

Поваренков Ю. П. Профессиональное самоопределение старшеклассников сельских и городских школ

Abstract. The article formulates the problem of insufficient knowledge of the patterns of professional self-determination of high school students in rural schools. The purpose of the study is formulated, which is to identify the features of professional self-determination of rural schoolchildren of the 11th grades, based on the analysis of their professional interests and self-assessment of the formation of professional skills. In accordance with this goal, the following research objectives are defined: to identify and compare the professional interests of high school students in rural and urban schools; to identify and compare the level of formation of professional skills of high school students in rural and urban schools; to analyze the relationship between the level of development of professional interests and the formation of professional skills in high school students in rural and urban schools. The study revealed that high school students of rural schools are significantly more interested in the professions of «man – nature» and are poorly interested in the professions of «man-man»; high school students of urban schools demonstrate the opposite orientation: they show interest in the professions of «man-man» and are practically not interested in the professions of «man nature»; rural schoolchildren show the highest interest in the professions of «man-sign», and high school students of urban schools show the highest interest in the professions of «man-man»; the same and low interest in the professions of «man-technique» and «man-artistic image» is recorded for both groups of schoolchildren. Differences and coincidences in the level of formation of professional skills in rural and urban schoolchildren have been established, they are as follows: rural schoolchildren have significantly lower professional skills in relation to the activities of «man-man» and «man-technique» than urban schoolchildren; professional skills in relation to the activities of «man-nature» and «man-artistic image» are equally low in both groups of schoolchildren; professional skills in relation to the activities of «man-sign» are equally well formed in both groups of schoolchildren; in general, the level of formation of professional skills in rural schoolchildren is significantly lower than in urban ones.

Нуриманова Ф. К. Динамика ценностно-смыслового самоопределения сельских старшеклассников

Abstract. The article considers the system of value orientations of high school students as an important factor of self-determination of personality (on the example of rural schoolchildren). In modern life, purposefulness, the ability to form meaning and develop, etc. are important for the self-realization of a person. Self-awareness and the desire for self-realization help a person to remain in demand and realized not only in the profession, but also in life.

The article presents the results obtained using the methodology of M. Rokich's value orientations and content analysis of essays to identify the features of terminal and instrumental values of rural high school students. It was found that rural high school students have higher values of personal life and acceptance of others, low – professional self-realization. They have more developed high demands, firm will, acceptance of others, but abstract, passive values-means often prevail. Values-goals and values-means have their own specifics during high school age.

The obtained data reveal the role of the personal factor in the self-determination of senior schoolchildren. These results of the dynamics of value-semantic self-determination contribute to the deepening of ideas about the trends of its development in high school age. They can be useful for optimizing the psychological and pedagogical support of personal self-determination of high school students. The results of this study can be used to improve the system of vocational guidance of rural schoolchildren, increase their competitiveness and develop professional competencies. The study of various characteristics of self-determination is relevant for optimizing professional self-actualization and evaluating the productivity of human life cycles. Further research prospects may be related to the determination of the interrelationships of different components of value-semantic self-determination in a sample of rural high school students.

Кораблева А. А. Организация и результаты комплексной экспертизы образовательной среды сельской школы

Abstract. Creating educational environment aimed at maximizing the potential of the student's personality, comfortable conditions of stay in an educational organization for all the main subjects of educational relations is one of the most important practical tasks of modern schools and preschool educational organizations.

Natural questions arise: what conditions should be created, how should they be organized from the point of view of personal potential development, how to select from the whole variety exactly those that, on the one hand, correspond to the mission of the school, on the other, are significant for all subjects of relations and at the same time are aimed at the development of the entire organization as a whole? A comprehensive examination of the educational environment helps to answer these questions and competently design a personality-developing educational environment.

Schools and kindergartens of the Yaroslavl region participating in the regional project «Implementation of a comprehensive program for the development of personal potential» carry out such an examination as part of the preparation and organization of a personality-developing educational environment in their institutions. Rural educational organizations are also included in this process.

The participants work in the ideology of V. A. Yasvin environmental approach and include in the examination of the educational environment, first of all, the diagnostic tools proposed by this scientist.

The article describes the experience and summarizes the results of the organization of a comprehensive examination of the educational environment by project teams of rural schools and kindergartens.

Шляхтина Н. В. Эффективность руководителей сельских школ с низкими образовательными результатами

Abstract. The article presents the results of the study of the effectiveness of heads of rural schools with low educational results, actualizes the problem of evaluating the effectiveness of heads of educational organizations. The work was carried out in accordance with the order of the Department of Education of the Yaroslavl region dated from 15.06.2020 № 158/01-03 «On approval of the Regulations on the regional system for monitoring the effectiveness of heads of educational organizations of the Yaroslavl region and regional indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of heads of educational organizations». The purpose of the study is based on the analysis of data on the formation of professional competencies of a manager and the quality of managerial activity, to justify the need to develop new, update existing additional professional programs for managerial workers; the introduction of innovative tools, techniques and technologies in their implementation, the use of individual professional development trajectories; the introduction of additional measures to increase the motivation of managerial workers to professional development; encourage the exchange of experience and best management practices. Special sources are considered and analyzed, the definition of the effectiveness of the head is given, the empirical experience of diagnosing the effectiveness of the head is proposed based on data on the results of the organization's activities and the creation of conditions for the implementation of educational programs. The developed model includes a system of indicators for assessing the degree of formation of professional competencies of educational organizations heads in the region. As a result of the study, the problems and difficulties associated with improving the quality of management in the studied schools are identified. The results presented in the article were discussed at a meeting of the Coordinating Council for Working with Schools with Low Learning Outcomes and brought to the attention of the heads of the analyzed schools. Experience shows that the results of timely and periodic monitoring of the effectiveness of managers can be used to make managerial decisions both at the level of an educational organization and at the level of municipal districts and the region.

