching, to identify the conditions for this principle's effective use, and to trace the peculiarities of its application at different stages of language study.

**Research Methods:** The methods used in this research include content analysis of theses, monographs, educational publications; semantical and cognitive analysis of language means, thorough analysis of research works in the field of Russian language teaching, pedagogical observation, and ranking.

**Findings:** The term of graduality has been specified in accordance with Elena Arkhipova's theory of speech development as a progression from the zone of actual speech development to that of proximal one under the guidance of teaching, which eventually provides the condition for all the elements of the didactical system to manifest themselves with ever increasing intensity.

**Conclusions:** Graduality as a cognitive phenomenon represents an interdisciplinary category of linguistics and linguodidactics. This principle allows us to specify the content minimum to be studied, to determine the correlation of methods, forms and means at every stage of the process of teaching, allows to develop a system of exercises and becomes the theoretical basis for the language learning progress.

**Keywords:** Language teaching, graduality principle.



# Professional Development of An Adult in The Information Era as Self-Upbringing Component

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**Problem Statement:** The aspect of professional development is singled out within problems of self-improvement of adult in the CIS: self-improvement is being considered as multilateral support for professional development of individual.

**Research Questions:** Characteristics of category "adult" as a person ready for independent life, work activity, solving problems, taking responsibility for others; determination of aspect concept of "adult self-improvement" as professional development.

**Purpose of the Study:** Identifying and forecasting the resources, conditions, factors of professional development of adult through interaction of representatives of different professional spheres, development of network professional communities, determination of effective andragogic practices aimed at creating conditions for development of person's independence, responsibility, ability to reflect, manifest diligence, volitional and moral actions.

**Research Methods:** Theoretical methods: categorical analysis, analysis of modern studies in andragogy, analysis of strategic documents of social and economic development of the CIS; clarification of concepts. Empirical methods: study, generalization and analysis of pedagogical practices. Subjective methods: theoretical - interpretation of definitions; diagnostic - observation of andragogic practices. Prognostic methods: identification of problems and contradictions in professional development of adult.

**Findings:** Network community involves joint determination of strategy and tactics of members' self-improvement, depending on changes in professional environment, pooling of specific resources in interests of each of network participants. It is substantiated that one of the most important factors of influence on development of professional community is transformation of society based on development of information technologies.

**Conclusions:** (Self) development of network professional communities (potential polysubjects of self-improvement) is promising. Special quality of communities - constant relevance. Communities allow to identify and coordinate goals and values of their members. Self-improvement of adult includes mutual understanding process of the different generations, establishment of links between freedom and responsibility, coordination of aspirations, construction of "meetings-events" in space of self-improvement.

**Keywords:** Network communities, self-upbringing, adult professional development.



# About Didactic and Research Career-A Study in Technical Universities from Romania

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**Problem Statement:** The paper is a research about the attractiveness of didactic or research career in technical universities from Romania and the graduates (and students) scientific research capacity.

**Research Questions:** Questions regarding: The intention to continue the studies at the PhD level, the attractiveness of a career in research or education, the motivation to choose a didactic career, etc.

**Purpose of the Study:** This study aims at identifying the current state and perspectives through research (based on modern tools and methods) on issues related to graduates (and students) scientific research capacity, as well as the intention of graduates from technical universities from Romania to embrace didactic or research career.

**Research Methods:** Research methodology consisted in a survey based on a questionnaire completed by more than 250 respondents. Graduates (and students) from technical universities in Romania are the target group of the research.

**Findings:** The intention to continue the studies at the Ph.D. level, the attractiveness of a career in research or education, the motivation to choose a didactic or research career, how many researches were being conducted and how many papers / books chapters were being written and disseminated.

**Conclusions:** Developing a career in education or research means working hard to get new exciting results, presenting papers at conferences or trying to publish your work. The findings of the study are the core of this article. Finally, based on the analysis of data, some final aspects are highlighted.

**Keywords:** Didactic career, graduates, technical universities.

# Students Scientific Research Capacity–Case Study on The Personalization of IT Products

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**Problem Statement:** The research refers to the students' scientific research capacity in the technical universities from Romania and also proposes a case study on IT products personalization by the students

**Research Questions:** Questions refer to: research instruments/methods, reporting in research, the dissemination of the research results, methods of data collection and analysis of research data, the personalization of IT products by students

**Purpose of the Study:** This study aims at identifying the current state and perspectives through research on issues related to the students' scientific research capacity in technical universities from Romania, as well as the intention to disseminate the results. A case study on the personalization of IT products by students is done.

**Research Methods:** The research is based on a questionnaire completed by more than 250 respondents. Students and graduates from technical universities in Romania are the target group of the research. Also, a case study on the personalization by the students of IT products is proposed.

**Findings:** The case study and findings refer, among others, to: the necessity and usefulness of a good practice guide on how to conduct a scientific research, the necessity of research in the field of IT products personalization, the need for a guide to good practice on personalizing IT products by students.

**Conclusions:** The findings of the study are the core of this article and some aspects are highlighted (eg): the need for training sessions to increase students' ability to personalize IT products, the need to develop personalized IT products by students to increase their chances of being employed and to increase the competitiveness of the companies they will work for.

**Keywords:** Personalization, IT products, students scientific research.

# The Role of ICTs in Philological Education: Educational and Methodological Aspects

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**Problem Statement:** Nowadays the role of ICTs in the process of learning is of central importance. Thus, the problem of the use of ICTs in teaching-learning activity requires a detailed investigation.

**Research Questions:** The article analyzes the use of ICTs in the process of philological (literary) education.

**Purpose of the Study:** The aim of the research is to identify problems with the use of ICTs in educational process and the reasons why, in the process of reading and studying literature, internet resources and multimedia are used insufficiently and in an unsystematic way. The analysis of information-learning platforms in literary education.

**Research Methods:** Systematic approach, theoretical and content analysis, sociological method. In accordance with the task of the research, priority is given towards empirical methods related to the collection of the data on the degree of the ICTs usage in educational process.

**Findings:** ICTs should be used systematically in the process of teaching literature and while exposing learners to reading and in promoting independent literary and creative activity. ICTs will provide for the development of an interactive way of understanding a literary text, development of critical thinking, communication competence, independence, and for the enhancement of information culture of learners throughout their lives.

**Conclusions:** All participants of educational process should use ICTs for the purposes of education in order to improve the quality of literary education. Thus, it is useful to draw up methodological recommendations on the use of different types of ICTs and multimedia for educational purposes so as to motivate the new generation of learners to read and study literary texts.

**Keywords:** ICTs, philological education, literary texts.



# Language Picture of The World and Mental Image of Person in School Textbooks

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**Problem Statement:** The modern textbook is assessed from different angles. Yet, unfortunately, issues concerning the meaning of language constructions employed in textbooks still fail to be included in their assessment criteria.

**Research Questions:** The following article discusses and analyses how the picture of the world and the mental image of person may be implicitly conveyed in the school textbook.

**Purpose of the Study:** The study is aimed at providing a theoretical background and an empirical demonstration of strategies that allow one to spot indirect references to the picture of the world, which builds one's immediate surroundings, and the concept of the person, which finds himself or herself in these surroundings, in textbooks.

**Research Methods:** In order to achieve the proposed aim, the research relies on linguo-philosophical and liguo-psychological methods as well as on methods of cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, language teaching, general linguistics, applied and computational linguistics.

**Findings:** The article provides and comments on a testing scheme titled Textbook Conceptual Sphere. The scheme enables one to point out and interpret the representations of the language picture of the world that are implicitly expressed in learning materials. Moreover, the article suggests an algorithm for studying the mental image of person as it is constructed in the textbook.

**Conclusions:** Both the testing scheme Textbook Conceptual Sphere and the algorithm for the research of the concept person indirectly referred to in the textbook can be considered valid and effective instruments that serve to determine, explain, and conclude whether and to what degree the representations of the world and person implicitly conveyed in the textbook correspond to their scientific counterparts.

**Keywords:** Education, pedagogical semiology, school textbook.



# Intercultural Enlightening Dialogue in Internet and Event-Based Interactions in the CIS

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**Problem Statement:** Revision of interpretation about enlightenment activities based on a single worldview actualizes research of influence of its potential on dynamics of the CIS educational space for development of good-neighborly relations

**Research Questions:** Approximation and synchronization of development processes of national-regional systems by means of adult education, designing an intercultural enlightening dialogue by creating conditions in the CIS for Internet-networks, event interactions.

**Purpose of the Study:** Development of theoretical and methodological basics for the CIS adult educational space through enlightening dialogue of educational space subjects aimed at developing human potential that determines willingness of individuals and communities to understand purpose and strategy of activities outside limits of individual human existence; positive dynamics of educational space.

**Research Methods:** Analysis of domestic/foreign literature on research problem, documentation of educational organizations and public associations, packages of enlightening programs, legislative acts, monitoring results of various aspects of development of national-regional educational systems, public examination method, summarizing experience of Eurasia countries great enlighteners, interviewing, designing event pedagogical and communicatory network, forecasting the ways of developing of adult educational space in the CIS

**Findings:** Characteristics of enlightenment of the CIS, transformation directions of its traditional forms are revealed. Specificity of intercultural enlightening dialogue in the CIS has been explored. The dialogue becomes a factor in development of enlightenment sphere. The growth of network (communicatory) links stability between participants in intercultural enlightening dialogue is important, impact of event interactions dynamics on dialogue are determined.

**Conclusions:** The development of the CIS adult educational space requires reformatting of enlightenment sphere associated with intensification of non-formal education, self-education processes, due to increase in communicatory resource, delineation of enlightening activities and activities with destructive targets, values, etc. Novelty of idea of enlightenment reinterpretation is a new vision of subject role and actualization of development factors of enlightening activity.

**Keywords:** Communicatory space, intercultural dialogue, enlightening activities.

# Educational Past in Sourcebooks for Teacher Education

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**Problem Statement:** Selection and representation of a corpus of sources about educational past in sourcebooks for teacher education indicates changing role of the past in teaching for the present.

**Research Questions:** We try to show how the ways to present and teach educational past have been changed in sourcebooks of the last century used in teacher education.

**Purpose of the Study:** Studying the corpus of sourcebooks which included texts on history of education we analyze the canon and approaches stimulating students' interest to historically deep research considerations of any pedagogical realities allowing them to put both informative and research questions to them.

**Research Methods:** We investigate the strategies of selection and representation of sources about educational past in sourcebooks through intellectual history and curriculum studies, structure analysis and Kanonforschung, discourse analysis, content analysis, and a wide set of comparative methods allowing us to compare similar functions in different structures.

**Findings:** Changes in status of history of education has cardinally been reflected in contents of sourcebooks. The last thirty years shows the transition from standard lists of texts to variable; refusing exempla approach (one person as an icon of the period); using the sources haven't been recognized as such before; the transition of focusing from theories on education to pedagogical practices

**Conclusions:** The new approaches of selecting and presenting the educational past in sourcebooks have appeared as a result of expansion in recognition of: 1) historical sources (widening the subject), 2) the learning settings types (deinstitutionalization), 3) ways of their studying (polidisciplinarity). Each of them allows now to include historical texts in various anthologies within the curriculum for teacher education.

**Keywords:** Sourcebook, teacher education, educational media.



# Spontaneous Regimens and Compensatory Mechanisms in Russian Higher Education

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**Problem Statement:** Under the reforms initiated in the system of Russian higher education, spontaneous regimens that contradict both the reform process itself and society as a whole arise.

**Research Questions:** Detection and analysis of spontaneously emerging forms of activity and relationships in the system of higher education in Russia arising as a result of its self-organization under reforms.

**Purpose of the Study:** To develop the theoretical basis necessary for comprehending the nature of spontaneous regimens and compensatory mechanisms in the reformed system of higher education, which will allow to identify the adaptive potential of the educational system and to adjust the process of its modernization.

**Research Methods:** The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is the concept of synergetics of social processes and the philosophical anthropological concept, which views the dynamic balance of individual and collective vital activity within the framework of a certain socio-cultural model of development as an essential characteristic of human existence. Research methods: critical analysis, comparative analysis, hypothetical-deductive method, dialectical method.

**Findings:** The paper reveals the contradictions between the strategy and practice of institutional regulation of interests, on the one hand, and opportunities for real development of higher education, on the other. The authors determine indicators of pedagogical culture and their potential influence on the mechanism of society development. Ideas on adjustment of management the higher school modernization are put forward.

**Conclusions:** Spontaneous regimens that arise in the modern system of higher education in Russia can be seen as an adaptive response of the self-organizing, culturally specific system to hyper-regulation, bureaucracy, and uncertainty in terms of values and meaning of the reforms. Adjustment of institutional regulation should be aimed at axiological optimization of modernization ideology and on balancing the power vertical with horizontal network relations.

**Keywords:** Self-organizing system, higher education, spontaneous regimens, indicators of pedagogical culture.



# Polylevel of Culture and Ethnolevel of Culture in Professional Education

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**Problem Statement:** The author considers an ethnocultural context of the professional education in the polycultural environment, considering education as activities for transfer of the contents concrete culture.

**Research Questions:** Analysis of theories of modern researchers allows to allocate possible ways of formation of ethnocultural competence of students at university within educational process

**Purpose of the Study:** What main ways of formation of ethnocultural competence of students of educational process of the university, recognizing their thesis that ideal balance, the harmonious ratio of polyethnicity and ethnolevel of culture in a modern sociocultural situation of Russia and Europe doesn't work well.

**Research Methods:** Culturological and competence-based approaches act as the methodological bases. The method of the structural analysis, comparison and group of a series of polls of 15 teachers and 40 junior students has revealed the perspective cross-disciplinary design and interactive methods of university education increasing educational motivation of students and providing formation of ethnocultural competence.

**Findings:** The proved possibilities of use of cross-disciplinary design and interactive methods of university education for formation of ethnocultural competence of students which consist in transfer of subject knowledge to metalevel or a transsubject research, a difference of positions of the subject of pedagogical interaction, in ability of intoning of material

**Conclusions:** Consideration of cross-disciplinary design in university education as a way of formation of new competences of students in the conditions of polylevel of culture of a sociocultural environment and metaconcreteness of modern scientific knowledge.

**Keywords:** Cross-disciplinary project, metasubject competence.

# The Theoretical Basis for Determining the Potential of School Pedagogical Communities

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**Problem Statement:** The school professional communities are recognized by researchers as a factor in the formation of the teacher's professionalism, but it remains unclear how they influence this process

**Research Questions:** Which theoretical approaches can be applied to determine the potential of the school pedagogical communities, how do the pedagogical communities influence the development of the teacher's professional skills?

