

## POLICY ARTICLE

*Teterskiy Sergey V.*

LOVE AND FAITH AS MOTIVES OF SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH.....1–11

**Abstract:**

Love and faith are the motivating reasons (motives) of intensive scientific activity of researchers and their scientific supervisors. The "elements" of love for science, in addition to a special attitude to the methodological foundations of research (object, subject, relevance, goals, objectives, scientific question, hypothesis, novelty, significance), is love for: science understanding and mastering scientific literacy; new discoveries and inventions; obtaining, analyzing and distributing scientific information; scientific school (teachers and students). The sign of a true researcher is this complex movement towards a beloved discovery, rather than the accumulation and even analysis of scientific information. Systematization of the results of epistemological research aimed at studying science as a sequence of knowledge transfer from one individual to another allows us to study the images of the ideality of the primary source of knowledge. These images influence the choice of methods for training scientists and determining the role of the teacher in the scientific search for early career researchers.

**Key words:** faith, ideal, research, researcher, love, motive, science, image

**GENERAL PEDAGOGICS, HISTORY OF PEDAGOGICS AND  
EDUCATION (PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES)**

*Bezrukavova Irina V.*

CIVIL SOCIALIZATION OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION AS THE BASIS FOR THE STABILIZATION OF MODERN SOCIETY IN RUSSIA.....12–24

**Abstract:**

Modern society needs educated, entrepreneurial people who are able to adopt independent and responsible decisions for the future of Russia, who are ready for cooperation and stabilisation of modern society. The article explains the concept of "civil society", which allows you to understand its essence and note that it largely depends on the constant development and stability of the education system. The formation of the civic qualities of the younger generation in the process of civic socialization will contribute to their implementation in society, help in solving current situations in a changing world, which is the basis for stabilizing Russian society. Innovative technologies like talk shows, round tables, corporate events, social projection, case technologies, art technologies, show technologies, dialogue technologies contribute to the formation of civic qualities. Civil socialization of the younger generation pursues objectives aimed at the formation of a person as a citizen, with qualities that will help to take an active part in the life of society, which

is the stabilization of such. The result of socialisation is a humanistic personality, possessing a sense of his/her own dignity, with a strong attitude, recognizing high value of freedom and democracy, respecting the law, possessing legal knowledge necessary for a successful self-realisation in society.

**Key words:** citizen, civil qualities, civil education, civil position, civil society, freedom, equality, justice, innovative technologies

***Okhlopkov Gennadii I.***

SOCIAL AND STATE MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT CHILDREN'S MOVEMENT: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAKHA (YAKUTIA).....25–46

***Abstract:***

The article describes the stages of the formation and development of the modern children's movement in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). It provides a detailed analysis of the mechanisms for making organizational and pedagogical conditions for the successful functioning of children's public associations and shows the experience of our region in designing a system of social and pedagogical support for the activities of children's public associations. It also gives substantiation of the effectiveness of the public-state model of the development of the children's movement. The novelty of the research is due to the fact that a stable infrastructure has been designed in the republic for the development of new format children's movement which serves as a mechanism for implementing the idea of the state's special care for the young generation. Official documents, including regulations, developed and proposed by children's public associations, supported and adopted by the state authorities of Yakutia are of great importance both for pedagogical science and for the practical activities of educational organizations, institutions of additional education and educational authorities.

**Key words:** children's public association / movement, socialization of the individual, interaction of social institutions, social and state model, youth policy, social activities, education of the younger generation, state support

***Skorokhodova Ekaterina A.***

SPECIFICITY OF FORMATION OF LEGAL CULTURE OF ORPHAN CHILDREN.....47–57

***Abstract:***

The article is devoted to the reasoned substantiation of the role of education in the field of legal culture of orphans. Based on the analysis of literary sources, the author examines the definitive nature of «legal culture», identifies its key components, as well as factors of formation. One of the main characteristics of a social personality is the ability to recognize and accept a certain number of values and norms of society in order to evaluate their own behavior correctly and the behavior of other people. The high level of legal culture of orphans allows them to navigate the social and legal environment effectively and count on the appropriate attitude from members of society. The author focuses on the fact that the organization of educational work in the direction of forming the legal culture of

orphans should be carried out in accordance with methods and programs taking into account the specifics of the psychophysical and intellectual development of children of this category.

