

*Materials of Conferences***SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL  
FORMATION STUDENT  
(some results of the study)**

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It's clearly that as the most important element of pedagogical process at the institute of higher education there singles out the contents of education. Just it is a necessary mean of progress of the different level goals of education and training and it also is a program of corresponding activity. The category "the contents of education" reveal by different ways: pedagogically adapted system of knowledge, skills and abilities, experience of creative activity and emotional-volitional relations, which guarantees the forming of comprehensively developed personality that was prepared to the reproduction and development of the society's culture (I.J. Lerner, M.N. Skatkin and others); the contents of education consists in the bases of sciences, educational standards, social science knowledge, intellectual, labour and other skills and abilities, different types of cognitive activity, the phenomenon of culture, spontaneous participation at different kinds of labour, sporting, social, political and entertaining measures (B.T.Lykhachev, V.A.Slastenin) [1].

The object of this work required the definition of mean of social-ecological education of students (SEES), and while taking into account the principles that were formed at the main normative documents; the achievements of pedagogical science at the sphere of ecological and social-ecological education. In connection with this it should be necessary noted that the problem of contents of whole ecological education is actively developed nowadays by N.M.Mamedov, S.N.Glazachevym, I.T.Suraveginoy and by other scientists [2]. But as the researches show if the necessity of ecological education at different degree of education is undeniable that from the other side by the fair remark of N.M.Mamedov, there are revealed a lot of uncertainties at the object field, composition of ecological disciplines as obligatory at the school's and university's education. Is very much to the point his other remark about that the considerable part of ecological education should be allocated to the social-educational [3]. All this allowed us to formulate the number of concrete tasks, which concern the contents of social-ecological education of students: the development of its essence, object field, structure, normative realization.

At the definition of the essence of the SEES contents as the initial position singled out the essence of

contents of social-ecological education of students, which was formulated by us at 1999. We should remind that at the general appearance it consists firstly at the system of knowledge about the interaction of society and human with the natural environment; about the means of this interaction that allow to form the integral picture of the world surrounding the human and to master the system of methods of cognition of real social-ecological reality and practical activity in it. At this system there is included the knowledge of principal objects of the environment: nature, society, human and technology. Secondly the contents includes the system of such intellectual and practical skills and abilities that promote the establishment of real connections with all the elements of the environment and that then became the base of further activity in it. Thirdly the cumulative experience of creative activity that conditioned by the variety of real world and by the necessity of peculiar approaches to its mastering, assistance to further development. Fourthly the experience of emotional-valuation, volitional attitude to the social-ecological reality, to its each element, to oneself. This will guarantee the formation of psychological readiness of personality to the optimal connection with the natural environment, to the conviction of its obligatory saving, to restoration and renewal, to digesting of system of social-ecological values [4].

But formulated definition develops principle regulations of the educational contents, which then are concretized according to the conditions of educational establishment. At the system of higher professional education, in opinion of many specialists (N.F.Talysyna, I.A.Volodarskaya, S.D.Smirnov and others), at the process of development of the contents of the courses it's necessary to take into consideration following factors: "output" and intermediate aims of university's education; the presence of three (as the minimum) invariable components of contents: object, logical, psychological, that means special and nonspecial blocks of knowledge, skills, abilities. As the most important condition of selection of contents of higher education N.F.Talysina calls the necessity of separation of fundamental, invariant knowledge. It, in the author's opinion, allows to draw other particular cases according to singled out factors and main strategy aim of preparation of specialist at modern conditions – formation of human ecological, professional, able to assist to the further steady development of the society; and also the tendencies of ecologization of contents of all degrees of education; construction of the main blocks of contents of social-ecological education of students. In compliance with the viewpoint of Talysina N.F., Smirnov S.D. at our research there are remain obligatory blocks: object, logical,

psychological [5]. Other researchers, particularly Deryabo S.D., Yasvin V.A., substantiated single out five substantial blocks at the system of professional preparation of pedagogues to the realization of main ecological education: ecology-theoretical, ecology-humanist, naturalistic, psychology-pedagogical and methodical [6].

It should be noted that the idea of ecologization and pedagogization nowadays is realized at the contents of higher education. The analysis of active educational plans of different specialties, which was carried out by us, showed the degree of such realization. It was established that at the educational plan there is widely presented professional block that reflects the specific of contents of separate specialties, which opens at some educational disciplines; logical and psychological blocks are represented by philosophical and psychological disciplines. What concerns social-ecological block it is reflected unevenly (by its volume) at the structure of educational plans. At the biggest degree there are ecologized the educational plans of geology-geography faculty, that is connected with the specific of the studying object; at the smallest degree – the educational plans of humanities. With regard to the pedagogical block there is similar tendency: teacher specialties are more pedagogized, that can be said about other specialties, for example juridical. But recently there is clearly single out the necessity of the filling of contents of higher education with pedagogical disciplines. The example can be the introduction of some of them into contents, for example, medical, geographical, economic education. There were developed by the workers of the cathedra of the pedagogy of Belgorod State University pedagogical courses that are adapted for different specialties and that connect some profession with the peculiarities of interaction with the people at the frames of chosen speciality (for example, the system “doctor – patient”, “administrator – subordinate” etc).

