

One of the central ideas of D.B. Elkonin in the psychology of playing is connected with the fact that social relations are realized in play. Daniil Borisovich emphasized that the content of game activity is associated with the relationships between people reflected in it [6, p. 69]. He referred to a study by G.A. Kovaleva in which two groups of children were asked to play a game about the zoo after visiting it. It turned out that a group of children, who were told about the animals during the excursion, could not organize the game. Children, who were told about the zoo workers and their functions, initiated the game themselves and played it with enthusiasm. Thus, playing is easier for children who are familiar with group relationships. If they have vivid impressions that do not contain information about relationships between people, then difficulties may arise with play activities.

**Conclusion.** Thus, playing is the dominant activity for children and the main source of development. As the child grows, his games change and transform – from simple manipulations with objects, he moves on to mastering their social meanings, and then to interaction with other children and complex role-playing games.

1. Sobkin V.S., Kaznacheeva K.N. Play of a preschooler child through the eyes of parents / V.S. Sobkin, K.N. Kaznacheeva // Bulletin of practical psychology of education. – 2009. – Vol. 2, iss. 19. – P. 45–54.
2. Klimkova N.P. The psychoanalytic concept of child development/ N.P. Klimkova. – SPb: LAP LAMBERT, 2019. – 81 p.
3. Winnicott D. Playing and reality/ D. Winnicott. – Moscow: Institute of General Humanities Research, 2002. – 119 p.
4. Psychoanalytic Terms and Concepts: Vocabulary / ed. by Burness E. Moore, Bernard D. Fine. – Moscow: Independent firm "Klass", 2000. – 304 p.
5. Elconin D.B. Preschool Children Creative Role Play/ D.B. Elconin. –Moscow: Publishing House of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, 1957. – 24 p.
6. Kravtsova E.E. Methodological significance of D.B. Elkonin's views on children's play / E.E. Kravtsova // World of psychology. – 2004. – Vol. 1, iss.37. – P. 68–76.

## CURRENT WAYS IN THE MODERN EDUCATION OF CHINA'S YOUTH

**Hu Qi**

BNTU, Minsk, Belarus

**Keywords:** education for young people, China's youth, social practice, cultural education.

With the reform and opening up and rapid economic development, Chinese society has entered a new stage of development; this stage of development will have a lot of negative effects. How to guide young people to grow up quickly and make them better undertake the burden of building a modern socialist country with Chinese characteristics has become an important objective of education and a major mission of education.

"If countries want to walk in the front end of the world, they must emerge one after another batch of high-tech talents. These talents serve the country and lead the world to maintain a first-class scientific level" [1, p. 10].

According to the current situation, an important way to cultivate talents is social practice. "For college students, knowledge reserve and social practice are equally important, and both are indispensable" [2, p. 3]. Only knowledge without practice, will be busy; disengaging from the practice of knowledge will lose credibility, so college students should adhere to the unity of book knowledge and social practice. In addition, it is also necessary to be good at learning from each other, combining the characteristics of the current era, meeting the characteristics of the current era and the requirements of social development, and enriching the knowledge and society learned.

**Material and methods.** The methodology of the presented research is based on the ideas of axiological, competence-based and contextual approaches. Competence-based creates conditions for focusing attention on the formation of readiness of young people to solve practical problems. The contextual approach serves as the basis for determining the source of the content of youth education in connection with the peculiarities of China. An important role in this case belongs to the value-semantic (axiological) content of contexts.

The concept of "social practices" is often used in literature focused on theories formed within the framework of phenomenological sociology (A. Schutz, P. Berger, T. Lukman, etc.) and concepts put forward by I. Hoffman, P. Bourdieu, E. Giddens. The presented material is also based on the analysis and generalization of psychological and pedagogical literature on the actualization of social practice in the education of young people, including research by S.V. Kochnev, A.A. Ostrovskaya, E.A. Grishina, Yu.A. Zubok, V.T. Lisovsky. Also taken into account is a 2019 Xinhua News Agency study, the results of which showed, that participation in social practice is considered as a necessary experience in higher education by almost 64 percent of the 1,674 Chinese students who participated in the survey (the results were published in the newspaper "Chinese Youth").

The work takes into account the study of Zhao Shenshan, and also pays special attention to the opinion of the Chinese scientist Di Xuwei presented in it, who believes that Chinese culture should be considered as collectivist; as feminine (preference is given to interdependence and service to each other), as well as a culture with a high level of avoidance of uncertainties, which implies that the Chinese are not prone to risks, strive for stability, trust.

