

От такого выявления до практического использования обычно проходят поколения. Однако в силу того, о чем уже несколько раз сказано выше, осознавая насущную необходимость цифровой трансформации школы, многие исследователи сочетали в своей деятельности экспериментальное исследование с

Сегодня мы говорим о революции Тьюринга: наша черепная коробка перестала быть единственным на Земле вместилищем интеллектуаль-

6. «Взрослый» мир цифровых технологий вне школы существенно усилил эффекты «многозадачности», модели «поведения Юлия Цезаря» – человека, осуществляющего несколько интеллектуальных активностей одновременно. И практический опыт, и наша интуиция нам подсказывают, что это, как правило, малоэффективно, а часто и контрпродуктивно: человек, работающий в многозадачном режиме, в результате затрачивает больше времени и расходует намного больше внутренней энергии, чем если бы он выполнял свои дела по-

7. Если «посмотреть со стороны», кажется очевидным, что математика лежит в основе и центре цифрового мира. И это правда: революция искусственного интеллекта, всех цифровых технологий началась в математике и продолжает подпитываться ее плодами, ставить перед ней всё новые и новые задачи. Создание новых цифровых технологий, в частности программирование, стало небывалой по масштабам сферой человеческой деятельности. Эта деятельность, как и разработка математических моделей реальности, – математическая, и требует развития соответствующих способностей (расширенной) личности. В то же время образователь-

ное сообщество отмечает падение интереса школьников и студентов к математике, падение их математической квалификации. Этому есть, видимо, ряд причин. Среди них – и «потребительское отношение» к математике и цифровым технологиям: «Машина всё сделает – посчитает, примет решение, даст рекомендацию». Отмечая бесспорную роль компьютера в современном мире, нужно увидеть «дьявола» в словечке «всё». Другая причина, очень существенная в нашем контексте, – это сама система образования. Возможно, именно в математике, в силу ее центрального положения в цифровой цивилизации, наиболее быстро, заметно и разрушительно растет пропасть между школой и окружающим миром. Сегодня школьник, показав своему смартфону (очевидной части его расширенной личности) уравнение из задачника (или, что еще более важно, составленное им самим как модели реального процесса) немедленно получает его решение в численном, аналитическом и графическом выражении на экране того же смартфона. Не менее поразительно, что в век больших данных, во всё большей степени определяющих решения в окружающем нас обществе, в экономике и политике, мы предлагаем школьникам осваивать статистику, появившуюся в школе в начале XXI века, аккуратно строить «столбчатые диаграммы» в клетчатой тетради с помощью карандаша и линейки. Это положение дел привело преподавателя высшей школы и школьного учителя к необходимости создания собственного школьного учебника по математической статистике для расширенной личности, построенного на идее применения этого раздела математики как цифрового инструмента принятия решений в жизни личности и общества. Это лишь один из многих результатов Программы, касающихся математики и других школьных предметов. Говоря о математике, стоит упо-

мянуть и общую проблематику математического моделирования в школе, и продвижение в задаче проектирования будущих вариантов итоговой аттестации в контексте развития всего математического образования.

8. Другим поразительным примером пропасти между школой и жизнью оказывается предмет «Русский язык». В официальных концептуальных документах подчеркивается важность развития в школе коммуникативных способностей учащихся как цели изучения этого предмета и роль цифровых технологий в его изучении. Однако если идти по цепочке «концепция – программа – учебник – реальный образовательный процесс», то мы видим полное исчезновение этих «важнейших деталей». На уроках русского языка и литературы мы почти не учим коммуникации, устной и письменной, на этих уроках до недавнего времени (об этом уже шла речь выше) не использовали цифровых технологий. Дети занимаются заучиванием правил, правописанием и разбором литературных произведений. Что касается технологии, то, задавая вопрос учителям литературы три года назад: «Разрешаете ли вы детям писать сочинение на компьютере?», мы получали обескураживающий ответ: «А зачем?» При этом ответ на последний вопрос был очевиден уже тогда: принципиально реальней и проще творчески работать над текстом, приводить точные цитаты, избегать «помарок», сдавать работу учителю, получать и использовать его рецензию, дорабатывать текст. Последние месяцы ситуация изменилась радикально. Трудно избежать дурного литературного клише: «как по мановению (цифровой) волшебной палочки», хотя, к сожалению, скорее «по дуновению» эпидемии. Сегодня на тот же вопрос о сочинении учителя отвечают: «А как же иначе?» На попытку возразить: «Но ведь дети, наверное, используют спелл-чекер и могут списать реферат из интернета» – слышишь ответы: «Нас интересует в первую очередь смысл, самостоятельность мышления и умение формулировать свои мысли», «Наша задача, в том числе, воспитать правильное отношение к цитированию чужого произведения, а отловить плагиат в цифровом тексте намного проще, чем в рукописном». В Программе такой «цифровой сдвиг» в русском языке и литературе нашел эффективную опережающую поддержку. Эта поддержка также распространяется и на детей, испытывающих трудности в чтении и письме.