**Key words:** orphans, legal culture, education, society, socialization, pedagogy, educational institutions, deed

## **THEORY, METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL WORK**

**Aimesheva Zarina M.**

THE ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OF ORPHANS..... 58–68

**Abstract:**

The problem of delinquent behavior is one of the urgent problems of modern society. Its actualization is resulted from the growth of juvenile delinquency, difficulties in correcting deviant behavior, which produces a special interest in the study of the phenomenon of delinquent behavior in orphans. The systematization of scientific data on the problem of delinquent behavior of orphans made it possible to state that its analysis requires a systematic approach. Based on the results of the study, this approach made it possible to determine the relationship of various unfavorable determinants that negatively affect the process of the formation of the personality of a juvenile brought up in institutions for orphans and his behavior. Based on the analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature, the main approaches to the problem of delinquent behavior in Russian psychology are systematized. The author also clarified the concept of «delinquent behavior» as a set of illegal actions of children and adolescents, which represent their opposition to the existing reality and threaten the well-being of other people or public order, identified the psychological nature, conditions and factors of delinquent behavior of orphans.

**Key words:** orphans, delinquent behavior, deviant behavior, characteristics, adolescents, education and training

**Podlipalin Alexey A.**

PEDAGOGICAL FORMS OF NEUTRALIZATION OF NEGATIVE MANIFESTATIONS IN THE INFORMAL SUBCULTURE ENVIRONMENT.....69–77

**Abstract:**

Human behavior is a phenomenon that determines the structure of society's communications, which determines its structure of society itself and its life activity. The modern world is characterized by negative manifestations in the behavior of people, which may bear signs of marginalization or delinquency. These signs lead to an imbalance in the functioning of any society. This is especially acutely felt in the youth environment, since it is characterized by such age-specific features as maximalism, absolutism, denial of the existing order, striving for independence. Young people often do not listen to the rational, they perceive reality emotionally, hypertrophied. The suggestibility and authority of the "street" lead to interpersonal conflicts that can develop into rejection not only of others, but also of oneself. This

is especially acute in the informal youth environment. An informal youth environment containing elements of subculture can have an extremely negative impact on a teenager, where existing youth leaders lead him towards deviation, deviating from the generally accepted norms of behavior. Therefore, the role of the positive influence of purposeful socialization on young people with the use of educational tools combined into modern pedagogical forms that neutralizes the negative influence of the subcultural environment is increasing.

**Key words:** youth, informal subcultural environment, deviant behavior, pedagogical forms, spiritual and moral development, education, generation

## METHODOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

*Sannikova Natalija Ju.*

DIDACTIC POTENTIAL OF THE COMPARATIVE APPROACH IN THE STUDY OF RUSSIAN WORD FORMATION BY TURKMEN STUDENTS.....78–94

**Abstract:**

The article proves the effectiveness of using the comparative method at classes in Russian as a foreign language (RFL) with students from Turkmenistan, whose oral and written Russian speech when using derivational language units is subject to errors due to the influence of interference; a comparative analysis of the word-forming systems of the Russian and Turkmen languages is carried out; a conclusion is made on the significant cross-lingual differences in the nature of derivation caused by the absence of certain word-forming meanings and morphemes peculiar to the Russian language, as well as in the structure of the derived word, due to the relation of the compared languages to different language families; the author identifies the causes of interference errors and justifies the need to create an ethnically oriented methodology for teaching Russian to foreign students, based on the identification of universal and differential features of languages that come into contact in the learning process.