Formulated earlier definition of the essence of social-ecological education of students opens, as it was already mentioned, the most general regulations, which then should be concretized in compliance with the conditions of educational system. The analysis of works of Arkhangeskiy S.I., Talysina N.F., Smirnova S.D. and other scientists allowed to single out typical for the university conditions and to define the essence of the contents of social-ecological education of students. This essence is probably consists in the system of knowledge, skills, abilities, creative and emotional-valuable attitude that reflect naturally-scientific, anthropological, technically-technological, social and psychologically-pedagogical aspects of the interaction of personality with the natural environment. Singled out system of contents

is conditioned by the objectively existed system “nature-society” (or “nature-human-technic-society”) (N.M.Mamedov, A.D.Ursul, V.D.Komarov and others)(7).

In consideration of the opinion of N.F.Talysina, who fairly insists on the the necessity of separation of fundamental obligatory knowledge, the place of content of SEES at the contents of higher education stands at the system of interdisciplinary (various) blocks, at the composition of which there are included: ecological and pedagogical blocks, and at the same time at the composition of basic (invariant) components there are included: logical, psychological and object blocks. All blocks (invariant and variant) are connected together, that is conditioned in the final by the objective law of the universal connection of objects, processes and phenomenon of actual reality and by their reflection at different forms of social mind.

And with it there arises the necessity of solving the other task at the context of the problem of the contents of social-ecological education of students – the definition of the corresponded object field. On the assumption of that SEES reflects objectively existed elements of social-ecological system – “nature-haman-technic-society”, that it’s logically to suppose that object field should be consisted with science disciplines that reflect tis elements. As such disciplines we label: naturally-scientific, which open nature at all its variety (geology, geography, physic, chemistry, biology, mathematics and other); anthropological (biology, medicine, physiology of human and other); technical (technic and technic of production and other); sociological (philosophy, sociology, history and other); objects of psychology-pedagogical cycle. Each of disciplines singles out as the source of the development of complicated integrated social-ecological contents that opens at the base of the connection between blocks.

That is to say the contents of SEES includes natural-science, anthropological, technically-technological, sociological, psychologically-pedagogical blocks, the possibility of integration of which is presented at the course of social ecology, oter integrated courses. It should be noted that the presence of these blocks at the contents of modern higher education is reflected at the active educational plans of different specialties. Their analysis showed that each of blocks separately is rather fully presented almost at every speciality, except some philological, juridical, social-psychological. And with it each of blocks present itself rather independent discipline, almost isn’t connected to other blocks. It does not allow to solve problems of formation of complicated social-ecological knowledge, skills and abilities, experience of creative and emotional-volitional attitude to nature that require integrative base. From here appear the

necessity of further search of conditions that promote not only development of complicated contents SEES, but also its formation at the university.

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### THEORETICAL PREMISES OF THE DEFINING INTEGER AND PROBLEMS SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL FORMATION STUDENT

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The research of problem of the aims and tasks of socially-ecological education of students requires the revealing of necessary theoretical premises, the for-

mulating and specification of the content of the aims, definition of their levels. The most important formation is this case singles out, firstly, the essence of category of the aim, which is defined in modern scientific knowledge.

Philosophers, for example aim, define as the anticipation in the in the consciousness of result, to the reaching of which there is directed the action; as the motive the aim direct and regulates the action, pierce the practice as the inside law, to which person subordinates to his will. Aim defines the active side of human consciousness, should be in accordance with objective laws, real possibilities of environment and the subject itself (I.T.Frolov). The aim is one of the elements of behavior and conscious activity of person, transformation of environment. It's objectively conditioned; it's connected with objective necessities, due to which it singles out as ideal, inherently made motive of production, defines not only law, but way and type of actions of person. The aim is the way of integration of different actions of person to some succession or system, the stimulus to the building of the project of action, which defines the character and system orderliness of different acts and operations (D.M.Gvishyani, N.I.Lapin). Modern western philosophers define the aim through the reasonability; target explanation take the action out of its aim, his goal; target explanation tells us “why” there is occurs the event (D.Julia) [1].

At the psychological scientific literature the category of aim is opened roughly in one channel. Thus, Rubinshtein S.L. connects the aim with the result and motive of activity, separate action; notes that the direct aim of socially organized person's activity is carrying out of defined social function. Leontiev A.N. names the aim as main forming activity or actions, distinguishing while this the aims of outer practical activity and outer activity; the mean of aim A.N.Leontiev corresponds with the mean of action, at the same time when the mean of motive with the action in whole; aims and motives in activity should not coincide: one motive can cause different aims and from then different actions. While this, A.N.Leontiev noted the objective and conscious character of the aim. The aim singles out as central systemizing component of psychological system of activity and reveals in two cases: firstly, as its ideal and mentally imagined result; secondly as the level of reaching, which person try to achieve (as the task to reach defined indicators) (V.D.Shadrikov) [2]. To the present time there are researched the aims of any different types of activity: professional, labour, playing, scientific, creative etc.

The defined interest for this research is the category of aim, which is opened by pedagogic science. At the psychologically-pedagogical dictionary (1998) the aim of formation supposes anticipated at the thinking results of participation of person (population) at different educational programs. There