9. Затронутую тему языковой креативности развивает исследование трансмедийного подхода к изучению литературы. Трансмедийность здесь понимается не только как применение различных

медиа. Не менее важно, что прочтение литературного произведения естественно ведет к его воссозданию, трансформации в деятельностной цифровой педагогике. Такой подход становится сегодня всё более распространенным и в мире.

10. Общим, принципиально важным фактором влияния цифровой трансформации на учебную деятельность учащихся, видным в рассмотренных примерах математики и русского языка, является повышение нестандартной, творческой составляющей этой деятельности. Анализ и прогноз здесь очевидны и очевидно же противоречат столь любимым противниками цифровой трансформации – современными луддитами – тезисам о цифровом оглушении, дебилизации, чипизации, «бездумном нажимании на кнопки». Видно, что цифровая трансформация направлена ровно в противоположную сторону. Видно это и на материале других предметов, в том числе – химии. Конечно, и школьное программирование, и конструирование цифровых устройств также дают намного более широкий спектр возможностей для творческого развития личности и проявления самостоятельности мышления, чем большая часть предлагаемых сегодня в школьных курсах заданий на воспроизведение или прямое использование материала учебника, выбор ответа из списка и т. п. Этому посвящен материал Т.А. Бороненко, С.А. Куркина, М.Л. Левицкого, В.В. Миронова, В.В. Рубцова «Создатели нового в образовании».

11. Анализ больших данных – одно из ведущих в XXI веке направлений применения технологий искусственного интеллекта, которое только начинает проникать в сферу школьного образования. Однако уже сейчас можно говорить о

намечающихся перспективах объективизации оценивания и разгрузки учителя – опять-таки об освобождении от наименее творческих рутинных работ, бумажной отчетности (статья М.Ю. Демидовой, Е.Ю. Кардановой, Р.Б. Куприянова, В.И. Снегуровой, Р.С. Сулейманова и Д.А. Федерякина «Результаты и оценивание»).

Есть, наконец, и чисто технологические вопросы, относящиеся к выбору наиболее эффективных решений в существующей и планируемой организации учебных пространств; им посвящена, в частности, работа «Цифровая платформа образования» О.Ю. Бахтеева, Ф.М. Гафарова, В.В. Гриншукуна, О.В. Дятловой, С.Г. Косарецкого, В.А. Кудинова, А.Г. Леонова, А.Н. Сергеева и С.В. Щербатых.

Результаты педагогических исследований, представленные в избранных статьях этого выпуска «Вестника РФФИ», внушают уверенность в том, что и современная фундаментальная наука об образовании, и повседневная практика уже многое получили от Программы, получают и будут продолжать получать после ее формального завершения. Важнейшие начатые Программой исследования будут продолжаться.

Abstract of the Themed Section

A.L. Semenov

Readers are invited to the *Russian Foundation for Basic Research Journal* issue, dedicated to the most urgent task of modern pedagogy – the digitalization of secondary education. In our country in the mid-1980s, with a lead compared to other countries, mass work on the digital transformation of school education began. However, the results of this work were noticeable mainly in the emergence and development of the school computer science course.

The situation changed radically in 2020 when the COVID-19 epidemic swept the world. The implementation of the constitutional right of children to education required the widespread use of digital technologies in all school subjects within the framework of distance learning. At the same time didactic solutions were developed by “trial and error” without any theoretical justification. Parents were not ready either having received a sudden responsibility for organizing the educational process at home. Small but very noisy demonstrations began under the slogans: “Take our children away from us, return them to schools”.