**Key words:** linguodidactics, learning, Russian as a foreign language, comparative approach, word formation competence, interference, interference error, word formation, morpheme, affix

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## GENERAL PEDAGOGICS, HISTORY OF PEDAGOGICS AND EDUCATION (PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES)

*Krivykh Natalija I., Krivykh Ludmila D., Bagrintseva Olga B.*

MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES: INTERACTIVITY AS A PRINCIPLE OF EFFICIENCY.....1–11

**Abstract:**

The article is devoted to the problem of the need to assess and select educational technologies, taking into account their effectiveness and efficiency in

the long term. The urgency of this problem lies in the fact that the trend of life-long learning, as opposed to the traditional "learning for life", involves the constant development of the personal effectiveness of today's students, and educational technologies, methods and techniques are designed, in general, to prepare to effectively respond to constant change. Modern interactive educational technologies change the stream of the educational way – not from theory to practice, but from new experience to its concept analyzing through using and that matches the demands of time and educational challenges. The authors of the article offer the following approach: problem-learning, project-learning, digital-technologies, context-learning, game-technologies, 4 c developing educational tools. By means of using interactive educational technologies future specialists get the results that are in demand in XXI century – soft skills for proactive and competitive being in VUCA-world. The article is addressed to teachers and lectures of foreign languages who are interested in the methods of teaching foreign languages based on new technologies.

**Key words:** innovative educational technologies, modern interactive educational technologies, innovative teaching models, soft skills, personal efficiency, problem-learning, context-learning, the technology of scientific project and research, 4c developing technologies, digital-technologies, game-technologies

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**Palatkina Galina V., Gorina Inessa V.**

PEDAGOGICAL DESIGN: DEFINITION OF A CONCEPT.....12–22

**Abstract:**

The article examines the issues of updating pedagogical tools for the design of modern educational processes. At present, when modeling educational processes, one should not lose sight of the features of modern social life. These features have appeared as a result of the intensive development of information technology. In turn, the growth of information technology is provoked by a number of factors. Among the driving forces of the intensity of the development of information technologies, the main ones are technical progress and the emergence of new threats to humanity from infectious agents. In an effort to reduce the spread of such diseases, people take various measures. The most effective method of preventing these diseases is isolation. In this regard, the issue of changing the pedagogical approaches to education, its concept and design, that is, design, is being updated. The article analyzes the scientific approaches on the basis of which pedagogical design is built, reveals the essence of pedagogical design as a science, gives a characteristic of pedagogical design as a process, substantiates its goals.

**Key words:** pedagogy, education, didactics, pedagogical design, education renewal, pedagogical design, behaviorism, cognitivism, constructivism, prototyping in education

**Sergeeva Olga A.**  
 PECULIARITIES OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL  
 LANDSCAPE.....23–39

**Abstract:**

The article explains the concept of «educational landscape», which allows you to understand its essence and notes that great experience and a mixture of professional competencies are required from the teacher who wants to design maximally natural educational landscape. Features that distinguish «educational landscape» from other means of representing educational reality (learning space, educational environment, educational system) are mentioned: dynamism, vitality, metaphorical nature, spatiality, contextuality, orderliness and practical nature. Five key approaches to study the phenomenon are given: individual, typological, metaphorical, constructivist, and mythological. Elements that make «educational landscape» innovative and flexible are outlined. This article considers the value of adopting new ways of designing the learning spaces, justifies the need to create them, demonstrating its role in effective learning. As a result, the author comes to the conclusion that since the effectiveness of the educational process depends on the state of the «educational landscape», specific mechanism should be chosen to ensure the achievement of planned results, in which the teacher plays an important role in creating favorable conditions that contribute to the versatile and harmonious development of the student's personality.