**Purpose of the Study:** To identify the theoretical approaches to determine the potential of the school pedagogical communities

**Research Methods:** Analysis, questionnaires, study and generalization of pedagogical experience, interpretation, questioning, comparison, examination

**Findings:** The theoretical approaches to the study of the school pedagogical communities are determined, the potential of the school pedagogical communities in developing the professional skill of the teacher as an educator is identified

**Conclusions:** The leading approaches in determining the potential of the school pedagogical communities are: systemic, axiological, environmental approaches. It is revealed that the factor for developing the professional skill of the teacher as an educator is the special type of the professional community - a co-being community which is formed on the common value-semantic basis and the activities of its participants.

**Keywords:** Pedagogical community, teacher, professional development.

# The Sphere of Ecology as A Set of Statuses and Subjective Positions

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**Problem Statement:** The sphere of ecology as a field of social relations can be considered as a set of statuses.

**Research Questions:** Are subjective positions personally and socially significant, fixed in the rights and responsibilities that form social relations in the sphere of ecology?

**Purpose of the Study:** Are subjective positions personally and socially significant? Are they fixed in the rights and responsibilities that form social relations in the sphere of ecology?

**Research Methods:** Studying and analysis of scientific, reference and educational publications

**Findings:** Thus, the sphere of ecology as a developing field of social relations can be represented in the form of a set of subjective positions reflecting the attitude of individuals to environmental situations and causing a set of models of human behavior in the sphere of ecology and the statuses fixing subject positions in rights in relation to society.

**Conclusions:** The concept «status» is used to consolidate the relations that have developed in the society and the sphere of ecology as an area of social relations dynamically develops. Therefore, the sphere of ecology as a field of social relations can be represented as a set of subjective positions.

**Keywords:** The sphere of ecology, status.



# Traditions and Innovations in The Sphere of Upbringing: Prospects and Risks

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**Problem Statement:** Innovations' introduction and maintaining traditions are important for education development. It is important to investigate their role in education as well as conditions under which they become its development mechanisms

**Research Questions:** Under what conditions do traditions and innovations in character education turn into effective mechanisms for the development and what traditions and innovations are useful for education of modern schoolchildren?

**Purpose of the Study:** To reveal the most important traditions and innovations in modern school upbringing and to define their role in it.

**Research Methods:** Theoretical analysis of scientific literature on this issue; analysis and generalization of the past and modern constructive experience in the sphere of character education; content analysis; humanitarian expert studies; questionnaires; method of narrative (description).

**Findings:** The categorial field of the research is defined and clarified. Traditions and innovations are analyzed within the main aspects of upbringing. The role of traditions and innovations in the development of the sphere of character education in the educational organizations is disclosed; their positive role in upbringing of students as well as the related risks are characterized.

**Conclusions:** The results of the research will help to carry out innovative processes in upbringing, minimizing the risk of destabilization of this sphere and the disorientation of the pedagogical collectives caused by them. They will help to preserve well-established traditions in upbringing, while minimizing the risks of non-reflexive teachers' use of these traditions, closeness to really productive innovations.

**Keywords:** Upbringing, school, tradition, innovation.

# Interdisciplinary Educational Reality of Basic Education: Religious and Secular Components

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**Problem Statement:** The religious component was included in the basic secular education in the post-Soviet states, and the problem of combining these components is considering in an interdisciplinary perspective.

**Research Questions:** It is necessary to compare the constructing process of the interdisciplinary reality with religious and secular aspects in basic education of different countries.

**Purpose of the Study:** How was the religious component included in the main secular training program among the countries of the world? Particular attention was paid to the interdisciplinary integration of training primarily in the post-Soviet space. The goal was to create of curriculum recommendations to different Russian regions.

**Research Methods:** Main methods were studying the experience of other countries, comparing changes in the post-Soviet space, questioning schoolchildren and students in Russia, statistical mathematical analysis.

**Findings:** Virtually all countries have a religious component. There is practically no interdisciplinary connection in school programs. There is the basic Church in the post-Soviet space and, as a rule, this component is included in the basic education. Children are less religious than their parents. The religious component has a cultural aspect.

**Conclusions:** The study aroused greater interest among educators than among religious scholars. We would like to continue the research in order to compare the trend of changes in religious preferences in the school among students and their parents, as well as teachers and administrators, to introduce a religious component into a secular school on an interdisciplinary basis.

**Keywords:** Basic, education, religious, post-Soviet, interdisciplinary, comparative.

# Social Creativity - Induced Brain Activity Depending Intelligence Components

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**Problem Statement:** Social intelligence reflects the success of adaptation through behavior that corresponds to the norms of social environment. Social creativity is seen as the ability to flexible changes in behavior.

**Research Questions:** What are the patterns of functions of 'social brain' associated with social creativity as the evolution of human brain is conditioned by quantitative growth and complexity of social community?

**Purpose of the Study:** The aim of the study was to explore the characteristics of the organization of functional brain systems in the experimental model of social creativity, taking into account the structure of the verbal, figurative and social components of the intelligence.

**Research Methods:** To determine the verbal, figural and social components of intelligence, the Amthauer's and Guilford-Sullivan's tests were used. Brain activity mapping was performed in six frequency ranges from 1 to 30 Hz on the basis of EEG recording in the resting and the situations of previously developed method of presenting socially significant ones in comparison with control visual stimuli.

**Findings:** The resting patterns of the frequency-spatial organization of cortical activity that associated with the verbal, figurative and social components of the intelligence are identified. It was found that the original solution of a socially significant situation in the experimental model of creativity is accompanied by regionally specific synchronization of low- and high-frequency delta, alpha and beta oscillations.

**Conclusions:** Social creativity as the ability to original and flexible solution of socially important problems is reflected in the specificity of hemispheric activity of the brain and depends on the functional state of the DMN system due to the individual structure of intellectual abilities. The observed effects present the potential ways for correction of thinking strategies necessary for social creativity.

**Keywords:** Social creativity, intelligence, cortical activity.



# Improvement of Education Quality as Condition for Life Skills Acquisition by Pupils

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**Problem Statement:** Problems concerning pupils' life skills development under the conditions of modern education taking into account continually changing information environment are discussed in the article.

**Research Questions:** Matters concerning improvement of education quality and approaches (education availability, social integration) to pupils' life skills development are discussed.

**Purpose of the Study:** To detect opportunities for modern education quality improvement allowing modern pupils acquiring life skills.

**Research Methods:** Scientific literature analysis on research matter, logical generalization and received data analysis.

**Findings:** Research results are based on focus-groups polling on declared topic.

**Conclusions:** Improvement of education quality by strengthening of its availability, social integration increase, inclusion is necessary according to the results received.

**Keywords:** Life skills, basic education.

# The Dialogue: From Social Environment to Educational Space

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**Problem Statement:** To prove the impact of dialogical communication to the transformation from social environment to educational space

**Research Questions:** The educational potential of the social environment, characteristics of the educational space, the similarities and differences of the social environment and educational space

**Purpose of the Study:** The study of the educational potential of the social environment and its transformation into an educational space

**Research Methods:** Theoretical methods, generalization of work experience with children indifferent educational spaces and social environment

**Findings:** Dialogue is an effective way of transforming the social environment in to educational space

**Conclusions:** In the article there considers the significance of the dialogue in the manifestation and the development of the educational space, when dialogically organized social environment in relation with the purposes and the content of upbringing transforms into educational space.

**Keywords:** Upbringing, educational space, relations, co-being.

# Manifestations of Regression in The Structure Of Semantic Experience

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**Problem Statement:** Manifestations of conceptual experience's components are manifested as variables of research, namely: sensory semantic abilities of different modalities - tactile, taste, olfactory, auditory, visual - manifestations of intellectual competence.

**Research Questions:** The theoretical hypothesis of research: indicators of semantic abilities are heterogeneous in their connections with manifestations of intellectual competence due to the different degree of differentiation of sensory characteristics.

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of the research: the disclosure of the specificity of conceptual abilities (sensory semantic abilities).

**Research Methods:** 1. Generalization of the three words (Kholodnaya, 2002). 2. Conceptual synthesis (Kholodnaya, 2002, Sipovskaya Ya.I., 2014). 3. Visual semantics of words (Artemieva E.Yu., 1980). 4. Methodology to extract intellectual competence "Narrative" (Sipovskaya Ya.I., 2014).

**Findings:** The regression of conceptual experience was recorded from sensory tactical semantic abilities through the ability of the taste type, and then of the olfactory and auditory type, to sensory semantic abilities of the visual type. The obtained results are correlated with the principle of development in the order of increasing differentiation of individual experience.

**Conclusions:** Indicators of conceptual (semantic) abilities are heterogeneous in their connections with manifestations of intellectual competence, which is due to different degrees of differentiation. Moreover, in the empirical study, it was proved that the sensory semantic ability of the tactile, taste, olfactory, auditory and visual type are distinguished in accordance with the degree of differentiation.

**Keywords:** Regression, conceptual experience, sensory semantic abilities.



# The Notions About Terrorism in Young People with Different Individual Mental resources

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**Problem Statement:** The implicit representation of broad masses of the population about terrorism, especially young people, has not yet been the subject of a special research.

**Research Questions:** The question arises whether or not people with different mental resources differ in their views on terrorism?

**Purpose of the Study:** The paper is devoted to the revealing relations among the features of the organization of the concept "terrorism" as a correlate of the individual picture of the world and indications of human mental resources in early adulthood.

**Research Methods:** A multiple design was used in our research including assessment of (a) the organization of the concept "terrorism": 1) directed associative experiment, 2) pictographic technique; and estimation of (b) individual mental resources: 1) temperament, 2) fundamental personality traits, 3) character traits, 3) cognitive styles, 4) intelligence, and 5) motivation. Participants were volunteers aged 17-35 years (400 persons).

**Findings:** The results of a comparative analysis of individual mental resources and the organization of the concept "terrorism" among young people with different individual mental resources are discussed. It has been shown that young people with a high adaptability, intelligence, motivation for the importance of professional activity, tolerance, and reflectivity have a more detailed and complexly organized notion about terrorism.

**Conclusions:** The data obtained will permit us to create a methodology and to suggest principles of targeted training for young people aimed at developing "antiterrorism immunity" (resistance) to this kind of sociogenic catastrophes caused by terrorism.

**Keywords:** Concept "terrorism", youth, individual mental resources.

# Concepts, Conceptual Abilities, Intelligence and Creativity

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**Problem Statement:** The problem of the human development is one of the urgent problems of modern society. We believe that this problem can be solved through the development of conceptual abilities.

**Research Questions:** How Do Conceptual Abilities Change with Creativity, Conceptual Structures ('Concepts') and Intelligence?

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of this research is to study the relationship between psychometric intelligence, conceptual structures ('concepts') and creativity in different levels of conceptual abilities.

**Research Methods:** For the purpose of our study we used a complex design including assessment of conceptual structures ('concepts'), creativity, intelligence and conceptual abilities. Participants of the experiment were four hundred eight Russian students of nine humanitarian departments (71. 7% female and 28. 3 % male) aged 18–23 (mean  $19.3 \pm 1.05$ ).

**Findings:** The results show a close relationship of conceptual abilities with indicators of psychometric intelligence, conceptual structures ('concepts') and creativity, but the measure of the intensity of intelligence, conceptual structures ('concepts') and creativity varies depending on the degree of formation of conceptual abilities: the higher is the level of conceptual abilities, the higher is the level of creativity, conceptual structures ('concepts') and intelligence.

**Conclusions:** Based on the results obtained we can conclude that our research may be useful for solving the problem of human mental resources increasing through the development of conceptual abilities.

**Keywords:** Conceptual (semantic, categorical, generative) abilities, conceptual structures (concepts), intelligence, creativity.

# Homeostatic Approach to Education

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**Problem Statement:** From the point of view of homeostatics (branche of cybernetics), education is a process of management. But the question of the possibilities of a homeostatic approach to didactics remains open

**Research Questions:** What is the scope of the homeostatic approach in didactics?

**Purpose of the Study:** To explore the possibilities of a homeostatic approach to the study of education process as a joint activity of teaching and learning with the help of medical-psychological-pedagogical markers

**Research Methods:** Neuropsychological methods for determining interhemispheric information transfer of different modalities (EG Simernitskaya "Luria-90"), psychological methods for determining the ratio of 1 and 2 signal systems (AW Staats, GL Burns, 1981; MA Holodnaya, 2003), clinical and laboratory studies, including the indices of lipid peroxidation (VB Gavrilov, MI Mishkorudnaya 1983) antioxidant protection (S.I.Taylor et al, 1976); theoretical analysis and modeling

**Findings:** Studies have revealed the possibility of using a homeostatic approach to solve the following didactic problems. Accessibility of the mass school curriculum for students (prevention of didactic training difficulties and diseases of the nervous regulation). Designing the apparatus for monitoring educational achievements. Optimization of methodical system as a means of managing the schoolchildren's learning.

**Conclusions:** It is substantiated that the consideration of didactics problems from the standpoint of homeostat, a natural analog of management in social systems, makes it possible to optimize their solution. The interdisciplinary medical-psychological-pedagogical studies prove effectiveness of management of schoolchildren's learning when applying principles of homeostatics. It seems promising to develop biodidactics as one of the directions for verifying didactic hypotheses

**Keywords:** Didactics, homeostatic approach, management, biodidactics.



# Modern System of Russian Higher Education in the Context of Stratification

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**Problem Statement:** Modern system of Russian higher education is experiencing a period of serious stratification. This necessitates the study of the given phenomenon to develop strategies for minimizing potential risks.

**Research Questions:** What tendencies and positive as well as negative aspects of the stratification process are visible in the modern system of Russian higher education?

**Purpose of the Study:** The present study aims to identify the nature of the stratification process in the system of Russian higher education, to determine its trends and analyze its positive and negative impacts.

**Research Methods:** The research of the problems of the stratification process in the system of higher education was conducted using a discourse analysis method to examine regulatory documents, an interpretation method to spot its major trends and a critical analysis method to consider the merits and demerits of the stratification.

**Findings:** The stratification process of the higher education system in Russia is reflected in trends such as hierarchization, elitarization, rating estimation, autonomization, specialization and regionalization. The benefits are marked by Russian universities' infrastructural and technological catchup with the world leading higher schools. The drawbacks are signaled by high risks of financial and social disbalance.