It is hard to resist quoting a recent letter from a

Moscow chemistry teacher that appeared during the second year of remote work. Of course, both the study conditions and the teachers are very different, and this is just one of the reactions:

“We all suffered greatly from the long-distance learning that fell on everyone last year! And now – instead of 5–8 people in the class how it was during pandemic – we finally have full classes! All in place, all together! Everyone comes to class together.

Everyone confidently sends their work to the teacher *via* internet, they all have time to accomplish everything. How to organize a test remotely? Easily: we open the digital learning platform, send the test to the children, in 10 minutes we instantly collect all the work, we get a full log of the results! And that's it – you can continue the lesson! And it only seems to adults that today, like 200 years ago, schoolchildren come to their classes, sit down at their desks and listen to the teacher's story. It's not like that at all anymore! The children turned out to be mobile, active, successful and fun, no matter what format of education they have been offered by the teacher! For them, the main thing is that there is more freedom of choice in the process of their education.

Last year, many children did not participate in the lessons – they felt psychologically uncomfortable, and they simply had to be “rescued”, but today I don't see such children! Lessons are recorded and can be viewed by both the teacher and the children. The tablet, keyboard and messenger turned out to be more convenient than chalk and mountains of notebooks. I haven't heard a single real complaint this year that remote learning has gotten any worse”.

The need for these fundamental studies became obvious even before the start of the epidemic. The RFBR decided to launch the Program “Fundamental scientific support for the processes of digitalization of general education”. The competition “MK 26-914” for participation in the Program

was announced in July 2019. 220 applications were sent to the competition. As a result of expert selection 62 teams from 12 regions of Russia received grant support. By the number of supported applications, the third became Tatarstan (after Moscow and St. Petersburg).

The result of the first two years of the Program's work is not only hundreds of very informative articles and monographs but significant work is already underway to implement the results of the study in the country's schools. This is also an activity for dialogue with society, popularization of research results. Preliminary results of the implementation of the Program are summed up in a series of articles included in this issue of *RFBR Journal*.

We consider one of the most important results to be the *Charter of the School's Digital Way* which was created as part of the work on the program. The current text of the *Charter* emerged as a result of a dialogue between program participants and prominent figures in Russian education (these categories, of course, overlap). Of course, it will change: I would like to keep up with the changes in the world around us. At the same time, it seems to us that this text has managed to reflect some eternal features and ideals of education along with the future perspectives for which the *Charter of the School's Digital Way* was created.

The dialogue forming the *Charter* was reflected both in the work of the Program teams and in the texts of this *RFBR Journal* issue. The *Charter* can be considered as a kind of “guide” to the materials of the release and research of the Program. We place at the end of our abstract the text of the *Charter*, as a document uniting the participants of our program, to which many educational figures have already joined. The *Charter* is open for further development.

Let us highlight the number of key points related to this.

1. Digitalization allows humanity to return to educational goals and values that are more eternal and important than the information revolutions of a printed book, digital technologies, and artificial intelligence. These goals and values were pushed aside in due time by social needs: religious indoctrination, industrial society, *etc.* However, an alternative vision has always been preserved. Suffice it to recall the speech of Vasily Klyuchevsky “*Two Educations*”, which calls into question the European model brought into Russian life and Russian education by Peter I. There are many such examples. The industrial model of the school, implemented in the USSR in the thirties as an obvious necessity, was reproduced after the war and is now often nostalgically remembered today. However, the AI-revolution, essentially synonymous with the digital revolution, has abolished this need. The content and

methods of education self-reproduce inertially: I was taught this way, and this is how I teach.

At the same time, it becomes more and more necessary and possible to take into account in the work of the school the qualities of the child's personality, which are mentioned in the *Charter* and which in many respects came into conflict with the education system.

These qualities are discussed in many projects of the Program: in most cases, these projects are focused on identifying fundamental patterns based on a scientific experiment.

Generations usually pass from such discovery to practical use. However, due to what has already been repeated several times above, realizing the urgent need for the digital transformation of the school, many researchers combined experimental research in their activities with practical access to today's school education.