**Key words:** educational landscape, learning space, educational environment, new educational paradigm, effective learning, new ways of designing the learning spaces, design flexibility, learning architecture, space organization

**Sorokina Zhanna I.**

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AS A MEANS OF INTRODUCING  
PRESCHOOL CHILDREN TO REGIONAL  
CULTURE.....40–49

**Abstract:**

The article deals with the theoretical aspects of introducing preschool children to regional culture in the context of the use of information technologies, and defines the meaning and functions of information technologies in the educational process of preschool education. According to practical teachers and scientists (V. N. Strelnitsky, I. Ya. Murzina, P. A. Sorokin, etc.), the appeal to regional culture is more than relevant, since the preservation and revival of cultural heritage begins with a small homeland (family, yard, school, etc.) and is a key moment in the education of the modern generation. The role of the teacher is very important here, especially his skill and skill. In order to study the level of information technology competence of teachers of preschool educational institutions, we conducted a survey of teachers, the results of which showed that the majority of teachers in their professional activities prefer traditional forms and methods of work, believing that it is possible to teach effectively in the old way. Teachers explain their position by the lack of material incentives, heavy workload at work, as well as a low level of information technology competence. Thus, the quality of the educational process depends on the organizational and pedagogical conditions for the introduction of modern information technologies in methodological activities and in the educational process.

**Key words:** information technologies, preschool education, regional culture, educational process, introduction, education, innovation, preschool child

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**THEORY, METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL WORK**

**Dubchenkova Natalia O.**

MEANS OF SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AS A CONDITION FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCESS OF FORMING LEADERSHIP QUALITIES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.....50–58

**Abstract:**

This article examines the concept of «leadership», identifies the leadership qualities of older preschool children, identifies the leading means of socio-cultural activities, describes the necessary conditions that contribute to the formation of leadership qualities in older preschool children in the process of socio-cultural activities. The features of leadership as a group phenomenon are described. Attention is drawn to the fact that preschool age is the most sensitive period for the formation and development of positive-oriented leadership qualities of a child. Special attention is paid to the means that allow revealing the content of socio-cultural activities, the features of their organization, the ability to make it more vivid, emotional, memorable, and informative. New material on the topic under study is summarized, and the means of socio-cultural activities that affect the condition for successful implementation of the process of forming leadership qualities in preschool children are considered.

**Key words:** leadership, leader, leadership qualities, conditions for the formation of leadership qualities, personality, preschool education, senior preschool age, socio-cultural activities, means of socio-cultural activities

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**GENERAL PEDAGOGICS, HISTORY OF PEDAGOGICS AND EDUCATION (PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES)**

**Sharonov Andrey A.**

PECULIARITIES OF THE FORMATION OF PATRIOTIC VALUES IN CHILDREN FROM FAMILIES MIXED BY NATIONAL SIGNS.....1–12

**Abstract:**

The relevance of the topic is due to the fact that currently there is no created mechanism that would ensure the formation of patriotic values in families of mixed ethnicity. The article examines domestic and foreign approaches to the concept of children from families of mixed ethnicity, and the characteristics of their upbringing. The definition of the concept of “patriotic values” and “formation of patriotic values in children” is also given. During the study, it was noted that different authors give different concepts to describe children from families of mixed ethnicity. The author stresses the fact that for the formation of patriotic values, it is necessary to take into

account a number of features, that consist in the educational potential of the family, the development of the native culture in the family through folk art, fairy tales, as well as the impact on the child of two or more cultural traditions is.

**Key words:** patriotic values, the formation of patriotic values, family, children, children from families of mixed ethnicity, ethnic group, families of interethnic marriage, families of mixed-nationality marriage