**Conclusions:** The stratification process requires the national government to reconsider the estimation criteria of the Russian universities' activities. On the one hand, the current system of common standards ensures the conduct of monitoring procedures and further stratification, and on the other, shifts the focus of the universities' activities to the formal indicators.

**Keywords:** Higher education, stratification, modernization, Russian universities, trends.

# The Development of Family Self-determination of Student's Youth

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**Problem Statement:** The problem of research consists in search of technologies of organization of psychology- pedagogical support for process of family self-determination of student's youth in the conditions of university educational environment

**Research Questions:** To develop a program of psychology-pedagogical support of development of family self-determination of student's youth.

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of the study: to identify psychology-pedagogical conditions for family support of self-determination of student's youth and to develop the program of development of family self-determination of young men and girls in the educational environment of the university.

**Research Methods:** There were Used the method of semantic differential, developed by Charles Egerton Osgood, the questionnaire "A Value and Availability Ratio in Various Vital Spheres Technique" by E.B. Fantalova, a projective technique "Incomplete Sentences", "A Purpose-in-Life Test" by D.A. Leontiev, mathematical-statistical methods of data processing, including Student's t-test for dependent samples, non-parametric Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test.

**Findings:** Positive dynamics in such indicators as values of marriage and family relations making an image as I -a family man, motives of marriage, idea of temporary prospect testifies that psychology - pedagogical support within studying of the presented course contributes to the development of family self-determination of student's youth.

**Conclusions:** We organized and conducted an experimental study on identification of psychology-pedagogical conditions of maintenance of family self-determination of student's youth. The program of a subject matter "Psychology of Family Self-Determination" is characterized. The pilot study showed that the program of a subject matter "Psychology of Family Self-Determination" proved to be effective.

**Keywords:** Family self-determination; psychology- pedagogical support.

# Behavioral Aspects of The Population's Consumer and Financial Activity

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**Problem Statement:** The question of mechanisms to activate the population's consumer and financial demand in the policy of economic stimulation is ambiguous. The most important aspect to implement this policy is associated with the behavioral characteristics of the population.

**Research Questions:** The article analyzes the dynamics of the Russian population's consumer and financial activity, it also examines the change in the structure of consumer spending and investment.

**Purpose of the Study:** Ensuring the activation of the population's consumer and investment demand makes it necessary to take into account consumer behavior. The aim of the study is to assess the dynamics of consumer and investment demand in Russia and to develop effective approaches to the management of consumer and financial activity.

**Research Methods:** The sources concerning the issues of behavioral theory behavior make the theoretical basis for the study. The article shows the implementation of quantitative analysis methods for statistical data according to the population's consumption and investment expenses in Russia for 20 years and sociological research methods to identify behavioral preferences and national specifics of consumer behavior.

**Findings:** 1. The article studies the features of consumer behavior in the context of consumer spending and financial investments. 2. The article analyzes the dynamics of consumer and financial activity among the population of the Russian Federation from 1997 to 2017. 3. The article makes a conclusion about the necessity to optimize the consumer and financial behavior of Russian citizens.

**Conclusions:** 1. The choice of priorities to stimulate consumer or financial activity is due to national characteristics of consumer behavior. 2. The situation with consumer demand in Russia is characterized by a negative trend, and investment demand reveals low productivity. 3. In order to increase consumer and financial demand in the Russia, it is necessary to form an appropriate model.

**Keywords:** Consumer behavior, consumer and financial activity.



# Students ' Satisfaction and Requirements Analysis to Qualify University Educational Services

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**Problem Statement:** Effective intra-University model of quality management needs monitoring educational services quality, assumes external and internal evaluation, makes it necessary to analyze and study students' satisfaction with educational process.

**Research Questions:** The article presents regional Russian University experience implementing processes of "Requirements Analysis" and "Satisfaction Analysis" within quality management system and informs about students' involvement in assessment of educational quality.

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of the study is to measure consumers' perception of University and to determine their requirements. Attention is focused on the student audience as internal consumers of University processes within the formed quality management system. The educational process is chosen to emphasize level and quality assessments.

**Research Methods:** The study is based on survey. This empirical method was used for collecting information about requirements and satisfaction analysis and needed monitoring of students' anonymous opinions. The advantage of this method is suitable for University, whose resources do not allow using specialized agencies' services. Graduate students were chosen to be respondents as having the greatest experience of University life

**Findings:** The result of sociological research shows measures of students' satisfaction with education level and quality, their values and priorities as well as data for the quality management system. According to the study, recommendations are formulated determining the main directions of the University's activity which influence not only educational process, but also research and guiding processes of quality management system.

**Conclusions:** The mechanism to ensure high quality of educational services is quality management system. The surveys to assess satisfaction and identify students' requirements for educational services are a tool to control educational system and should be used together with other indicators of educational process to take preventive actions within quality system management. Surveys can provide University administration with students' feedback.

**Keywords:** Requirements analysis, satisfaction analysis, monitoring, survey, educational process.

# Typological Differentiation of Children with Developmental Delay Of School Entry Age

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**Problem Statement:** As preschool children with DD significantly vary in terms of DD expression a differentiated approach based on differentiating preschool DD variants allows for tailoring a good-fitting educational path for them.

**Research Questions:** School readiness assessment of children with DD in terms of psychological functioning: comparing children who had received preschool intervention services with those who hadn't. A typological differentiation of DD variants.

**Purpose of the Study:** A guideline for differentiating types of preschool DD variants in children with DD around school entry is to be set in order to adjust psycho-medical screening and learning skills assessment, to tailor an educational path and design good learning conditions for different groups of children with DD.

**Research Methods:** Analysis of phenomenological expression of different DD variants; comparative field experiment on school readiness in children with DD who had received preschool intervention services and in those who hadn't; quantitative and qualitative experimental data research; method of analytical outlining the basic characteristics of mental development in order to typologically differentiate DD variants; design of educational conditions as a method.

**Findings:** A guideline for differentiating DD variants in preschool children with DD around school entry was developed. Three types of DD were outlined. The study suggests a methodology of differentiated school readiness assessment. The field experiment on 100 children of age 7 with DD has proved significant differences between DD types in children who had/had not received preschool intervention services.

**Conclusions:** Having the same nosological diagnosis, late preschool children with DD prove to have different DD type depending on the etiology and expression of the delay and on the preschool intervention not/being provided. Revealed through preschool psycho-medical screening, DD types are defined by basic characteristics of mental development and behavior and serve as a guideline for tailoring children's educational path.

**Keywords:** Children with developmental delay (DD).

# Adolescent Depressive Symptoms: Longitudinal Effects of Emotional Regulation Moderated by Parental Support

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**Problem Statement:** Low parental support and emotional regulation difficulties have been associated with depression in adolescence. Attending to the Transactional Model, the interaction of these variables may influence an adaptive/non-adaptive trajectory.

**Research Questions:** Concerning there are few studies about these variables interaction effects, it might be important to understand better what are the effects and the possible implications on adolescent depressive symptomatology.

**Purpose of the Study:** The present longitudinal study analyzed the parental support as a moderator on cognitive emotional regulation strategies effects on depressive symptomatology in adolescence, more specifically the moderating effects of mother support and father support perceived by the adolescent.

**Research Methods:** A community sample consisted of 566 Portuguese adolescents (60.25% female), with ages between 13 to 17 years old, participated by completing self-response questionnaires, assessing in the first moment the cognitive strategies of emotional regulation and the parental support, and in a second moment, six months later, the depressive symptomatology.

**Findings:** After controlling gender effects, there was only a significant moderating effect between mother support and acceptance emotional regulation strategy. In the present study, acceptance revealed as a maladaptive emotional regulation strategy, contrary to what was expected.

**Conclusions:** The results suggested that when adolescents highly resort to acceptance in a maladaptive way, low levels of mother support may lead to an increase in the depressive symptomatology levels, compared to a high perception of support. This means that mother support might protect from developing depressive symptomatology when adolescents highly misuse acceptance.

**Keywords:** Depression, parental support, emotional regulation, adolescence.



# Problem of Creativity Component Development Within Framework of Quantum Information Model

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**Problem Statement:** Russia faces situation of lacking specialists with creativity skill, what leads to issue of developing creativity during the education. Solution is connected to understanding the way mind supports creativity.

**Research Questions.** Defining the role of conscious and unconscious mechanisms of mind in creativity; analysis of creativity based on quantum-information model of mind.

**Purpose of the Study:** Define ontology base of creativity within the quantum-information model of mind. Based on results propose potential technologies that allow to discover creativity potential of educational system and adjust process of its update.

**Research Methods:** Theory-methodology basis of the research is a concept of social processes synergy together with philosophical anthropology concept which suggests quantum-information model of mind, that treats mind's experience as a result of decoherence of superfined mind's possibilities of unconscious nature. Research methods: phenomenological method, axiomatic-deductive method, dialectical method

**Findings:** Mind's mechanisms of quantum-information nature that define creativity of mental subject are discovered. Theoretical construct is proposed that reveals the potential of subject's creativity skills in a materially deterministic world. The main factors influencing the development of creativity potential in the educational process are revealed.

**Conclusions:** Creative activity of mental subject is provided by the transverse information causality. Psychological basis of creative process is the mechanism of assimilation, through which the information coming from outside is transformed in accordance with personality characteristics of the subject. Proposed model opens the opportunity of influencing the identification and development of the creative potential in the reformed education system.

**Keywords:** Creativity, quantum-information model, conscious and unconscious.

# Norm Problems and Deviations from The Norm in German Political Communication

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**Problem Statement:** Find out whether the linguistic and communicative norm is violated in German political discourse.

**Research Questions:** What are the linguistic features of the violation of the norm in political communication?

**Purpose of the Study:** Define the concept of norm in language communication; establish cases of deviation from different types of norms in political communication; find out the language means that confirm the violation of the norm in the speeches of German politicians.

**Research Methods:** Discursive, pragmalinguistic, linguistic and conceptual analysis, the method of analyzing vocabulary definitions.

**Findings:** There was made an analysis of the speeches of German politicians A. Merkel, S. Wagenknecht, F.-M. Stritmayer and others from the point of view of observance and violation of linguistic and communicative norms. Cases of violation of norms in the process of speech action "charges" were revealed.

**Conclusions:** The violation of the communicative norm is most often carried out through confrontational communicative strategy, conflict and speech action "blame", which are verbalized with the help of various language tools - lexical, stylistic, syntactic, rhetorical. Speech action "blame" is expressed through negative emotional assessment, criticism of an opponent's actions, his discrediting.

**Keywords:** Speech action "blame".

# Language Proficiency of International Students: Two Different Bilingual Educational Programs

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**Problem Statement:** There are two bilingual programs in Russia: «immersion» and «transitional» ones. Their "weak spot" is the lack of progress in Russian proficiency that results in poor academic achievements.

**Research Questions:** Instruction will become more effective if Russian is taught also in other courses without duplicating the work of the Russian teacher, but complementing it with bilingual teaching strategies.

**Purpose of the Study:** The aim of the work is to achieve good proficiency in Russian and improve academic performance of students in such courses as physics, chemistry etc. To achieve the goal, teachers should introduce special bilingual and interactive methods: visual support, reading support, «bridging», «code – switching», role play, brainstorming etc.

**Research Methods:** To diagnose difficulties of language adaptation, repertory grid technique was used, with such bipolar constructs as easy – difficult, interesting – boring etc. To assess listening, speaking, reading, writing skills in Russian there was used the International Program of the Council of Europe. To determine levels of academic performance in certain courses, interviews, tests, questionnaires were used.

**Findings:** The experiment was conducted at the Volgograd State Medical University, students of experimental groups, participating in two different bilingual programs, showed equally high academic performance level in Russian and other courses in comparison with the students of control groups. Moreover, the students became more active, increased their communicative skills, managed their stress and anxiety levels, raised their self-esteem.

**Conclusions:** Students in "transitional" groups score higher in courses than students in "immersion" ones. Thus, we can make an additional conclusion that "transitional" bilingual programs provide optimal challenges through supportive environment of English by a gradual mastering of Russian. We can conclude, that implementation of bilingual teaching strategies promotes learning Russian and enriches the professional culture of future specialists.

**Keywords:** Bilingual education, language proficiency, bilingual methods.



# Training for Teacher Education to Design of Adaptive Learning Environment for Students

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**Problem Statement:** To show the development of step-by-step methodology of training of a teacher of higher education which aim is the designing of adaptive learning environment for a student.

**Research Questions:** The requirements to the quality of training of future experts. The willingness of graduate students is determined by their ability to adapt to the new environment.

**Purpose of the Study:** To show the development of step-by-step methodology of training of a teacher of higher education which aim is the designing of adaptive learning environment for a student.

**Research Methods:** The following approaches were used in the work: systematic, activity, andragogic, acmeological, individual-creative, competency-based, theoretical and empirical methods.

**Findings:** The authors developed and tested the methodology for developing the professional experience of a high school teacher in the context of developing an adaptive student educational environment. The professional experience of a teacher is formed in the process of working of temporary research group on the didactics of higher schools, which works at the Department of Geography

**Conclusions:** "Imitation of the environment" teachers master the reproductive complex of skills, with the help of which they form the competence of students at the threshold. "Combining the environment" teachers master a complex of constructive skills. "Transformation of the environment" teachers master a complex of creative skills, which they form the competence of students at a high level of their development

**Keywords:** Adaptive educational environment, student, research project.

# Complex Analysis of The Didactic Concept Efficiency in The Continuous Education System

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**Problem Statement:** The authors consider new aims and tasks of continuous education, define the mission of its levels, analyze internal and external factors of efficient interaction of educational process participants.

**Research Questions:** The authors investigate the efficiency of the didactic concept of all levels of the system of continuous education.

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of the study is to evaluate the state of the art existing at different levels of the continuous education system.

**Research Methods:** The most productive tool to solve the given problems is the complex analysis of all internal and external factors affecting levels of continuous education system.

**Findings:** The results obtained explain the characteristics, peculiarities and mechanisms of effective professional continuous education for any specialists. It is necessary to create possibilities and conditions of forming and monitoring the dynamics of the efficiency parameter of the developed didactic concept of continuous education.

**Conclusions:** At present the demand for a well-educated specialist with wide and diverse skills and competence requires to reconsider the concept of professional training of graduates at all levels.