2. Lev Vygotsky once revealed to us the idea of what we today call the expanded, enriched, augmented personality of a person. Following Vygotsky, we see this expansion in the inclusion in the personality of a person of the tools of writing, graphics, calculations, maps, compasses, watches, glasses, microscopes and other tools. Today the list can be continued and expanded with digital systems for algebraic calculations and multilingual communication. It is fundamentally important that these tools, integrating into our personality, change our ways of thinking, communicating, acting in all life situations, including those in which they are not directly involved. Thinking about the text, we already take into account the tools for its creation. Moreover, without tools, many movements of our soul are already unrealizable. Evgeny Yamburg, a prominent figure in modern Russian education, likes to recall that he started writing books (and he has already written a dozen of them) precisely because he received a laptop as a gift.

The idea of an extended personality is necessary for us in order to comprehend our place in the world. Once Freud, promoting his achievements, spoke of great revolutions:

- Copernicus who moved Man from the Center of the Universe;
- Darwin who deprived Man of the title of the Crown of Creation;
- And Freud himself who pushed the Mind of Man as the source of his power over thoughts, actions and Destiny itself.

Today we are talking about the Turing revolution: our cranium has ceased to be the only receptacle on Earth for intellectual processes, and this "artificial intelligence revolution", as we already see, is the most revolutionary, including in terms of speed and radicalness, in changing our Worldview.

The philosophical and psychological foundations of the digital revolution now underway were once laid by scientists who largely determined our ideas about metaphors of consciousness and teaching – L.S. Vygotsky and about the possibility of mathematical and technological implementation of these metaphors by A. Turing. In the 21st century, these ideas were developed by Andy Clark in Great Britain, Michel Serre in France, Russian psychologists and philosophers Joseph Fegenberg, Alexander Asmolov, Galina Soldatova, Maria Falikman, and Albert Efimov. In the context of our Program, this development of our worldview, supported by the development of technology, has absolutely practical implications.

Today it is not so easy to find areas of human activity, except, perhaps, sports, where we would insist on the fact that a person shows certain qualities without resorting to the listed tools, primarily digital ones:

- Conduct calculations on a piece of paper, as a last resort, resorting to accounts;
- Design buildings and machines, drawing a project with a pencil in hand, in extreme cases, resorting to a drawing board and a T-square;
- Remember physical constants, building codes and formulations of laws, in extreme cases, resorting to reference books on the shelf.

It becomes quite obvious: if we want the results and processes of education to have any relation to the life of the child tomorrow and today, we must consider him as an extended personality. It is from such positions that we must design attestation procedures and the entire educational activity of the child, the entire educational process. These issues are discussed in the articles "*Digitally Enhanced Personality*" (by A.N. Arkhangelsky, V.N. Dubrovsky, M.Yu. Lebedeva,

A.V. Miklyaeva, A.A. Muranov, and O.A. Fiofanova) and *"The Right of a Child to the Digital World"* (by L.V. Baeva, M.D. Buzoeva, N.A. Zaichenko, T.A. Rudchenko, and A.S. Soloveychik). Pedagogical psychology poses and solves the problem of student motivation in a new way.

3. The above passage from the "teacher's report card" does not say anything about the "harm of computers" – a constant newspaper story: as we know, school negativity, often fictional, but often real, is considered by the media as a many times more winning "texture" than positive or just normal work. However, the school and parents need specific recommendations to take into account in order to optimize the ratio of useful and harmful aspects in digital learning. Moreover, it is digital technologies that are increasingly becoming an antidote for families and a preventive tool against the moral, psychological and physiological harm of technologies in the modern world, a means of preventing cybercrime and other antisocial situations.

A wide range of issues that concern parents and the whole society are related to health and hygiene standards in the use of digital technologies at school and at home. These problems are touched upon in the article by I.Yu. Vladimirov, G.V. Volynets, M.Yu. Karganov, S.N. Pozdnyakov *"School and Teacher"*.

One of the basic directions is the formulation and attempt to solve the fundamental epistemological and ethical problems of digitalization which turn out to be vital for today's school. This is described in detail in the material *"Parents, Upbringing, Safety, Morality and Ethics of the Digital World"* by E.V. Viktorova, V.L. Nazarov, S.A. Romyantsev, A.I. Medvedev.

4. Part of the extended personality is the idea that everything that happens to us and around us is digitized and stored somewhere. This "somewhere" should be a means of preventing

crime and violations of human rights, inaccessible to inhumane use. Understanding these circumstances is becoming an element of the digital transformation of the consciousness of students and teachers that has begun and is intensively ongoing. Of course, this does not remove the issue of careful objective scientific monitoring and study of the psychophysiological indicators of children who intensively use digital technologies (and this is the majority of our children today). A study conducted under the Program shows indeed alarming signs of the harmful effects of home computer games, and the absence of such signs when using a computer at school with the observance of elementary rules of eye hygiene.