*Teterskiy Sergey V.*

GRATITUDE AS A RESOURCE OF RESEARCH.....13–26

**Abstract:**

The process of obtaining and applying scientific truth, neutral from the point of view of morality and ethics is based on moral assessments. The researcher's goal to achieve objectivity of knowledge through observation, classification, description, experiment and explanation of the studied natural phenomena is subjected to empirical testing using sensory subjective perception. Focusing on the requirements for the design and procedures for conducting scientific research, its author and supervisor-consultant often quite superficially relate to gratitude, which is the property of spiritual life, one of the results of knowledge of the sensory world, the basis of the forecast for knowledge, creative action in achieving the truth and for the future, which is dominated by the well-being of each person and society as a whole. The article deals with various approaches to the category of «gratitude» as the main axiological category, an ethical standard, the basis of moral authority, the subject of medical and psychological research, the assessment of the aesthetic side of the human environment, the speech genre, the ability to meet a person with a good future. The author reveals the specifics of gratitude for the researcher who chooses from a variety of sources of true knowledge (authority, intuition, reason, sensory experience) that is fundamental for all others. The resource potential of gratitude is considered based on the three subjects of scientific interaction that support the researcher: predecessors, assistants (scientific supervisor-consultant-mentor, representatives of the scientific school, including co-authors and supporting staff), and followers. In accordance with the proposed classification and the specifics of gratitude, developing of new approaches to research focuses on: the development of the thankfully-critical thinking (in relation to precursors); the validity of the right to be grateful (in relation assistants); of gratitude as external evaluation researcher and his contribution to the good memory of me (in terms of followers).

**Key words:** axiology, gratitude, research, resources, science, ethics, aesthetics, scientific predecessors, scientific followers, scientific assistants

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## METHODOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

*Provotorova Nataliia V.*

STRUCTURE OF PROFESSIONAL READINESS OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.....27–38



***Abstract:***

The article deals with the problem of professional readiness as a necessary indicator of the formation of a professional's personality. The purpose of the article is to study professional readiness of future specialists in the field of public administration and the features of its structure. The multi-aspect nature of the study of professional readiness in modern science is shown. Approaches, directions and levels of research of this phenomenon are presented. Special emphasis is placed on the study of the structure of professional readiness. The analysis of the structural components of professional readiness offered by modern scientists is carried out. The characteristic features of professional readiness of future specialists in the field of public administration and the problems of studying its structure are highlighted and described. The specificity of this professional activity is emphasized. Attention is focused on the insignificant development of the studied problem in modern science. The structure of professional readiness of future specialists in the field of public administration is proposed, and its main components are described.

***Key words:*** professional readiness, structural components of professional readiness, professional readiness of future specialists in the sphere of public administration, structural components of professional readiness of future specialists in the sphere of public administration, motivational component, cognitive component, activity component, psychosocial component, psychophysical component

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**THEORY, METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL WORK**

***Sogrina Ekaterina I.***

EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL OF CHILDREN'S PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF TEENAGERS ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE COUNCIL OF CHILDREN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN.....39–53

***Abstract:***

The article considers the educational potential of children's public associations in the development of adolescents' social activity. Such concepts as "social activity", "children's public organization", «educational potential» are revealed. The article reflects the historical events of children's public associations in Russia and the Republic of Tatarstan in particular, as well as the current state. Based on the analysis of the activities of the Council of children's organizations of the Republic of Tatarstan for the development of adolescents' social activity, the conditions for the implementation of the educational potential of children's public associations on the example of the region are described. The article also presents the forms and methods of working with activists and leaders of children's public associations of the Republic of Tatarstan, reflects the work on methodological support of teachers, heads of children's public organizations for developing social activity of children and adolescents of the Republic of Tatarstan, as well as involving children in public activities.

**Key words:** educational potential, social activity, children's public associations, teenagers, children, signs of social activity, children's movement, activities of children's public associations, Council of children's organizations of the Republic of Tatarstan

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**GENERAL PEDAGOGICS, HISTORY OF PEDAGOGICS AND  
EDUCATION (PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES)**

*Dryagalov Vyacheslav S., Dryagalova Zinaida G., Kashirskaya Olga P.*

FAMILY TRADITIONS AS AN ELEMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.....1–12

**Abstract:**

The institutions of modern society, due to a number of trends, which include the formation of virtual space as an additional living environment and intensive digitalization, which significantly accelerates the usual pace of life, are at the stage of radical social structures changes. Such changes, which lead to the loss of familiar values, force individuals to seek new footholds through formation of traditions that meet the needs of society. This is a rather complex process, in so far as culture, on the one hand, cannot but respond to innovations that lead to global changes, since in this case we are talking about global processes and there is a risk of remaining isolated for an indefinite period, on the other hand, absolute acceptance of other people's values can lead to the society collapse due to the potential loss of one's own self and uniqueness. The system of state administration and regulation calls the institution of the family the key social foundation, the preservation of which in modern Russia is the main criterion for acceptance/rejection of certain innovations, and most scientists, researchers and teachers agree with this point of view. It is the family that forms the foundations of the mentality, the tradition of civic self-identification, thereby contributing to the processes of socialization, which, having roots in the family traditions, will see active continuation in educational institutions, the main mission of which is to form civic values among the younger generation.