**Keywords:** Complex analysis, continuous education, efficiency.

# The Intelligence Level as A Factor in The Effectiveness of Passing OGE

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**Problem Statement:** Reforms in the Russian education system, affecting its structure, methods, technologies, final control, cause the cognitive abilities study and their impact on the success of the final school exam

**Research Questions:** How does the cognitive abilities system affect the final attestation, Are there cognitive difficulties associated with perception peculiarities, information processing during examinations, successful knowledge actualization by intelligence level?

**Purpose of the Study:** The study of interrelation between the schoolchildren's intelligence indicators and the main state examination effectiveness. Innovative processes affecting the final certification, raise the issue of the difficulties faced by graduates at the exam. Studying the procedural difficulties, as well as the personal ones, one should not forget the cognitive difficulties

**Research Methods:** Theoretical analysis and generalization of literary data on the main factors affecting the effectiveness of passing exams; Empirical study of the structure of the intellect of students of 9th grades of Orekhovo-Zuevo schools; monitoring of the results of the submission of the OGE; Mathematical methods for studying the relationship between intelligence indicators and exam marks of students.

**Findings:** The effectiveness of the final certification is mainly influenced by the student's cognitive abilities. The results of the research will make it possible to formulate a set of recommendations for teachers, students and parents both at the stage of psychological and pedagogical support of the preparation, and at the stage of passing the final attestation.

**Conclusions:** The student's cognitive abilities are a factor in the exams effectiveness. Cognitive difficulties in the examinations are associated with low intellect level. Cognitive difficulties also affect perception features, information processing, inability to apply the acquired knowledge, operate with the scientific concepts system during the exam. The data can be applied in psychological and pedagogical support of students' cognitive development.

**Keywords:** Intellect, cognitive abilities, state final attestation.



# Social and Pedagogical Advocacy of The Rights of Children with Disabilities

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**Problem Statement:** The rights of children with disabilities can be protected by means social and pedagogical advocacy. Social pedagogics lacks sufficient research-based recommendations on how this advocacy should be implemented.

**Research Questions:** The specifics of social and pedagogical advocacy of promotion of the rights of children with disabilities (CWD).

**Purpose of the Study:** The objective of the research is to determine the specific features of social and pedagogical advocacy of the rights of CWD.

**Research Methods:** The research methods included analysis, generalisation, and interpretation of various studies in law, sociology, psychology, and pedagogics, as well as existing laws and examples of rights protection. We also modelled certain situations when social and pedagogical advocacy of the rights of CWD can be used.

**Findings:** Social and pedagogical advocacy has a number of specific features resulting from the legal status of a minor. A variety of definitions, as well as discrepancies in the process of rights enjoyment, make social and pedagogical advocacy very important. Social and pedagogical advocacy covers the following issues: education; medical and social service; social and pedagogical support.

**Conclusions:** In our study, we have defined the features of social and pedagogical advocacy, analysed the current status of the rights of CWD in Russia, and listed the problems caused by the discrepancies in the current legislation. This allowed us to determine the major theoretical aspects of social and pedagogical advocacy of the rights of children with disabilities.

**Keywords:** Advocacy, children with disabilities.

# Socio-cultural Partnership as A Mechanism for Continuous Teacher Education

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<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor Dr, Russia

**Problem Statement:** Increasing requirements for the competence of teachers determine the need to develop the content and algorithm of socio-cultural partnership as a mechanism for continuous pedagogical education.

**Research Questions:** The essence of continuous pedagogical education and socio-cultural partnership as its mechanism, analysis of the practice of partnership in the organization of continuous pedagogical education in the university

**Purpose of the Study:** Theoretically substantiate the effectiveness of socio-cultural partnership as a mechanism for continuous pedagogical education, systematize and present the experience of the State Educational Institution of Higher Education in Moscow Region «State University of Humanities and Technology» in the organization of continuous pedagogical education.

**Research Methods:** Theoretical analysis, generalization, systematization, analysis of the practice of organization of continuous pedagogical education, study of experience, work with normative and legal documents (including local documents of the university), program and methodological materials, design, approbation

**Findings:** The results of the theoretical analysis of the existing theories of continuous pedagogical education and partnership have shown the broad possibilities of socio-cultural partnership as a mechanism for continuous pedagogical education. Approbation of the submitted projects confirmed the effectiveness of joint activities of partner organizations in the training of a teacher for a modern education system.

**Conclusions:** The presented experience of socio-cultural partnership in the organization of continuous pedagogical education is the result of a long scientific search and application practice. The designated content and algorithm of socio-cultural partnership can serve as the basis for designing a system of continuous teacher education by other vocational education institutions.

**Keywords:** Partnership, continuous teacher education.

# Socio-cultural Partnership as A Mechanism for Continuous Pedagogical Education

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<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor Dr, Russia

**Problem Statement:** The mechanism of continuous pedagogical education, socio-cultural partnership as a mechanism for continuous pedagogical education

**Research Questions:** 3.1. The essence of socio-cultural partnership. 3.2. The ways and forms of ways of social and cultural partnership in continuous pedagogical education.

**Purpose of the Study:** To develop theoretical and methodological foundations for the formation of the socio-cultural partnership as a mechanism for continuous pedagogical education, to systematize and present the experience of State University of Humanities and Technology in the project implementation continuous pedagogical education.

**Research Methods:** Theoretical analysis, systematization, analysis of experience in the formation of students' socio-cultural competence, analysis of accumulated practice, design and approbation

**Findings:** The tested project of the Council for Continuous Education at the stage "School-Higher Education Institution" confirmed the effectiveness of socio-cultural partnership in solving a set of tasks of the university, connected with training specialists, who meet the requirements of a modern educational institution, the formation of a professional and interested community.

**Conclusions:** The accumulated experience generalization has made it possible to present the levels and stages of socio-cultural partnership as a mechanism for continuous pedagogical education.

**Keywords:** Socio-cultural partnership, continuous pedagogical education.



# The Identity Formation: The Experience of Socio-Pedagogical Analysis

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**Problem Statement:** The problem is determined by the contradiction between the need for pedagogical understanding of the essence of identity formation and insufficient elaboration of the social-pedagogical aspects of the process.

**Research Questions:** What characterizes the process of identity formation as socio-pedagogical?

**Purpose of the Study:** Socio-pedagogical substantiation of the essence and socio-pedagogical determinants of the identity formation process; selection of criteria for socio-pedagogical analysis of the identity formation process and its approbation.

**Research Methods:** The methodological basis of the research is socio-cultural, socio-pedagogical and complex approaches. The process of identity formation is considered in the context of sociocultural conditionality, determinism by the peculiarities of the environment and dominant socio-pedagogical practices. At the same time social and pedagogical influences and forming influences should be considered as actual, but not unconditional determinants.

**Findings:** It is necessary to determine the sense of the concepts "development" and "formation" on the basis of the leading source of qualitative changes. The identity formation is the secondary by the essence and socio-educational by nature process, stimulating, directing, guiding and correcting the base process of identity development.

**Conclusions:** Taking into account the specificity of forming influences on the development of identity allows to select and properly equip management practices, most of which are of a socio-pedagogical nature. Pedagogical component includes the traditional measures of controlled and guided progress of learning experience, orientation in environment, choice of communicative contacts, acceptance of the displayed images and samples.

**Keywords:** Identity, identity development, identity formation.

# Student Public Initiative as A Factor of Social Identity Development

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**Problem Statement:** Formation of positive social identity of students staticizes need of pedagogical maintenance the practician of student's public initiatives as means of self-realization and social activity of students in society.

**Research Questions:** Aspects of social identity in the course of realization of student's public initiatives and their form for effective social activity and efficiency of students in society are studied.

**Purpose of the Study:** Search of pedagogically effective ways of realization and support the practician of student's public initiatives in the course of formation of social identity of students.

**Research Methods:** The research has the theoretical character complemented with the scientific and methodical contents allowing to conclusions for the organization of work of pedagogical staff of the educational organizations. The author's position is defined by belief that for an intensification of pedagogical efforts on formation and development of social identity can be used already approved practice of student's public initiatives.

**Findings:** Realization of student's public initiatives as pro-social activity acts as a necessary factor of development in students of social identity, achievements by them are more whole than sociocultural adaptation and self-realization. In this case the internal activity of students is a significant incentive for development of positive social identity, own activity in the direction of productive self-development and creation.

**Conclusions:** The public initiative corresponds to requirements of students as social group in formation of identity, the choice of a social role and ways of its execution, productive social interaction by means of manifestation of social activity. It will be coordinated with ideas of social identity as to a subjectivity measure (to activity, initiatives in interaction) persons in such interaction

**Keywords:** Public initiative, social identity, interaction.

# Socio-cultural Environment of Inclusive Education: Integration of Research Positions

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**Problem Statement:** The problem is the study of the research positions and the dynamics of the opinion of the members of the society about the sociocultural environment of modern inclusive education.

**Research Questions:** To study various research positions in relation to the socio-cultural environment. To test the methodology of studying attitudes towards the sociocultural environment of modern inclusive education.

**Purpose of the Study.** The study of the research positions and the dynamics in the opinion of society members on the socio-cultural environment of the modern inclusive education. education in general was confirmed.

**Research Methods:** In the course of this research, theoretical (comparative analysis and synthesis, generalization, systematization, subject-functional analysis) and empirical (individual and group, written and oral surveys, questionnaires) groups of methods were used.

**Findings:** Various research positions in relation to the sociocultural environment of inclusive education have been studied, the methodology for studying attitudes towards the sociocultural environment of modern inclusive education has been theoretically substantiated and developed.

**Conclusions:** For the effective functioning of inclusive education it's necessary to create a developed socio-cultural environment that allows various categories of children to adapt. Particular attention should be paid to the formation and development of structures and components at the level of micro-societies.

**Keywords:** Socio-cultural environment, micro-socium, macro-socium, disability.



# Security of The Person in The Network: Risks and Methods of Settlement

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**Problem Statement:** The transition to digital society creates new types of threats to the safety of teenagers, the study of which demands interdisciplinary in preventing the appearance of such threats.

**Research Questions:** To undertake complex research of the Internet influence on the formation of schoolchildren`s worldview using contemporary diagnostic psychoeducational systems.

**Purpose of the Study:** To describe theoretically the integral model of guaranteeing schoolchildren`s safe using of the Internet in the age of the increasing threat to their involvement in the distribution of drugs and drug dependence overall, suicidal behavior, extremism, free-climbing and other types of dangerous behavior, cultivated during the process of communication.

**Research Methods:** • Analysis of the interdisciplinary approaches in the substantiation of threats to the safety of schoolchildren in the Internet communication; the specific character of destructive practices, age characteristics, communication. • A specially designed method of express diagnostics ‘The programme of dependence predictors detection among young people’. • The contextual analysis. • The pedagogical modelling.

**Findings:** In this article we present the research project. The project`s main idea consists in guaranteeing the safe use of the Internet by schoolchildren. The stages of its realization, research methods, educational and project technologies on each of these stages are described. Intermediate and final results of this project are substantiated and presented.

**Conclusions:** The guaranteeing the safe use of the Internet by schoolchildren includes a complex of preventing measures against drug addiction, suicide, extremist activity and other socially dangerous practices; the development of propaedeutic courses for the prevention of safety threats, their representation in free access the necessary information, education, recommendation and monitoring of the schoolchildren`s involvement in destructive social practices.

**Keywords:** Personal security, digital society, implementation strategy.

# Students' Readiness for Changes as a Predictor of Social Activity

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**Problem Statement:** In modern social psychology there are no studies of an important problem related to students' social activity in relation to indicators of their readiness for changes.

**Research Questions:** What is the direction and weight of the impact of students' readiness indicators on changes in self-assessment of their social activity?

**Purpose of the Study:** To determine the degree of influence of students' readiness for various changes in their lives to self-assessment of the degree of their own social activity.

**Research Methods:** Questionnaires and scaling (using the unique scales developed by the author) were used as research methods. All scales have undergone reliability check:  $\chi^2$  Friedman = 712.5, with  $p < 0.001$ . Students were asked based on a 10-point scale to assess their readiness for changes. Using the step-by-step regression analysis method, we defined the predictors of social activity.

**Findings:** Four positive predictors were revealed, the most significant of which is readiness for economic changes ( $\beta = 0.404$ ) and readiness to change the way of life ( $\beta = 0.34$ ). A significant positive predictor is also their willingness to change their place of residence ( $\beta = 0.151$ ) and readiness for changes in politics ( $\beta = 0.108$ ).

**Conclusions:** Students' readiness to change positively influences the degree of their social activity. The most influential predictors of student social activity are readiness for economic changes and readiness to change their way of life. Readiness to change place of residence and readiness for changes in politics increase students' social activity to a smaller degree.

**Keywords:** Social activity, students, readiness for change.

# Predictors of Educational, Hobby-Related and Volunteer Activity of Students

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**Problem Statement:** The relevance of the study of predictors of students' social activity is related to the need for their inclusion in the community and development their of initiative and creativity.

**Research Questions:** What part of the variations of educational, developmental, hobby-related, communicative and volunteer activities is conditioned by characteristics of individual social and psychological adaptation?

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of this work is to study ways of expression and predictors of educational, developmental, hobby-related, communicative and volunteer activities of students.

**Research Methods:** The test of social-psychological adjustment by C. Rogers-R. Diamond (TSPAD); the scale of basic needs satisfaction by Mary M. Johnston, Sara J. Finney (SBNS); the scales of activity expressiveness developed by the author of the study were used in the study with the sample of 400 students (38% male).

**Findings:** It is shown that 21% of the variations in educational and developmental activity, 11% of variations of volunteer and 2% of hobby-related and communicative activity are explained by personal characteristics that are of primary importance for students' adaptation. The basic need for competence determines variations in the sphere of educational and developmental (12%), hobby-related and communicative activities (8%).

**Conclusions:** Educational, developmental, hobby-related, and communicative activities occupy equally leading positions in the behavior of university students, unlike volunteer activity, which is much less expressed. They are significantly determined by the adaptive characteristics of an individual and the basic need for competence. The assumption is made about the significant determination of students' social activity by social skills and social intelligence.

**Keywords:** Personality, social activity, students, predictors.



# The Russian Strategy Toward Syrian Crisis: Causes, Factors & Goals

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**Problem Statement:** The research aims to clarify the Russian position and goals towards Syrian crisis in terms of reasons, political and strategic pillars on which Russians depend during making political decisions.

**Research Questions:** To what extent does the Russian leadership succeed, based on its capabilities, in achieving its goals in the Syrian crisis from the political, strategic and military points of view?