5. The complexity, variability, unpredictability of the modern world, along with the exponential growth of knowledge about it, make it a priority for education to master the system of orientation and behavior patterns, the ability and readiness to choose, adaptability and pre-adaptation (the ability to make decisions and act in an unexpected and unpredictable situation), susceptibility to feedback. The traditional school, recognizing the importance of achieving these personality traits, nevertheless concentrated on additional qualities to them, which in many ways, especially in school conditions, no longer become complementary, but opposing. So, for example, the ability to quickly and accurately, without hesitation, to follow the instruction, opposes the ability to make a choice, take into account the unexpectedness, unusualness of the question. Requirement: do the work yourself, do not prompt, do not write off, opposes the situation of teamwork, turning to an expert, characteristic of the "knowledge society". Digital technologies allow these contradictions to be resolved. The student, repeating the path of mankind, invents the most important methods of activity himself, gradually discovers in greater and greater fullness the great ideas that form the basis of his orientation in the world. The elements of education that he independently completed become part of his extended personality, this personality knows what and where it "lies", what specific algorithm and knowledge it needs to turn to in this or that unexpected situation in order to achieve a previously unimaginable goal.

6. The "adult" world of digital technologies outside the school has significantly increased the effects of "multitasking", the model of "Julius Caesar's behavior" – a person performing several intellectual activities simultaneously. Both practical experience and our intuition tell us that this, as a rule, is ineffective, and often counterproductive: a person who multitasks, as a result, spends more time and spends much more internal energy than if he did his work consistently. As research within the Program has shown, these plausible

notions are not fully supported by research. Our children, whom we often accuse of absent-mindedness, restlessness, “clip-like” thinking, in the mass develop activity models where they manage to implement multitasking with a general increase in work efficiency. This psychological study, along with others within the framework of the Program, for example, analyzing the perception of screen texts or information retrieval strategies, only outlines the contours of a huge layer of work on the psychology of digital learning. You can read about it in the paper “*What Is the Education Becoming?*” by E.V. Volkova, I.V. Dvoretskaya, M.K. Kabardov, M.M. Lobaskova, P.A. Orzhekovsky, G.U. Soldatova, and A.A. Tvardovskaya. Next the questions of transforming the content of education come: what is the fundamental knowledge of school disciplines, what is their position and application in the modern digital world? This section is represented by study of Yu.S. Vishnyakov, A.V. Giglavy, B.L. Iomdin, V.I. Ismatullina, S.A. Lovyagin, S.I. Monakhov, I.N. Sergeev, and N.A. Soloveychik “*The Content of Education*”.

7. From an outside perspective, it seems clear that mathematics is at the heart and center of the digital world. And this is true: the revolution of artificial intelligence, of all digital technologies, began in mathematics and continues to be fueled by its products, setting more and more new tasks for it. The creation of new digital technologies, in particular programming, has become an unprecedented sphere of human activity. This activity, as well as the development of mathematical models of reality, is mathematical, and requiring the development of the corresponding abilities of the (extended) personality. At the same time, the educational community notes a drop in the interest of schoolchildren and students in mathematics, a drop in their mathematical qualifications. There are apparently a number of reasons for this. Among them is the “consumer attitude” to mathematics and digital technologies: “The machine will do everything – it will calculate, make a decision, give a recommendation”. Noting the indisputable role of the computer in the modern world, you need to see the “devil” in the word “everything”. Another reason, very significant in our context, is the education system itself. Perhaps it is the mathematics, due to its central position in digital civilization, cause the gap between the school and the outside world grows most rapidly, noticeably and destructively. Today, a schoolboy, having shown his smartphone (an obvious part of his extended personality) an equation from a problem book (or, more importantly, compiled by himself as a model of a real process), immediately receives its solution in numerical, analytical and graphical terms on the screen of the same

smartphone. It is no less striking that in the age of big data, which increasingly determines decisions in the society around us, in economics and politics, we offer schoolchildren to master the statistics that appeared in school at the beginning of the 21st century, to carefully build “bar charts” in a checkered notebook with using a pencil and ruler. This state of affairs led the teacher of higher education and the schoolteacher to the need to create their own school textbook on mathematical statistics for the extended personality, built on the idea of using this section of mathematics as a digital decision-making tool in the life of the individual and society. This is just one of the many results of the Program related to mathematics and other school subjects. Speaking of mathematics, it is worth mentioning the general problems of mathematical modeling at school, and the progress in the task of designing future options for final certification in the context of the development of the entire mathematical education.