**Findings and their discussion.** Practice and innovation are the key factors for young people to become talents and the correct way for teachers to guide students to become talents. To guide students in the ideological innovation and growth, practice the belief of success. Young people are in a period of imperfect cognition of their own development, and then they should be guided to establish correct ideas. "Young people should have firm ideals and beliefs, correct values of life, ideological guidance behavior, and correct thinking behavior will not be biased"[3, p. 5]. The development of young people should be more in line with

China's current needs. At present, China is in urgent need of innovative talents. Therefore, they should be encouraged to have innovative consciousness, practical concept, and belief in realizing their dreams. They should also be good at discovering and solving problems, establish a global consciousness, be responsible, and highlight their own value.

In addition to guiding young people in thought, but also in learning correct guidance. Can not only be empty theory, can not only be practice; only by combining theory with practice can national pillars be shaped. This requires us to cultivate correctly, pay attention to our training direction and strength, improve the youth's learning ability, innovation ability and practical ability, make them become the masters of theory and practice, so as to better help them realize their ideal ambition. «The so-called newborn calves are not afraid of tigers» [3, p. 2]. Most young people do not think carefully in the face of work, which will inevitably lead to some mistakes. Therefore, it requires young people to practice more. After all, familiarity can be clever, and continuous practice can innovate, so as to achieve better results.

Cultural education, strengthen the cultural carrier construction of socialist core value system is the most important part of Chinese culture. China's education system, public cultural facilities and entertainment and cultural industries the dialectical relationship between cultural ' soul ' and ' body ' reveals the inherent law of cultural development, and fully embodies the inherent requirements of the prosperity and development of socialist culture. In the continuous development of the times, it is necessary to clarify the vague understanding of the relationship between cultural and ideological attributes and commodity attributes, social and economic benefits, ideological and artistic appreciation, enhance the consciousness and firmness of guiding cultural construction with the socialist core value system, and clarify the direction of cultural development. "To achieve China's development goals, we should not only strengthen the construction of socialist core values system, but also constantly improve the various forms of socialist culture" [3, p. 4].

First of all, the most important thing is to educate young people, integrate the core value system education of college students into the curriculum of college students, integrate into the whole process of youth education, integrate into all fields and processes of youth social practice, and gradually form the dominant position of youth core value system education.

**Conclusion.** Contemporary college students are the future of the motherland and the hope of the whole Chinese nation. They are now in the stage of immature mental development. Therefore, schools are the most important place for them to receive education. School education should increase the education of students' values, so that they can form correct values in the student era and become a person who contributes to society in the future. We should establish the concept of " people-oriented, moral education first" adhere to the full education, the whole process of education, all-round education, and then affect each col-

lege student. The significance of university is to cultivate different types of talents for the society, which is to cultivate students through culture.

The education mode of university transfers culture. Universities educate different students through culture, so that they have their own independent thoughts and become a person with sound personality. For a teacher, the study of university culture helps to comprehensively promote quality education and cultivate high-quality talents with all-round development of morality, intelligence, physical beauty. In universities, we should create a positive youth culture for students, strengthen the constraints and teaching of young people's ideological behavior, and improve the current imperfect mode of education. In addition, grasp the key of youth culture, strengthen their guidance, understand their environment, pay attention to youth life, and take active measures to lead youth culture when finding problems.

1. 王敬. 习近平新时代青年人生思想探析 [J]. 党史博采 (理论版) 2019(1):66-67.
2. 刘起军. 全面加强新时代大学生的思想引领 [J]. 成才之路, 2019, 595(3):3.
3. 谢斐. 新时代高校思想政治教育创新发展路径探究 [J]. 长春师范大学学报, 2019, 38(1):22-25.

## ABOUT SOME DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF POPULAR MUSIC IN CHINA

Li Qingbo

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

Keywords: pop music, mass consumption, musical characteristics, cultural trends, popular Chinese music.

Pop music is one of the most important cultural trends in modern society. As a cultural phenomenon with great vitality, popular music should be appreciated and studied not only at a practical but also at a theoretical level. However, there is not enough high-level research on popular music. It should be noted that the understanding of the concept of popular music, its image and uniqueness is still relatively vague. This is noted by many researchers, including Liu Kexin (刘可欣) [1].

The popular music market in China is becoming more mature. The media play an important role in the development of popular music. Chinese popular music originated in the 90s of the twentieth century. From the outset, amid a favorable atmosphere of reform and opening up, mainland China has been influenced by a continuous influx of Western pop culture and popular elements from Hong Kong and Taiwan. The musical characteristics of contemporary pop music are becoming more and more distinctive. Pop music has become an integral part of modern social life, and the media play an important role in it [2].

The purpose of this article is to analyze the trends of popular music in China at the beginning of the 21st century.