**Purpose of the Study:** The study tries to describe position of Russia in the Syrian Crisis, and the impact of that position on its present and future status on the regional arena and the international system, which is no longer a unipolar system like the status-quo following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

**Research Methods:** I read studies about Russian situation and role in the Syrian crisis, and the reasons of Russian involvement in it. I gathered the analyses about Russian foreign policy towards the crisis, the tools Moscow used, and the indicators of the Russian position. After monitoring current events on the Syrian scene, I analyzed the findings and reached a certain conclusion.

**Findings:** 1- Moscow is afraid of repeating the scenario of internal unrest in the Islamic Republics in Syria. 2- Russia is facing some challenges with some Arab countries related to the "mutually exclusive interests". 3- Moscow opposes asymmetrical attitudes towards Syrian government and opposition, that can change balance of power and give advantage of military supremacy to one of them.

**Conclusions:** It seems that Russia shows a big success until now in; a) The ability to prevent the Big Powers from intervening in Syria. b) Succeeding in protecting Iran from falling under the US pressure. c) Elapsing years without any indication about an imminent departure of al-Assad regime. d) Preventing every UN resolution aiming at condemning al-Assad and his regime.

**Keywords:** Russia, Syria, Crisis, al-Assad, Middle East.

# Cognitive Aspects of Family Self-Determination of Young Males and Females

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**Problem Statement:** In respect of the transformation of the institution of family and marriage the problem of studying socio-psychological determinants of family self-determination of young people is of a particular relevance.

**Research Questions:** Are cognitive abilities a factor in the development of family self-determination in adolescence?

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of the study is to diagnose the connection of cognitive abilities (intelligence, pragmatism - active imagination, conservatism - radicalism) and the content and structural characteristics of family self-determination in adolescence.

**Research Methods:** Theoretical and methodological analysis of literature sources, questionnaires, psychodiagnostic techniques (the Cattell's 16 PF test, the semantic differential technique developed by Charles Osgood, the "Level of Value-Availability Ratio in Different Life Spheres" questionnaire of E.B. Fantalova, the "Uncompleted Sentences" projective technique and "Test of Life-Purpose Orientations" of D.A. Leontiev), as well as methods of applied statistics.

**Findings:** The results of the study presented in the article show that cognitive abilities determine the development of the following components of self-determination in adolescence: cognitive, value and emotional, regulatory and behavioral, motivation, reflection. When assessing the connections between cognitive abilities and components of family self-determination, both general and specific peculiarities are observed among young males and females.

**Conclusions:** We can conclude that cognitive abilities (intelligence, pragmatism - active imagination, conservatism - radicalism) cause the development of structural and content characteristics of family self-determination of young males and females. The obtained results will be useful for purposeful formation of family self-determination in youth under the conditions of educational environment of a higher educational institution.

**Keywords:** Family self-determination, cognitive abilities, adolescence.

# Teenage Pregnancy: In-School Youth's Concerns in Rural Areas of South Africa

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**Problem Statement:** Teenage pregnancy is a proven social challenge for different social groups, particularly families. A need for its impact on the life of in-school youth is still imperative.

**Research Questions:** What are the concerns of in-school youth regarding teenage pregnancy?

**Purpose of the Study:** To explore the concerns that in-school youth have regarding teenage pregnancy. To achieve such purpose, the study first explored the participants' views to establish if the concerns were based on the views they have regarding teenage pregnancy.

**Research Methods:** Qualitative study was conducted in Vhembe district of South Africa. Purposive sampling was adopted to select 12 male and female participants between the ages of 13 and 19 years from grade 8 to 12. Semi-structured face-to-face interviews were conducted to explore the concerns of in-school youth regarding teenage pregnancy. Data was analysed thematically.

**Findings:** The study found that in-school youth view teenage pregnancy as evidence of irresponsible decision-making and the love of money amongst female teens. Findings further suggest in-school youth's friendship instability, embarrassment, educational delays, school drop-out, suspicions and doubts, additional financial difficulty and health risk.

**Conclusions:** The study concludes that teenage pregnancy amongst in-school female youth is evidence of irresponsible decision-making that might be influenced by the love of money. In-school youths' concerns range from personal to social and educational based on the level of relationship they had with the concerned teens. Teenage pregnancy also affects in-school youth who have never been pregnant.

**Keywords:** Concern, in-school youth, teenage pregnancy.



# The Use of Internet Technologies in Punctuation Lessons

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**Problem Statement:** To consider modern methods of teaching punctuation in the Russian language lessons on secondary school material, to identify the role of Internet technologies in improving students' punctuation literacy level.

**Research Questions:** 1) problem of punctuation literacy at present; 2) value of studying punctuation in modern school; 3) features of punctuation training in Russian lessons; 4) Internet technologies in punctuation teaching.

**Purpose of the Study:** To identify the features of punctuation training in Russian lessons and describe the Internet technologies in punctuation teaching.

**Research Methods:** Analytical method (analysis of literature on the research topic), pedagogical experiment, testing method, statistical method, mathematical data processing.

**Findings:** The results of our study are of practical importance, because its theoretical material, guidelines, exercises, tasks, conclusions can be used by teachers in the lessons of the Russian language, as well as students in the study of the course "Theory and methods of teaching Russian".

**Conclusions:** The use of Russian language lessons Internet technologies in combination with work on textbooks, cognitive activity with the text provide a high level of punctuation literacy of students, meaningful use of knowledge of punctuation.

**Keywords:** Punctuation literacy, Internet technologies, exercises, tests.

# Generativity Structure in Russian Sample: Approaches and Concerns

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**Problem Statement:** The present study examines six characteristics of the generativity outlined by McAdams and de St. Aubin in the Russian sample. We hypothesized that cultural specifics could impact the original structure.

**Research Questions:** We tested three alternative models of generativity: the original model suggested by MacAdams from theoretical and empirical backgrounds and the other based on our empirical data.

**Purpose of the Study:** In the present study we tried to approach six basic structures, outlined in the McAdams and de St. Aubin model: cultural demand, inner desire, concern, commitment, belief and behavior. We aimed to test these variables with two models

**Research Methods:** Russian participants (N=133) completed Loyola generativity scale, General behavioral checklist, Schwartz Value Survey and open-ended sentences.

**Findings:** Structural analysis revealed that both model to some extent fit the data, but the original model indexes did not meet some of the criteria.

**Conclusions:** The model adjusted to the empirical model revealed some specifics, particularly it argued great importance of Cultural demands in generativity structure

**Keywords:** Generativity structure, adult development, Russian sample.

# Collaboration Models for Educational Institutions and Museums

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**Problem Statement:** The relevance of developing, using models of educational organizations and museums interaction is connected with the incomprehension at the theoretical and methodological levels. In practice, it happens spontaneously, haphazard.

**Research Questions:** The experience of applying the interaction models "lesson-museum", "mobile museum", "virtual museum", "exhibit in the design work" by Russian museums and possible risks of their implementation is described.

**Purpose of the Study:** The aim of the study is to assess the most efficient models of collaboration between museums and educational institutions, perform practical use analysis of such models, as well as at to evaluate the potential risks of collaborating in virtual space.

**Research Methods:** As part of the research, the following methods were used: activity analysis of the general educational organizations and cultural institutions (museums); expert evaluation of open-access information, documents, and materials available on the organizational websites; source studies; and review of the relevant scientific literature.

**Findings:** The models outlined in the article could be used by the educational institutions and museums to improve the efficiency of their cooperation. The use of the models could help bring cooperation between museums and educational organizations to a new level, while promoting the quality improvement of the basic education.

**Conclusions:** The cooperation examples between museums and educational institutions show the need for systemic organization of the collaborative process in order to improve its efficiency. The adoption of the collaboration models will enable educational institutions to select the appropriate ways of creating an efficient cooperation system, while planning for potential risks to enhance the implementation of the educational process.

**Keywords:** Collaboration models, museum pedagogy, information technology.



# Perceived Stress and Psychological Well-being: The Role of Emotional Stability

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**Problem Statement:** Association between stress and psychological well-being are well established in a solid body of research, still the mechanisms of this association stay unrevealed.

**Research Questions:** We hypothesized that emotional stability as a character trait can effect the association between perceived stress and psychological well-being.

**Purpose of the Study:** In many concepts, particularly, in Lazarus model, emotions are associated with stress and coping, but most of these study pay attention to the immediate response to stressful event. We approached this question from a perspective of a more stable emotional characteristic biased to character - emotional stability.

**Research Methods:** Methods were Scale of perceived stress (Ababkov et.al.), Psychological well-being scale (Ryff), 16 PF personality test (Cattell) - factor C. Sample: 323 adults aged 20-60, 116 males, 207 females.

**Findings:** First, using regression analysis we confirmed that emotional stability (factor C) was associated with both perceived stress and psychological well-being. Second, we assessed associations between perceived stress, psychological well-being and emotional stability using structural analysis. Results suggest that perceived stress decreases one's emotional stability that in turn effects psychological well-being. Retest using random subsamples confirmed structural analysis.

**Conclusions.** Our results showed that perceived stress can be associated not only with immediate emotional reactions but with relatively stable personality characteristics such as emotional stability. Our results suggest that associations between perceived stress and psychological well-being can be moderated by emotional stability. Thus, high levels of emotional stability can prevent or delay the effect of stress on psychological well-being.

**Keywords:** Perceived stress, psychological well-being, emotional stability.

# Healthy Lifestyle and Type of Attitude to The Illness Of Healthy People

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**Problem Statement:** The study of Health-Promoting Lifestyle combined with the type of attitude to illness among healthy people will allow expanding the idea of healthy behavior.

**Research Questions:** Healthy lifestyle of healthy people differs both within sex and age groups, and type of attitude to the illness affects to healthy lifestyle and is mediated by age.

**Purpose of the Study:** To study the behavior of a healthy lifestyle and the type of attitude to the illness in healthy people within groups by sex and age. To identify the role of the types of attitude to the illness in the structure of healthy lifestyle in healthy people.

**Research Methods:** The study involved 413 people aged 17 to 60 years (Nmale-127, Nfemale- 286). Questionnaire Health-Promoting Lifestyle Profile (for adult); Health Status questionnaire includes items: "sleep hygiene", "nutrition", "unhealthy habits". Type of Attitude to the Illness Questionnaire (Bekhterev Research Institute, 1987) includes twelve types: Harmonic, Ergopathic, Anozognostic, Anxious, Hypochondrial, Neurasthenic, Melancholic, Apathetic, Sensitive, Egocentric, Paranoid, Dysphoric.

**Findings:** Research showed higher scores of Health-Promoting Lifestyle such as "Health Responsibility", "Nutrition", "Interpersonal Relations" noted in women, "Physical Activity" in men. Low indicators on the "sleep hygiene" were found among students. Using confirmatory analysis, we have shown that Health-Promoting Lifestyle is positively correlates with the ergopathic type, negatively with the harmonic and apathetic; types are negatively related to age.

**Conclusions:** Our research revealed qualitative differences in the intensity of Health-Promoting Lifestyle's parameters in men and women. There was no difference in the overall indicator of Health-Promoting Lifestyle. The dominant types of healthy people are "Anozognostic" and "Ergopathic". It was shown that the type of attitude to the illness is mediated by age and affects healthy lifestyle.

**Keywords:** Health-Promoting Lifestyle, illness' type, healthy people.



# Differential and Structural Analysis of Cognitive Reserve in Russian Sample

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**Problem Statement:** Structure and mechanisms of cognitive reserve can be considered as the psychological and behavioral resources for optimal cognitive functioning of older adults and thus increase their quality of life.

**Research Questions:** We hypothesized that some activities that improve cognitive functioning in Western societies can have no effect in Russian sample, but the general structure was expected to be confirmed.

**Purpose of the Study:** Study aimed to investigate activities that are reported to form cognitive reserve in Western studies, to estimate their value for the overall cognitive reserve score, their frequencies and structure. We controlled for sex, gender and social and economic conditions to reveal most prominent activities that support optimal cognitive aging.

**Research Methods:** Methods were Cognitive Reserve Index questionnaire (CRIq, Nucci et.al., 2011), MOCA test, demographic survey. The subscale of Leisure activities (CRIq) was modified so that it included the items from original scale as well as new items that we expected to have stronger effects in Russian sample.

**Subjects:** 215 older adults aged 60-89 (Mage=74; 70,4% - females).

**Findings:** Results suggest that for Russian older adults education and professional activities, consistently with Western studies, play significant role in the formation of cognitive reserve. We found that Leisure activities have some differences, particularly, Russian older adults dedicate less time to their private activities and more time to reading comparing to results reported in Western studies.

**Conclusions:** Our study confirmed the overall structure of cognitive reserve suggested by Nucci. We found that all the activities in the model have significant effects for cognitive reserve score. We revealed that structure of cognitive reserve in Russian sample gave some differences in the effect sizes.

**Keywords:** Cognitive reserve, cognitive aging, optimal aging.



# Peculiarities of The Political Correctness Phenomenon in The English And Russian World-Images

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**Problem Statement:** Fundamental differences in frequency and validity of politically correct words usage in the English and Russian languages, due to different historical background of the concept in the national world-images.

**Research Questions:** Clarification of the concept “political correctness”, correlation to speech etiquette, definition of linguistic and cultural features, comparative analysis of politically correct vocabulary usage frequency in English and Russian.

**Purpose of the Study:** Conducting a comprehensive comparative study of the political correctness phenomenon in two unrelated languages.

**Research Methods:** The main methods used in the study are continuous sampling and comparative analysis of the linguistic facts taken from mass media and live everyday communication which demonstrate the fundamental difference in the politically correct vocabulary of two languages.

**Findings:** The given study proved that political correctness notion has deeply rooted in English-speaking countries national morale as a part of their life. At the same time in Russia this notion is still based on the rules of euphemistic usage of words only in some certain situations of communication, mainly because Russians are accustomed to call a spade a spade.

**Conclusions:** Political correctness in both English and Russian world-images must be an effective means of preventing interethnic, intercultural and interpersonal conflicts. This statement is based on the fact that the tendency to compromise, conflicts avoiding, the spread of multiculturalism ideas, the inadmissibility of negligent attitude to the values of different nations are fundamental for political correctness.

**Keywords:** Political correctness, cross-cultural communication, dignity.

# The Practice of Cultural Tolerance among Malaysian Peacekeeping Force during Operations

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**Problem Statement:** As for Malaysian peacekeepers, it was found that either under peace or conflict situations, the force had displayed a high level of cultural tolerance attitude in every operation

**Research Questions:** To what extent the attitude of cultural tolerance had facilitated Malaysian peacekeepers in having good relations with the local people even though they have differences in language, religion and customs

**Purpose of the Study:** The objective of this study is to evaluate the influence of cultural tolerance on the effectiveness of peacekeeping operation under the United Nations.

