

Subjective indicators of childhood wellbeing

The article describes the main approaches to the organization of an objective monitoring tool of child's wellbeing: characteristic of subjective indicators of childhood wellbeing, the rationale for the use of appropriate methods for different ages, the imperative of direct access to children, using method of the involved sociology of childhood; registration of gender, age, national peculiarities of Russian children express their opinions; operational transformation parameters due to changes in socio-cultural situation; use in addition to the adult opinion the views of children.

CHILDHOOD AS THE OBJECT OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCHES: CONTRADICTIONS, WAYS OF SOLVING METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

The article discusses current approaches to the study of childhood as an object of interdisciplinary researches. Demonstrated the basic directions of the study of childhood in Russia. The authors presented the project of metasubject Thesaurus that oriented on community of experts in the practical work with the children and officials. Article made within the grant of the Russian Humanitarian Scientific Foundation (project № 16-06-00792 «Childhood in the socio-humanitarian perspective: Thesaurus").

On the prospects of the study of modern leisure activities of children

In response to an article B. Kupriyanov " Children's leisure classes of two generations of Russians (according to the results of sociological research/ The article critically reviews the outcome of the study of leisure practices, conducted by a research team of HSE, and the methodological and methodical problems of studying leisure practices of young generation.

Informal education of students who study sociology: new forms

The possible types of non-formal sociological education are described in this article, Possible types of non-formal sociological education: the system of additional training courses and lectures, non-educational interaction of students, self-education using IT technologies.

The author's definition of non-formal sociological education is given in this article - acquiring knowledge and technology application students' skills in order to meet the personal needs as needs of future professionals, the author describes the distinction of non-formal and informal, with which technology activities and practices of everyday life modern society are more common to be learnt and used, not the professional skills. The ways of teaching in terms of this condition are also specified and described. The ways may be described as the creation of conditions, the selection and the assessment of proposed projects, information for students and their encouragement. The experience of the functioning of VCIOM basic chairs and competitions of young sociologists are also described. The author explains the function of interactive events, competitions, internships and students' conferences. The author presents the data of low outcome from the online education and studying. The author evaluates interactive sociological materials as positive ones and audio courses as negative ones.