Тесленко А. Н. Организация флешмобов и массовых праздников: социально-педагогический аспект

Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of peculiarities of cultural and leisure activity of rural youth. The need for a scientific analysis of the phenomenon of a youth holiday and especially its modern forms, for example, such as a flash mob, concerns the importance of festive culture in its modern forms for the cultural socialization of youth and the spiritual development of society. In the conditions of public consciousness modernization, the holiday as a form of cultural and leisure activity has a special functional burden in the system of free time for young people, primarily in line with the pedagogization of youth culture. However, this problem in modern socio-pedagogical literature is not deeply disclosed.

The article justifies the author's position considering youth as an object of cultural and leisure influence from the point of view of its value-orientation attitude to leisure. Young people as an object of cultural and leisure influence are considered from the point of view of their value-orientation attitude to leisure. The analysis of the socio-cultural situation in the field of youth leisure of rural youth shows the transformation of traditional forms of leisure and the emergence of new – innovative technologies for

youth leisure. The empirical material shows the educational potential of such an innovative technology for organizing youth leisure as a flash mob.

Flash mob – a pre-planned mass action in which a large group of people appears in a public place, performs previously agreed actions according to the scenario and then breaks up. The most promising ones in educational practice are collective flash mobs, primarily song and dance, which do not take much time, in rare cases require large-scale training and can be used to work with almost all educational tasks. The author describes in detail the technological process of preparing and holding a flash mob as a mass youth holiday. The pedagogical effect of the mass youth holiday is proved, which is manifested in the development of group interaction skills and the self-organization of the youth association. Flash mob actions contribute to the development of active recreation, the manifestation of emotions in activities, the improvement of communication skills (due to involvement in the joint activity), self-approval in a socially approved type of activity.

Белкина В. В. Проектирование учебного занятия в сельской школе в контексте идей демократизации образования

Abstract. The change in the vector of development of modern education in the direction of ensuring the subject position of students in the educational process determines new approaches to the preparation and organization of training sessions, suggesting the rejection of a carefully thought out outline of the lesson in favor of a scenario plan, which provides for the possibility of various options for the development of the course of the lesson and the variability of children's reactions to the proposed content to be mastered. The purpose of the article is to substantiate the process of designing a lesson in rural school, taking into account the development trends of modern society, the characteristics of society and the needs of students. The proposed ideas are the result of many years of work by the problem group of rural school teachers «Democratization of the educational process».

The article gives a definition of the concept «democratic culture of the individual», the component composition of this definition, analyzes the content of modern educational standards from the point of view of the democratization idea, provides the results of a comparative study aimed at studying the changes in educational needs of children and parents over the past twenty years. On the basis of the conclusions made, methods of choosing the content and organizational formats of a training lesson are proposed. The main guidelines are determined that can become a support in the design of interaction formats for subjects of educational relations in the educational process.

Коршунова О. В., Черанева В. И. Специфика урока с применением интегрированных задач сельскохозяйственной тематики в методической системе учителя

Abstract. What is the model of a rural school graduate today? What skills of the XXI century should he have? The same as a city graduate or excellent, different? At first glance, the answer is simple: since there is an educational standard (now FGOS-3_2022), the educational results should be similar. But this is the simplest answer and not quite reflecting the objective reality. The village school has its own mission, purpose, creed (symbol of faith), which is characteristic only for it. Rural territory is only a small homeland for rural schoolchildren, and only a rural graduate, as a true citizen and patriot of his homeland, is able, with all the difficulties available today, to return to his native settlement and fulfill his mission to revive rural territory and increase the prestige of life in the countryside. In the current conditions, it is difficult to imagine that graduates of urban schools are capable of such a vital «feat». Therefore, it is especially important to form professional orientations in rural schoolchildren related to future life activities for the benefit of the village. This explains the importance of including an appropriate component in the methodological system of a rural school teacher. But what is the content of this component, how can it be implemented technologically? The purpose of the article is to find answers to these questions, and the content is the result of reflection. Research methods are the study of literature, modeling of the methodical system of a rural school teacher with a career-oriented component, modeling of the means of teaching such a system – integrated tasks of agricultural subjects. The novelty of the article lies in the presentation of a model of the methodical system of a rural school teacher with a career guidance component in the format of integrated tasks of agricultural subjects and the description of the model of the training session as a means of implementing the methodological system. The materials of the article will be useful for teachers of rural schools teaching natural sciences to students.

Гусев Д. А., Повshedная Ф. В. Концептуальные основы дидактической системы формирования компетенций будущих педагогов в контексте народного прикладного творчества

Abstract. The article presents the results of a study of the formation of the competencies of future teachers in the context of the implementation of the pedagogical potential of applied folk art in the upbringing of rural schoolchildren; a model of a didactic system for the formation of competencies in future teachers was determined, the basis for the development of which was such philosophical and psychological-pedagogical ideas as: the idea of developing rural school, the idea of continuous education, the idea of personality development, the idea of creativity and creative activity, the idea of personality socialization, the idea of humanization education; disclosed their content, substantiated their significance in developing the concept of a didactic system for the formation of competencies in future teachers of rural school, the implementation of which makes it possible to use the pedagogical potential of applied folk art effectively in upbringing of rural schoolchildren.