**Research Methods:** The study adopts textual analysis method for data analysis and the study was conducted based on the theory of Civil-Military Interaction (CMI) by focusing on five dimension of culture.

**Findings:** The study was conducted based on the theory of Civil-Military Interaction (CMI) by focusing on five dimension of culture. It was found that the tolerance attitude of Malbatt is congruent with the theory of CMI had been found to be effective in safeguarding the peacefulness of the host countries.

**Conclusions:** Culture tolerance attitude that have been practiced by Malbatt have been shown to be effective in the smooth running of the peacekeeping operation. Besides, this important element in CMI has been shown to able to reduce unnecessary conflicts with the locals that can lead to the successful accomplishment of the mission.

**Keywords:** Cultural tolerance, Malaysian peacekeeper, Civil-Military Interaction.

# The Effect of Daily Stressors on Vegetative Regulation: The Age Aspect

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**Problem Statement:** The study of daily stressors combined with vegetative regulation among adults will allow expanding the idea of the effect of stressors on the functional condition of the man`s organism.

**Research Questions:** On the one hand, vegetative regulation is effected by daily stressors; on the other hand it is determined by age; the vegetative index negatively affects on the orthostatic test.

**Purpose of the Study:** To identify the types of vegetative regulation in the sample. To study the relationship of vegetative index with daily stressors, orthostatic test and age. To identify the role of the age and daily stressors in vegetative regulation. To identify the role of vegetative regulation in the orthostatic test.

**Research Methods:** The study involved 348 participants aged 20 to 68 years (Nmale-126, Nfemale- 226). For calculate the index of vegetative regulation we used indicators of blood pressure; indicators of “AngioScan” device for assessment of cardiovascular health and indicators of electrocardiogram (ECG). To study daily stressors we used questionnaire “daily stressors”. Questionnaire includes 10 types of daily stressors.

**Findings:** Our research showed dominant type of vegetative index in the sample is “balance of sympathetic and parasympathetic effects”. The type of vegetative index “expressed parasympathicotonia” was found among older participant. Using confirmatory analysis, we have shown that index of vegetative regulation is positively correlates with daily stressors and negatively with age; vegetative index is negatively related to orthostatic test.

**Conclusions:** Our research revealed qualitative differences in the intensity of vegetative index in age groups. There was no difference in the overall indicator of daily stressors. Research showed that higher scores of daily stressors noted in people with vegetative index “sympathicotonia”. It was shown that vegetative regulation is determined by daily stressors and age, and affects the orthostatic test.

**Keywords:** Daily stressors, vegetative regulation, orthostatic test.



# The Couple Relationship Across the Transition To Parenthood

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**Problem Statement:** The period of transition to parenthood is considered as the striking "normative" family crises. However, there isn't Russian research of the marital relations across the transition to parenthood.

**Research Questions:** After the childbirth there is a significant decrease in the marital satisfaction; the dynamics of marital relations depends on gender, initial level of couple relation and the territorial factor.

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of our research is to study the dynamics of couple relationship across the transition to parenthood and factors affecting it.

**Research Methods:** The longitudinal study was conducted in two stages: during pregnancy (2-3 trimester of pregnancy) and 6-9 months after the childbirth. Sample: 110 married couples from Saint-Petersburg and Cherepovets (Russia), 110 men aged 21-38 years and 110 women at the age of 18-35. Methods: Questionnaire "Marital Satisfaction" and projective drawing technique "My family".

**Findings:** Men from the big city experience a decrease in marital satisfaction across the transition to parenthood, whereas men from a city with a smaller size do not. Women showed a decrease in marital satisfaction in both samples. The analysis showed that the more positive were the couple relations during pregnancy, the more significant the decrease is after the childbirth.

**Conclusions:** The dynamics of marital relations across the transition to parenthood depends on gender and territorial and cultural factors: marital satisfaction deteriorate in women, and for men, marital satisfaction is reduced only in metropolitan residents. Initial level of marital relations affects its decline across the transition to parenthood.

**Keywords:** Transition to parenthood, marital satisfaction.

# Development of Running Races and Their Attendance: A Study of Hradec Králové

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**Problem Statement:** Running can be perceived as a social phenomenon. Running races appeal to both professionals and amateurs and they can give an opportunity for personal development.

**Research Questions:** The study examines how the number of running races held in Hradec Králové and the number of participants developed in time and what are the major characteristics of runners.

The purpose of the study is to describe and analyse the development of the attendance of running races held in Hradec Králové in the period of five years (2013 – 2017) and to describe the major characteristics of participants of OlfínCar Half Marathon and ČSOB Marathon of Hradec Králové.

**Research Methods:** Main methods of data collection were questionnaire, interview and content analysis. A questionnaire survey was carried out among the selected 308 participants of OlfínCar Half Marathon and ČSOB Marathon 2016. The event belongs to top ten running races in the Czech Republic. Major participant's characteristics were described with focus on performance level, motivation and use of basic tourist services.

**Findings:** In the given period there was the overall increase both in the number of races (by 114%) and participants (by 118%). The results of the questionnaire survey provided major participant's characteristics of runners. There were 61.2% amateur runners of performance level, 33.8% amateur beginners and only 5% professionals. Among most frequent motives there were course, setting and atmosphere.

**Conclusions:** Running has been popular in recent years. An increase in people engaged in running as their leisure time activity can be seen in the Czech Republic. This is supported by the findings of the study of Hradec Králové.

**Keywords:** Runner, performance, motivation, half marathon, amateur.

# Pilgrimage Church of Saint John of Nepomuk within Religious Tourism

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**Problem Statement:** This case study deals with religious tourism in the context of the pilgrimage church of Saint John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora where spiritual and secular worlds blend.

**Research Questions:** How to improve promotion of the pilgrimage church and bring more pilgrims to this site? Is modern-day society still interested in pilgrimage in general?

**Purpose of the Study:** The goal of the paper is to characterize the religious tourism in connection with the pilgrimage church of St. John of Nepomuk. The sub-goal is to propose marketing procedures in terms of religious tourism to popularize pilgrimage trips to Green Mountain.

**Research Methods:** Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were applied, specifically an on-line questionnaire survey, hard-copy questionnaire survey, a semi-structured interview with the castle manager, and an analysis of tourist turnout data. Selected studies on religious tourism on the local scene as well as global scene that are relevant to our study are presented in literature review.

**Findings:** The questionnaire survey shows that awareness of plentiful Christian pilgrimage sites is relatively low. However, almost half of respondents stated that they would like to participate in some pilgrimage. After the restoration of the monument under the Roman Catholic Church in 2014, the church's pastor expressed his intention to restore the monument as a place of pilgrimage.

**Conclusions:** Site promotion is based primarily on the UNESCO World Heritage status. A brief survey on pilgrimage websites in the Czech Republic shows that the church isn't sufficiently presented. More pilgrims could be brought by better promotion of the place with highlighting its role as a pilgrimage site. Another vital issue is improvement of service provided to visitors.

**Keywords:** Pilgrimage sites, religious tourism, marketing.



# Research of Student's Innovative Behavior

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**Problem Statement:** Transformations in society need to raise the level of their economic consciousness. The problem is that the level of innovation remains low.

**Research Questions:** We propose that innovativeness is a derivative of individual creativity and external factors, in particular, the factor of group interaction.

**Purpose of the Study:** The article presents the description of the innovative economic behaviour study by undergraduate students. The experiment was aimed at studying the group interaction factors in the formation of innovative behaviour.

**Research Methods:** The experiment was carried out in three stages. At the first stage, a group testing was conducted. Then a group work was aimed at activating its work, discussion of the problem and decided the case. At the end of the session, the groups received the same task, but this time they had to perform it in reality.

**Findings:** To successfully solve the problem in the group, both cognitive and social processes must simultaneously develop. The results show that, for the group to be successful, the participants should not only formulate problems and suggest ideas for its solution, but also pay attention to converting understanding into concrete actions to achieve results.

**Conclusions:** The results showed that the level of individual creativity is not a sufficient condition for the manifestation of innovative behaviour. Group factors play an important role in it as well. More importantly for team work is intra-group cognitive and social processes. In addition, the results of the case study, suggest that innovation is a skill that can be developed.

**Keywords:** Innovative behaviour, creativity, innovativeness, students.

# Quality of Life in the Arctic Regions of Yakutia

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**Problem Statement:** One of the urgent problems associated with the development of industry in the region is the lack of highly qualified personnel.

**Research Questions:** Assess the quality of life and satisfaction with its main aspects among the specialists working in the Arctic.

The purpose of the study is to research the quality of life of the specialists working in the Arctic.

**Research Methods:** Questionnaire for assessing the quality of life by Z.F. Dudchenko, a questionnaire for assessing the level of satisfaction with the quality of life by N.E. Vodopyanova and a questionnaire for determining the dominant mental state by L.V. Kulikov. Statistical data processing was performed using the nonparametric test "Fischer angular transformation" and correlation analysis.

**Findings:** Summing up the data, we can say that respondents tend to experience unreasonable anxiety related to a wide range of life situations. A generalized anxiety contributes to the fact that many events and factors are perceived as a threat to well-being, a constant expectation of unfavorable events, a vague premonition of a future threat.

**Conclusions:** Among respondents are dominated a decline, a decrease in intensity and pace of activity associated with the decline, depletion of human resources, both personal and external. In general, the average level of satisfaction with quality of life is dominated among respondents, who are qualified specialists working in the Arctic areas of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

**Keywords:** Quality, life, Arctic, specialist, mental state.

# Family Functioning and Perception of Risky Behaviour In A Group of Adolescents

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**Problem Statement:** Literature has demonstrated the adaptive influence of family functioning toward manifestation of problem behaviors in adolescence. These dimensions act on both internalizing and externalizing symptoms.

**Research Questions:** During adolescence, crucial phase in the developmental process, family must be able to combine the need of independence with the creation of a context capable of containing adolescent uncertainties.

**Purpose of the Study:** The goal of the research is to investigate the influence of family functioning on the perception of risky behaviors and the possible presence of a psychopathological use of the Internet in a group of Sicilian adolescents.

**Research Methods:** The research involved 100 high school students, aged between 15 and 18 ( $M = 16.14$ ;  $S.D = 0.49$ ), who completed: The Family Assessment Device to measure family functioning, the Cognitive Appraisal of Risky Events to investigate the perception of risky behavior, and the Internet Addiction Test to evaluate the possible presence of the psychopathological Internet use.

**Findings:** Data show that a reduced behavioral control, perceived within the family context, determines a more realistic perception of risk behaviors; furthermore, a greater problem solving capacity and family communication lead to reduce the internet use in adolescents participating in the research.

**Conclusions:** Family represents the favored context to learn beliefs and patterns, that affect the broader social environment, for this reason, it is considered the privileged context on which to intervene to reduce the adolescents' behavior problems. Some aspects of family functioning, such as poor supervision, discipline and inconsistent communication, seem to influence the adoption of risky behaviors among Sicilian adolescents.

**Keywords:** Adolescence, family, risk, internet addiction.



# Experiencing in Climbing and Psychological Effects of Sport Climbing

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**Problem Statement:** A contemporary demands in adrenaline sport activities emphasize risk, danger and adrenaline on one hand, and desire for individual feelings of happiness on the other hand.

**Research Questions:** The study analysed if sport climbing can influence common feelings and psychological states, in terms of proportional representation of the selected positive and negative indicators.

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of the study is to characterize experiencing in climbing and to find out psychological effects of a 3-month sport climbing course on individualized experiences and feelings.

**Research Methods:** Qualitative changes were evaluated on a standardized SUPSO scale, in 46 respondents (aged  $23,5 \pm 1,8$ ) The method is based on verbalization of inner feelings, states and their expressions. Results were converted and calculated in proportions of the given positive and negative indicators. Significance of change was evaluated in quantitative analysis (Wilcoxon pair test,  $\alpha 0,05$ ) by IBM SPSS Statistics 25.

**Findings:** The results verified positive psychological effects of sport climbing. The change was manifested by significant difference between common and actualized psychological states and feelings. There was a statistically significant difference in all positive (wellbeing and activeness) and majority (80 %) of negative indicators (impulsiveness, discomfort and restlessness, anxious expectations, and sadness). Significant difference in depression and exhaustion was not confirmed.

**Conclusions:** Climbing was described as a demanding adventure sport activity that combines physical and psychological features. Way and authenticity of experiencing can differ among individual climbing disciplines. The research showed that even sport climbing, which is considered to be performance-oriented, can positively influence psychological states and feelings.

**Keywords:** Experience, adventure, mindfulness, emotion, Supso.

# Mathematical Modeling of Parental Motivation

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**Problem Statement:** To simulate the parental behavior in sociological applications, we need to develop the general principles of modeling the motivation of parental labor.

**Research Questions:** Which conditions and characteristics of parenting should we include into the model of parental motivation and can simple mathematical model describe the parental motivation dynamics?

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of this study is to develop a mathematical model for parental labor motivation taking into account the characteristics of the subject of parental labor (the parent), the features of the object of parental labor (the child) and the socio-economic conditions of parental labor (the society)

**Research Methods:** 1. Disposition theory determines the levels of model: micro-, meso- and macrolevel. 2. Polynomial approximation method allows to construct linear model of parental motivation

**Findings:** 1. The simple model of parental motivation is described based on linear approximation approach. 2. The model takes into account three levels of parental motivation: microlevel, mesolevel and macrolevel. 3. The interaction between the subject's characteristics and parenting conditions is described

**Conclusions:** When constructing a model of parental motivation, an important, but relatively independent variable should be mentioned: the child. Thus, the developed motivation model is not exhaustive, but is highly adequate according to the real sociological studies. The model can be used for predictive simulations and prognosis in demographic behavioral studies.

**Keywords:** Parenting, mathematical modeling, motivation, demography.

# Using Test Technologies in the Conditions of Informatization of Higher Education

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**Problem Statement:** The necessity of interactive test materials in teaching mathematics, development and application of test technologies to enhance students' independent educational and cognitive activities in the conditions of informatization of education

**Research Questions:** The possibility of developing ways of using information and communication technologies provided by various application packages. The possibilities and ways of using the acrotex package to create interactive learning materials

**Purpose of the Study:** Improving the process of teaching students the disciplines of the mathematical cycle included in the training programs of a technical University through developing and using electronic test materials of training and supervisory nature in the educational process which contain interactive materials

**Research Methods:** The analysis of scientific literature connected with developing test technologies, organization of students' independent work and the use of modern information and communication technologies in education; The analysis and generalization of normative documentation related to the educational process at the University Analysis of the practice of teaching mathematics at a technical University Experimental methods, method of expert estimations.