**Key words:** social institutions, family, values, traditions, culture, society, educational system, upbringing, socialization

*Bolozin Andrey A.*

DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC PHYSICAL QUALITIES IN 12–14 YEARSOLD BOYS IN THE PROCESS OF ROWING TRAINING.....13–24

**Abstract:**

The article considers the method of development of basic physical qualities in 12–14 years old boys. Attention is drawn to the fact that academic rowing as a complex cyclical sport promoting coordination contributes to the development of basic physical qualities of a person. The main exercises for the development of physical qualities of young 12–14 years old men in the process of rowing training are described. To develop these qualities in the training process of academic rowers,

some specific exercises such as «pulling the bar with your hands lying down», «multi-jumps», «swings», as well as the use of the Concept2 simulator in the training process are used. The level of development of basic physical qualities in teenagers who go in for rowing is determined. The relevance of this article lies in the lack of scientific data that reveal the mechanisms and specifics of the development of basic physical qualities in adolescents who go in for rowing.

**Key words:** academic rowing, adolescence, basic physical qualities, training process, training method, physical exercise, physical education, sport

## **THEORY, METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL WORK**

***Palatkina Galina V., Sidorov Mikhail M.***

INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN OF THE EDUCATIONAL LANDSCAPE OF ORPHANS ADAPTATION IN THE UNIVERSITY.....25–35

***Abstract:***

The article examines the risks of social adaptation of orphans when studying at a university. Children early deprived of parental care may show forgetfulness, impulsivity, difficulty in controlling emotions and lack of concentration. They may complain of various somatic problems such as unexplained headache, abdominal pain, anorexia, and insomnia. Orphans may have communication problems, for example when establishing friendships. They may exhibit psycho-emotional problems, namely nervousness, aggression, frustration and depression. These common signs indicate that the child is not doing well. In the absence of due attention to these signs on the part of adults, behavioral problems become serious, becoming inconsistent with the rules of public morality and norms of behavior. There is a negative attitude towards education in general, and university education in particular. Orphans, accustomed to receiving certain benefits from the state free of charge while studying at school, expect the same in the university. The article analyzes the potential of the pedagogical design for adaptation of orphans at the university by increasing their motivation to studies and getting a profession. The role of social and cultural activity in this process is considered.

**Key words:** orphans, pedagogical design, educational landscape, adaptation, adaptation of orphans, motivation, pedagogical potential, motivation to learning, study at a university, motivation to acquire a profession.

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***Korenyakina Tatiyana N., Arifulin Alexey S.***

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE ARTISTIC AND AESTHETIC DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLCHILDREN AT THE LESSONS OF CHOREOGRAPHY.....36–48

***Abstract:***

In this article, an attempt is made to systematize and generalize the results of the research, revealing the problem of artistic and aesthetic development of primary school children by means of choreography in the system of additional education. The contradictions that make it possible to consider the topic, as relevant and problematic are identified. The substantiation of the categorical apparatus is

based on the understanding of the relationship of two terms – «artistic» and «aesthetic». Criteria and levels of artistic and aesthetic development taking into account the age of children and choreographic orientation are described. One of the tasks of the diagnostic technique is given as an example. Some practice-oriented research positions and conclusions concerning the specifics and conditions of the artistic and aesthetic development of primary schoolchildren within choreographic activities are presented. The described process itself is modeled as a component of additional education for children. The description of the methods and techniques used for working with children is given.

**Key words:** artistic and aesthetic development, a sense of beauty, aesthetic and artistic creativity, artistic taste, artistic image, choreography, dance art, additional education