8. Another striking example of the gulf between school and life is the subject “Russian Language”. The official concept papers emphasize the importance of developing the communication skills of students in the school as the goal of studying this subject, and the role of digital technologies in its study. However, if we follow the chain “concept – program – textbook – real educational process”, then we see the complete disappearance of these “important details”. At the lessons of the Russian Language and Literature we almost do not teach communication, oral and written, in Russian, until recently (this was already discussed above), we did not use digital technologies. Children are engaged in memorizing the rules, spelling and analysis of literary works. As for technology, when we asked literature teachers three years ago “Do you allow children to write an essay on a computer?”, we received a discouraging answer “Why?” At the same time, the answer to the last

question was obvious even then: it is fundamentally more real and easier to work creatively on the text, give accurate quotes, avoid “blots”, turn in the work to the teacher, receive and use his review, and refine the text. In recent months, the situation has changed radically. It is difficult to avoid the bad literary cliché: “as if by the wave of a (digital) magic wand”, although, unfortunately, rather “by the whiff” of an epidemic. Today, to the same question about writing, teachers answer: “How could it be otherwise?” To an attempt to object: “But children probably use a spell checker and can write off an abstract from the Internet,” you hear answers: “We are primarily interested in meaning, independence of thinking and the ability to formulate our thoughts”, “Our task, among other things, to bring up the right attitude to quoting someone else’s work and catching plagiarism in a digital text is much easier than in a handwritten one. In the Program, such a “digital shift” in the Russian language and literature has found effective anticipatory support. This support also extends to children with reading and writing difficulties.

9. The topic of linguistic creativity is developed by the study of the transmedia approach to the study of literature. Transmedia here is understood not only as the use of various media. It is equally important that the reading of a literary work naturally leads to its reconstruction, transformation in the activity of digital pedagogy. This approach is becoming more and more common today in the world of pedagogy.

10. A common, fundamentally important factor in the impact of digital transformation on the learning

activities of students, visible in the considered examples of mathematics and the Russian language, is the increase in the non-standard, creative component of this activity. The analysis and forecast here is obvious and obviously contradicts the theses so beloved by the opponents of digital transformation – modern Luddites – the theses about digital stupidity, debilitation, microchipping, “thoughtless pressing of buttons” *etc.* It can be seen that the digital transformation is directed exactly in the opposite direction. This can be seen on the material of other subjects, including chemistry. Of course, both school programming and the design of digital devices also provide a much wider range of opportunities for the creative development of the individual and the manifestation of independent thinking than most of the tasks offered in school courses today for the reproduction or direct use of textbook material, choosing an answer from a list, *etc.* This is the subject of the paper “*Creators of the New in Education*” authored by T.A. Boronenko, S.A. Kurkin, M.L. Levitsky, V.V. Mironov, V.V. Rubtsov.

11. Big data analysis is one of the leading applications of artificial intelligence technologies in the 21st century, which is just beginning to penetrate into the field of school education. However, already now we can talk about the emerging prospects for the objectification of assessment and the unloading of the teacher – again, about the release from the least creative routine work, paper reporting (“*Results and Evaluation*” by M.Yu. Demidova, E.Yu. Kardanova, R.B. Kupriyanov, V.I. Snegurova, R.S. Suleimanov, and D.A. Federiakin).

Finally, there are purely technological issues related to the choice of the most effective solutions in the existing and planned organization of learning spaces; and the paper “*Digital Education Platform*”, authored by O.Yu. Bakhteev, F.M. Gafarov, V.V. Grinshkun, O.V. Dyatlova, S.G. Kosaretsky, V.A. Kudinov, A.G. Leonov, A.N. Sergeev, and S.V. Shcherbatykh, deals with those problems as well.

The results of pedagogical research presented in selected articles of this issue of *RFBR Journal* inspire confidence that both modern fundamental science of education and everyday practice have already received a lot from the Program, will receive and will continue to entrust after its formal completion. The most important research initiated by the Program will continue.