**Findings:** The necessity of using test materials with interactive materials in the conditions of informatization of learning is substantiated the structure of the test materials promoting mastering a subject is offered the multivariate and multi-level tests activating and stimulating students' cognitive activities have been developed The approbation of the developed materials in the process of teaching mathematics has been held

**Conclusions:** Using theoretically grounded and practically tested test materials contributes to improving the efficiency of teaching students the mathematics Using the proposed materials stimulates students' educational work of by organizing the implementation of tests in the deadline mode the developed materials make it possible to implement an individual approach, as well as to monitor the educational process quickly and objectively

**Keywords:** Education, informatization, test technologies, interactive learning.



# Cultural Interaction and Cultural Conservatism

*Olga Hopiaynen<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor Dr, Yugra State University, Russia

**Problem Statement:** Cultural change affected by migration within the conceptual framework of acculturation is considered. Acculturation in ethnic cuisine is a phenomenon that does not receive much attention in cross-cultural studies.

**Research Questions:** Acculturation as an interaction of cultures and its consequences on individuals, groups (such as families) and communities (ethnic groups) have been focal points of investigation. The cultural aspect of acculturation that is the ensuing changes that affect ethnic cultures due to their interaction in Yugra, Russia.

**Purpose of the Study:** The present project examines the consequences of culture interaction, the various models of acculturation, and the effects of acculturation in ethnic cuisine on individuals, families, and ethnic groups inhabiting Yugra which is very diverse in ethnic background, cultures, and languages, etc.

**Research Methods:** The methods applied are observation, a questionnaire and an interview. The focal groups (individuals from ethnic groups) were interviewed at random.

**Findings:** The culinary culture of Yugra ethnic groups is multilevel. We track in the project observable cultural traits in cuisine that can be adopted or transferred through interaction with other ethnic groups. This process is affected by acculturation orientation. Acculturation may include adopting more overt customs and traits related to ethnic cuisine from other cultures.

**Conclusions:** The information about cultural conservatism and cultural change in cuisine has become available via the research. Research shows that the integration is preferable as well as the most adaptive strategy with ethnic groups. Assimilation and separation can be viewed as transitional strategies. Separation as a less adaptive strategy can be demonstrated by individuals.

**Keywords:** Cultural interaction, cuisine, cultural change.

# Synergetic Model of Socialization of The Person with Disabled Health Opportunities

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<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor Dr, Russia

**Problem Statement:** In the context of global international instability, there is a rapid multi-directional change in persons with disabilities, which actualizes the problem of studying of their socialization as a synergetic phenomenon

**Research Questions:** The essence, features, structure of socialization of the person with the limited possibilities of health from positions of synergetics were studied; conditions affecting this process were described.

**Purpose of the Study:** To conduct a study of the social development of adolescents with disabilities and describe a generalized model of their socialization in terms of synergetics

**Research Methods:** Methods of evaluating value orientations (M. Rokich) and life perspectives (S. Muddy) in adolescents with disabilities were used; method of theoretical modeling.

**Findings:** It is noted that in adolescents with disabilities, a slower, more mosaic and less stable, in comparison with healthy peers, formation of life perspectives; predominantly near and medium prospects; Less persistent are long-range prospects; the process of forming life perspectives proceeds more quickly in an inclusive educational environment (in competitive conditions)

**Conclusions:** Thus, for the formation of a life perspective, conditions such as: different institutions of socialization - formal (mandatory) and informal (optional) educational organization (school and summer health camp, respectively) can be used in adolescents with disabilities. a differentiated or inclusive group; various kinds of productive, creative, subject-practical or spiritual-practical activity, etc.

**Keywords:** Socialization, person with disabilities, synergetic model.

## University Educational Environment Resource

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**Problem Statement:** Systemic consideration of the educational environment phenomenon takes one of the leading positions in the theory and methodology of higher professional education.

**Research Questions:** When can we talk about university educational environment potential as a resource for developing inclusive readiness of a future professional, factors will become strategic?

**Purpose of the Study:** Describe organizational and pedagogical conditions for developing inclusive readiness of future teachers, which need to be implemented within university educational environment.

**Research Methods:** The basic theoretical methods of research include analysis, synthesis, abstraction, modeling.

**Findings:** The conditions that are created in the university educational environment for developing inclusive readiness of future teachers are characterized by availability of appropriate resources within the environment, such as cognitive, personal, communicative, and creative resources.

**Conclusions:** Analysis of a university educational environment should be performed subject to quality assessment criteria, including openness, integration into the changing external processes; stability against external impacts; necessary autonomy of individual subsystems; a variety of technologies, forms and methods that promote student development and self-development.

**Keywords:** University educational environment, professional development.



# Influencing Motivation and Motoric Performance Through Mobile Applications in Physical Education

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**Problem Statement:** In the research, we focused on solving the problem of whether specific selected mobile applications for supporting physical activities may influence the pupils' motivation and improve their motoric performance.

**Research Questions:** Can specific applications affect the level of motivation among 2nd-degree pupils in selected subject Can specific applications affect the level of motoric performance among 2nd-degree pupils in physical education

**Purpose of the Study:** To find out whether the specific mobile applications will influence the level of motivation for physical education and the level of motoric performance among pupils of the 2nd-grade of elementary school

**Research Methods:** The basic method used was pedagogical experiment. Following methods were used: the UNIFIT 6-60 standardized motoric performance test and the SIMS questionnaire, which measures the motivation of an individual in 4 motivational subfolders. The research took place between March and May 2018 in the form of 10 modified lessons of physical education. A total of 238 respondents were aged 11-16

**Findings:** The experimental and control group in pedagogical experiment did not show statistically significant differences in the 3 SIMS questionnaire components. The amotivation component showed a statistically significant difference between these groups. In all items of the motoric performance test, the results of pupils from both groups were comparable, there was no statistically significant difference in pupils' motoric performance

**Conclusions:** Implemented pedagogical experiment did not show quantitatively different results between monitored groups on the basis of standardized UNIFIT test of motoric performance. Only the SIMS test resulted in experimental group's lower amotivation. As a limiting factor we consider the realization time - 3 months. We assume that positive influence of using technology in PE would be reflected in longer-term use

**Keywords:** Physical Education, Mobile Applications, Motivation.

# Properties of Indices of The Disproportionality for Integer Divisions

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**Problem Statement:** The definition of the measure of disproportionality should take into account the condition of indivisibility, which results in specific consequences.

**Research Questions:** How to measure the resulting disproportionality and what properties should the indices of disproportionality have.

**Purpose of the Study:** The aim of the study is to define a minimum set of criteria defining the index of disproportionality taking into account the condition of the indivisibility of goods. Moreover to describe the selected properties of indices of disproportionality in order to facilitate the interpretation of results of their use.

**Research Methods:** In addition to the review and some form of classification of the functioning indices of disproportionality, a set of criteria is given which the disproportionality index should meet. Most of the considerations are of a theoretical nature based on a mathematical apparatus. In selected cases, simulations were carried out on specific sets of divisions.

**Findings:** A new index of disproportionality was defined, which is normalized weighted arithmetic mean in relation to the representation of claims to goods. Indices based on the vector norm order the set of divisions practically in the same way. The Saint-Lague index, like other indices using a representation vector, has a potentially unlimited set of values.

**Conclusions:** If a given function defined on a set of integer divisions satisfies the Pigou-Dalton transfer principle, it may -after simple transformations - be an index of disproportionality. Of the existing indices, the least square index, the Sine index and the Saint-Lague index have outstanding properties, although the Saint-Lague index does not meet the normalized criterion.

**Keywords:** Proportional division, disproportionality indices, transfer principle.

# Cambridge Compromise as A Method of Degressively Proportional Allocation of Goods

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**Problem Statement:** The problem under study deals with allocation of seats in parliamentary bodies of communities of member states.

**Research Questions:** The so-called Cambridge Compromise is one of the proposed methods of allocating the seats in the European Parliament, the paper examines the potential generalization of this proposal.

**Purpose of the Study:** The paper aims at generalizing the Cambridge Compromise proposal so as to apply it as a degressively proportional allocation method in any problem of allocation of indivisible goods.

**Research Methods:** The research exploited the survey of literature and elementary methods of discrete mathematics.

**Findings:** The paper indicates the restrictions of the Cambridge Compromise proposal and puts forward a precise definition of generating an allocation that is based on this proposal as its generalization. Following this generalization, an instrument to construct degressively proportional allocations is achieved.

**Conclusions:** The generalization consists in indicating the method of choice of the so-called base, that was arbitrarily indicated by the authors of the Cambridge Compromise. Moreover, the generalization preserves a significant property of the Cambridge Compromise, i.e. giving preference to candidates with smaller claims.

**Keywords:** European Parliament, Cambridge Compromise.



# The Correlation Between Natural Science and The Humanities at School

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**Problem Statement:** The problem of improving the quality of general education is very actual and requires solution through the widespread use of interdisciplinary connections in the process of subject education.

**Research Questions:** The appearance of new components of the content of teaching the natural science subjects requires the development of a new teaching style.

**Purpose of the Study:** The aim of the research is to consider improving the quality of general natural science education, focused on ensuring the assimilation of universal ways of activity, the achievement of metasubject results by the students to the formation of students' skills to explore the world actively.

**Research Methods:** In the process of research the following methods were used: analysis of the didactic-methodical literature and in school practice taking into consideration the world trends of education development; comparative analysis of pedagogical experience of use different approaches to the process of subject study; experimental test of the developed technique in the conditions of the modern information environment of the school.

**Findings:** The answer to the challenges of society and the education system was the modeling of methods and technologies integrative in their nature and having synthesizing approach to the entire educational process, the transformation of educational sphere into the natural way of human life while maintaining the continuity of the educational process, held together by a unique methodological basis.

**Conclusions:** The educational process must be built in accordance with the "natural way of learning". It is necessary to focus on the content connected with personal observations of students, with the results of their perception, systematization and understanding, as well as modeling, allowing to build models and "see" the objects of the world through the prism of academic subjects.

**Keywords:** Interdisciplinary communication.

# The Peculiarities of Motives of Profession Choice Among Schoolchildren and Students

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**Problem Statement:** This article describes the research carried out in the framework of the study of the ideas about pedagogical activity and professional identity.

**Research Questions:** It seems necessary to define a professional area where the student will be able to work efficiently and effectively.

The purpose of our study is to describe the study of peculiarities of motives of profession choice among schoolchildren and students with a tendency to pedagogical activity.

**Research Methods:** Methods and techniques for research: -respondents were offered "Technique of determining the propensity for pedagogical activity" (E.M. Pavlyutenkov), the purpose of which is to study the level of formation of respondents' pedagogical abilities, pedagogical interest, and pedagogical experience; -technique "The motives of profession choice" (R.V. Ovcharova) allows to determine the leading type of motivation in profession choosing.

**Findings:** The study proved that the level of both pedagogical interest and pedagogical skills is significantly lower among senior schoolchildren in comparison with students, which suggests that the obtained knowledge can improve performance. Conducted correlation analysis also showed close positive relationships between motives of profession choice and tendency to pedagogical activity, such relationships were revealed more among students.

**Conclusions:** The study of motives of profession choice showed that since the first and second group are significantly different in the parameter of tendency to pedagogical activity, it can be assumed that for schoolchildren and students with a penchant for pedagogical activity such motives as "Internal individually significant motives" and "Internal socially significant motives" are typical.

**Keywords:** Profession, teacher, pedagogical activity.

# Role of Interdisciplinary Researches in Development of Theory of Learning

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**Problem Statement:** To establish how the understanding of "learning" changes in connection with increasing in interdisciplinary research in pedagogy, what components of learning are changing, how these changes affect learning models.

**Research Questions:** What does a result of interdisciplinary research in education change the perception of learning and what is the role of theory of learning in a interdisciplinary research?

**Purpose of the Study:** To reveal dynamics of scientific and pedagogical ideas of learning caused by results of interdisciplinary researches in education on the analysis in the field of psychodidactics, neurodidactics, social didactic, cognitive science and to establish influence of these scientific areas on the main categories of didactics, including, learning process.

**Research Methods:** The main research methods are analysis of scientific literature; comparison of the provisions concerning learning in various sources describing results of interdisciplinary researches in education; generalization for the purpose of identification of the priority directions of a research of learning, modelling of researches in the interdisciplinary areas broadening the subject field of the theory of learning.

**Findings:** The interdisciplinary research gives the possibility to mark out aspects of development of intellectual, emotional and strong-willed spheres of pupils which occur as a result of learning, respectively; to define those characteristics of process of learning, which provide the effective developing influence; to formulate requirements to manuals; to reveal effective models of learning.

**Conclusions:** Idea of learning as a result of interdisciplinary researches becomes more volume and relief, so as includes the parties which weren't taken into account earlier (learning as development of signs and symbols as a way of development of mental structures). There is an opportunity to empirically prove efficiency of developing learning models.

**Keywords:** Education, learning, interdisciplinary researches.



# Regional History and Its Reflection in Historical Consciousness

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**Problem Statement:** How are the events and the processes of the regional history reflected in the historical memory of the population living in the defined territory?

**Research Questions:** How is the regional history reflected in the historical consciousness and how significant is the regional history in this consciousness?

**Purpose of the Study:** The analysis of the importance and role of the regional history in the historical memory in comparison with the history events overlapping the regional context.

**Research Methods:** The empirical research of the historical consciousness focused on the regional history in the field didactics context of History. Combination of the quantitative and qualitative research methods.

**Findings:** Describing of the intensity and level of the historical consciousness of pupils and history teachers in relation to the regional history. How is this consciousness intertwined with perception and relation to the region?

**Conclusions:** How can the regional history influence the historical consciousness when we take into account the political, cultural, social, economic and other specifics of the region? How can this issue be used in the field didactics of History?

**Keywords:** Regional history, consciousness, education, didactics.

# Teaching of Regional History and Czech-German Relation Development in the Olomouc Region

*Gabriela Cingelová<sup>1</sup>*

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**Problem Statement:** How are the themes of the regional history included into the School Educational Program of the Citizenship Education at the primary schools taking into account the Olomouc region?

**Research Questions:** Whether or not, and to what extent, does the topic appear in the Citizenship Education at primary schools. What are the reasons for the absence of the regional themes?

**Purpose of the Study:** Analysis of the issue of teaching of the important regional themes - neighbourhood relations between the Czechs and the Germans in the first half of the 20th century at primary schools.

**Research Methods:** Combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, partial incorporation of action research. Analysis of the school education programs of primary schools in Olomouc.

**Findings:** The level of teaching of the regional themes in the schools and the frequency of the themes. Suggestions for possible improvements. Inclusion of a specific area of the regional history corresponding to the age of pupils and its didactic processing in the Citizenship Education (focus on education, neighbourhood cohabitation, etc.).

**Conclusions:** Analysing and description of the regional history teaching level in the Citizenship Education as part of learning the relationship to the region in which pupils live and work.

**Keywords:** Education, matter didactics, regional history, schools.

# Teaching of Mother Tongue in 3D Virtual Environment

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**Problem Statement:** E-learning in 3D virtual environments became an educational tool at many universities but the real impact on the learning outcomes is not fully known yet.

**Research Questions:** For what part of the mother tongue teaching is it useful to use a 3D virtual environment and what are the views of students on it?

**Purpose of the Study:** The aims of study were: 1) to find out if there were better educational outputs of respondents who were taught in 3D virtual environment comparing to the control group of respondents who were taught with textbook and 2) to explore the views of respondents on 3D virtual environment.

**Research Methods:** The mixed research design used to explore the results in educational outputs of experimental and control groups in quantitative part, depending on the type of teaching chosen. In the qualitative part, we searched for the views of the experimental group about the presented educational tool and their attitude to it when teaching and learning mother tongue.

**Findings:** The research provided in 2014-2017, during which a total of 303 respondents were included, showed statistically significant better overall results in control group ( $p = 0,006$ ). Only in literature teaching part, the experimental groups results were statistically significant better comparing to control group ( $p < 0,0001$ ) in questions detecting the role of visualisation in teaching.

**Conclusions:** 3D virtual environments can be used as a part of teaching mother tongue but partially, in the learning situations requiring the visualisation for better understanding or better memorisation comparing to the traditional educational tools such as textbooks or presentations. In other cases, it is rather burden for the complexity of its control compared to the work with the textbook.

**Keywords:** E-learning, 3D-virtual environment, mother tongue education.



# Educational Paradoxes and Citizenship Education

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**Problem Statement:** Our text wants to present the key outcomes of the research on the teachers' reflection of educational paradoxes of selected social science subjects.

**Research Questions:** The teachers qualified to teach selected social science subjects perceive the risks of educational paradoxes in their teaching more intensely than the teachers without this competence.

**Purpose of the Study:** Our aim was to identify the degree of familiarity of the pedagogical public with the pedagogical paradox phenomenon as a reason for reducing the effectiveness of the educational process.

**Research Methods:** We processed the data by mathematical and statistical approach using nonparametric statistical methods. Cohesive Hierarchical Implicative Classification (CHIC) is an analytical tool for statistical data processing based on Statistical Implicative Analysis (SIA), a statistical analysis of implications. Its purpose is to discover very important (relevant) relationships between variables on the basis of implication.

**Findings:** Our research confirms that the teachers of this region are influenced by their qualification. There have also been some evidences of conflicts in the teachers' professional life and his / her private life, which is reflected in the doubts about the effectiveness of his / her profession, including the possibility to pass on his/her own life experiences.

**Conclusions:** As can be seen from the results of our research, the qualified teachers have the ability to perceive educational paradoxes more sensitively, they are aware of their risks, and more often they operate with them carefully in their educational activities.

**Keywords:** Educational paradoxes, citizenship education.

# Empirical Evidence of the Negative Relationship Between Social Capital and Corruption

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**Problem Statement:** The hypothesis that social capital affects corruption has been difficult to evaluate empirically because of a lack of reliable data for isolating a causal direction of the relationship.

**Research Questions:** Does greater social capital, as indicated by stronger civic associations and more trust among citizens, lead to lower levels of government corruption?

**Purpose of the Study:** We use new micro-level international data and a unique historical instrumental variable to explore the link between social capital and corruption.

**Research Methods:** Multi-level regression analysis, instrumental variables, and a ratio of selection on unobservables to observed variables.

**Findings:** We find that higher social capital leads to lower levels of corruption. Our results are causal and robust to alternative specifications of the regression models.

**Conclusions:** Strong civic associations and interpersonal trust are negatively associated with corruption of government officials.

**Keywords:** Social capital, trust, civic associations, corruption.

# Perceived Stress and Psychological Well-being: The Moderating Role of Emotional Stability

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**Problem Statement:** Association between stress and psychological well-being are well established in a solid body of research, still the mechanisms of this association stay unrevealed.

**Research Questions:** We hypothesized that emotional stability as a character trait can effect the association between perceived stress and psychological well-being.

**Purpose of the Study:** In many concepts, particularly, in Lazarus model, emotions are associated with stress and coping, but most of these studies pay attention to the immediate response to stressful event. We approached this question from a perspective of a more stable emotional characteristic biased to character - emotional stability.

**Research Methods:** Methods were Scale of perceived stress (Ababkov et.al.), Psychological well-being scale (Ryff), 16 PF personality test (Cattell) - factor C. Sample: 323 adults aged 20-60, 116 males, 207 females.

**Findings:** First, using regression analysis we confirmed that emotional stability (factor C) was associated with both perceived stress and psychological well-being. Second, we assessed associations between perceived stress, psychological well-being and emotional stability using structural analysis. Results suggest that perceived stress decreases one's emotional stability that in turn effects psychological well-being. Retest using random subsamples confirmed structural analysis.

**Conclusions:** Our results showed that perceived stress can be associated not only with immediate emotional reactions but with relatively stable personality characteristics such as emotional stability. Our results suggest that associations between perceived stress and psychological well-being can be moderated by emotional stability. Thus, high levels of emotional stability can prevent or delay the effect of stress on psychological well-being.

**Keywords:** Perceived stress, psychological well-being, emotional stability.



# Ordering and Priority of Entitlements in The Problem of Degressively Proportional Integer Allocation

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**Problem Statement:** One of generally accepted principles of allocating goods and obligations is the principle of proportionality.

**Research Questions:** This principle behaves well in practice if the values describing the entitlements of agents do not differ a lot, otherwise the smallest agents may be disregarded.

**Purpose of the Study:** This problem occurred in practice when the seats in the European Parliament were apportioned among the member states. Therefore, the so-called degressively proportional allocation was established. The selection of one solution in the case of a given allocation is always an arbitrary decision.

**Research Methods:** The paper puts forward an objective and natural manner of indicating one degressively proportional solution, that can be applied in all problems of integer distribution. The main idea consists in defining an ordering relation which generates entitlements in a set of all feasible solutions, and then in seeking for maximal elements of this relations.

**Findings:** It turns out that the mentioned order is consistent with a degressively proportional function of priority, which can uniquely point to a concrete, desired allocation. This type of fair distribution modeling is known as one of viable approaches to solving a problem of integer proportional distribution of gains and burdens.

**Conclusions:** As a result, the proposed algorithms of allocation can be seen as efforts to modify some known and practically tested methods of proportional apportionment, and then to implement them in the problem of degressively proportional allocation.

**Keywords:** Allocation, rounded degressive proportionality, priority.

# Productivity Among Indonesian Women ICT Professionals: The Roles of Self Esteem

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**Problem Statement:** Women and men are expected to achieve the same level of productivity. Nevertheless, existed gender inequity in ICT is possible to disrupt worker's self esteem that related to productivity.

**Research Questions:** As once self esteem is assumed to be associated with productivity, then in what extent self esteem can predict productivity among Indonesian women who works as an ICT professional?

**Purpose of the Study:** This study is conducted to empirically examine the role of Self Esteem toward Productivity among Indonesian women works as an ICT professionals. Thus, it is also to briefly describe the dynamic process of their productivity by using demographic factors of women works as an ICT professional.

**Research Methods:** Using purposive sampling, a set of questionnaire measuring Self Esteem ( $\alpha : 0.787$ ), Productivity ( $\alpha : 0.942$ ) as well as several demographic factors was distributed to an eligible respondents. Furthermore, primary data that were collected from 73 eligible respondents: Indonesian women who works as an ICT professional, were subjected to be analyzed using linear regression.

**Findings:** As the statistical analysis executed, it was found that there is positive correlation between self esteem and productivity as shows as coefficient of correlation  $r : 0,047$  (significant at level  $p \leq 0,50$ ). Moreover, from linear regression also shows the value of  $r$  square as much as  $0,055$ .

**Conclusions:** From result finding obtain through this study, it can be conclude that self esteem can predict productivity of Indonesian women who works as an ICT professional, as much as 5.5%. In the other hand, the 94.5% remains of their productivity are predicted by another factors excluded from this study.

**Keywords:** Women ICT worker, self esteem, productivity.

## icCSBs 2018 Participant List

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Assistant Professor Dr	Alina	Shipova	Russia
Associate Professor Dr	Ana Paula	Matos	Portugal
Professor Dr	Anatoliy Vladimirovich	Ovchinnikov	Russia
Associate Professor Dr	Andrey	Shcherbakov	Russia
Assistant Professor Dr	Anna	Mamchenko	Russia
Assistant Professor Dr	Anzhelika	Voroshilova	Russia
Assistant Professor Dr	Arkadiusz	Maciuk	Poland
Assistant Professor Dr	Bogdan	Tiganoaia	Romania
PhD Graduated	Dagmar	Hrušová	Czech Republic
Professor Dr	Dmitriy	Smirnov	Russia
PhD Graduated	Dmitry	Dobrotin	Russia
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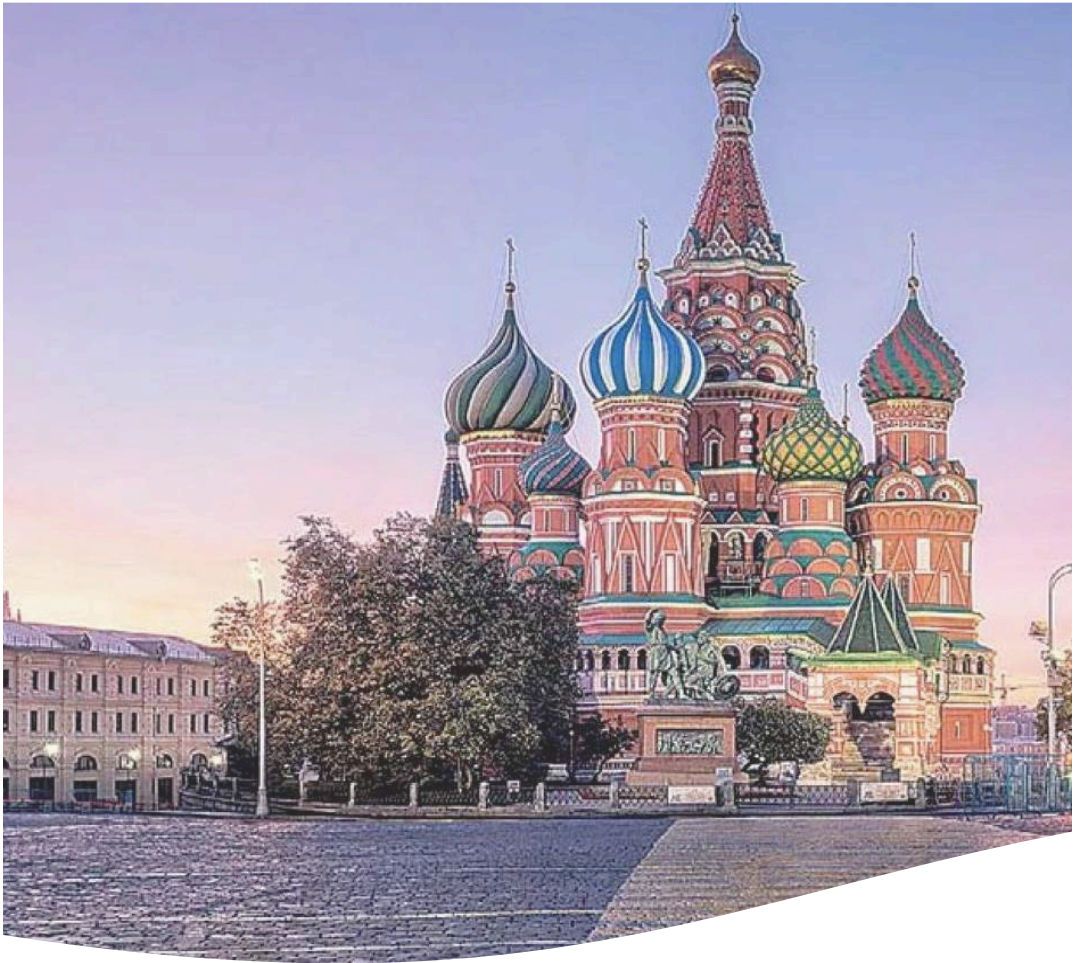
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Professor Dr	Natalia	Naydenova	Russia
Other	Natalia	Tarakanova	Russia
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PhD Student	Olga	Ivanova	Russia
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Associate Professor Dr	Olga	Hopiaynen	Russia
Associate Professor Dr	Olga	Kozyreva	Russia
PhD Graduated	Olga A.	Frantsuzova	Russia
Associate Professor Dr	Oxana	Milkevich	Russia
PhD Student	Pavel	Knajfl	Czech Republic

Assistant Professor Dr	Pavel	Krákora	Czech Republic
Professor Dr	Petr	Romanov	Russia
Assistant Professor Dr	Piotr	Dniestrzański	Poland
Professor Dr	Rail	Shamionov	Russia
Professor Dr	Sergey	Oganesyan	Russia
Professor Dr	Svetlana	Ivanova	Russia
Associate Professor Dr	Svetlana	Merzlyakova	Russia
Assistant Professor Dr	Svetlana	Savenysheva	Russia
Associate Professor Dr	Tatiana	Timokhina	Russia
Associate Professor Dr	Tatiana Nikolaevna	Osinina	Russia
Assistant Professor Dr	Tomáš	Hubálek	Czech Republic
Associate Professor Dr	Valentina	Lukina	Russia
Assistant Professor Dr	Valentina	Davydova	Russia
Professor Dr	Victoria	Pichugina	Russia
PhD Student	Volkova	Volkova	Russia
Associate Professor Dr	Wan Norhasniah	Wan Husin	Malaysia
PhD Graduated	Yana	Sipovskaya	Russia



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