

## Artículo de investigación

**About some aspects of the educational system of the university**

## О НЕКОТОРЫХ АСПЕКТАХ СИСТЕМЫ ВОСПИТАТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ВУЗА

## Sobre algunos aspectos del sistema educativo de la universidad

Recibido: 05 de junio del 2019    Aceptado: 25 de julio del 2019

Written by:

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The publication identifies the problem that arises in the era of change of values and ideals and the difficulties that young people face in this situation. As an effective factor that solves this rather complex task, one and the established areas of extracurricular educational work with students, based on historical and local history material, are presented. The concept of "social adaptation of students" in the practical development of extracurricular activities, combining various aspects of educational and extracurricular processes, is considered.

**Keywords:** Social adaptation, extracurricular educational work, culture-making sphere.

**Аннотация**

В публикации обозначена проблема, возникающая в эпоху смены ценностных ориентиров и идеалов и трудности, с которыми сталкивается молодежь в данной ситуации. Как эффективный фактор, решающий эту достаточно сложную задачу, представлено одно и сформировавшихся направлений внеучебной воспитательной работы со студентами, основанное на историко-краеведческом материале. Рассмотрено понятие «социальная адаптация студентов» в практическом преломлении мероприятий внеучебной деятельности, объединяющих в себе различные аспекты учебно-воспитательного и внеучебного процессов.

**Ключевые слова:** социальная адаптация, внеучебная воспитательная работа, культуротворческая сфера.

**Resumen**

La publicación identifica el problema que surge en la era del cambio de valores e ideales y las dificultades que enfrentan los jóvenes en esta situación. Como un factor eficaz que resuelve esta tarea bastante compleja, se presentan una y las áreas establecidas de trabajo educativo extracurricular con estudiantes, basadas en material de historia histórica y local. Se considera el concepto de "adaptación social de los estudiantes" en el desarrollo práctico de actividades extracurriculares, que combina varios aspectos de los procesos educativos y extracurriculares.

**Palabras clave:** Adaptación social, trabajo educativo extracurricular, ámbito cultural.

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## Introduction

The main goal of engineering education in modern society is the preparation of not only a qualified worker of the appropriate level and profile, who owns his profession, but also a specialist who has social and professional mobility, competitiveness, sense of purpose, personal responsibility for the results of his work. In the framework of the Law on Education, the processes of upbringing and education are inseparably linked, and recently in the labor market requirements for the level of not only education, but also education, the culture of the young specialist are constantly growing. To be mobile, initiative, able to cooperate, independently make decisions in a choice situation, have a sense of responsibility for the fate of a country, to be able not only to live in a civil society, but also to create it - today the social and cultural situation in a state places these demands on a person's personality, which must be taken into account.

In an era of constantly changing reality, the value system uniting the material (material), social and spiritual stratum shows a change in value orientations and ideals, and the faculty of universities has significant difficulties in organizing educational work with students [Smirnov, 2001]. Habitual education schemes in modern conditions "do not work." As a result, an atmosphere of alienation from the problems of the student can form, which can leave him alone with the very complex problems of the new time. One of the important tasks that universities face today is to strengthen educational activities by introducing active, innovative forms and methods of work. Higher education institution brings up always. The university educates students in the disciplines they learn, brings up extra-curricular activities, and the student and the teacher in the process of communication and interaction. That is why the conceptual idea of unity and integrity of education and upbringing, which creates external and internal conditions for the development and self-development of the individual in the process of learning cultural values, is the basis for the creation and development of an integrated system of educational work at the Ryazan Institute (branch) of the Moscow Polytechnic University. Humanistic priorities of educational activities, defined in the Concept of educational work of the Ryazan Institute, are focused on such values as people, fatherland, family, knowledge, and work, on the impacting potential of the spiritual and moral essence of Orthodoxy. This is quite a difficult task, and not all higher educational

institutions are able to effectively solve it. To this purpose, a higher education system should have a work system that combines various aspects of the teaching and educational and extracurricular processes.

## Methodology

Such a system has been working for many years at the Ryazan Institute (branch) of the Moscow Polytechnic University and is bearing high results. It began to take shape more than 60 years ago, when the first traditions of the institute were laid and developed. Over the past decade, its priority has been the quality of the educational process. For the effective implementation of this goal, educational activities are now organized, taking into account the heterogeneity of the student community. After all, on the one hand, graduates of schools who show interest in their future profession are creative, interested, talented, come to the institute, and the institute helps them to open up and develop further, creatively and personally, as well as professionally. On the other hand, in other cases, it is necessary to help the young person correct some shortcomings of his upbringing, raise the general cultural level, instill the basics of professional ethics and etiquette for successful social adaptation in such a crucial period of his life. As the students have all the necessary characteristics sufficient to classify them as a special social group [Blind, 1982].

The process of modern learning should include not only the transfer of certain information to students, but also shape it as a diverse personality, ready for rapid changes in society. In each case, with each student, individual purposeful work of all subjects of the educational process and extracurricular educational work at the university are needed; being one of the priority activities has become an important factor in the social adaptation of students. The goal of extracurricular educational work of the Ryazan Institute is to create a culture-making sphere for effective socialization, the formation and development of the personality of future technologists, builders, architects, motorists, power engineers, managers.

Forms and methods of extracurricular activities are different. The choice is determined by teachers, curators of student groups in accordance with the goals and objectives defined by the Concept of educational work and personality development of students of the

Ryazan Polytechnic Institute. Let's get acquainted with some aspects of the educational system of the Ryazan Institute (branch) of the Moscow Polytechnic University.

Ryazan Polytech has its own special recognizable "face" not only as an active participant in the educational space of the region. The "face" of the institute since 2005 has become its main building in Pravo - Lybedskaya Street. As an architectural monument, the building is unique; it is a mansion in the style of Russian classicism of the late XVIII - early XIX century [Solovnikov, 1995, Ryazan encyclopedia, 1992]. Among Ryazan local lore researchers there is an opinion that the oldest part of the building with a facade in Astrakhan Street was built at the end of the XVIII century, according to the project of the great Moscow architect Matvei Fedorovich Kazakov, who created his own school of Russian classicism of the Enlightenment period. Since 1815 it houses the First Male Gymnasium, which became not only the main secondary educational institution of the Ryazan province, but also the center of science and culture in the provincial city. The renowned gymnasium served Ryazan for 113 years, becoming a kind of educational and scientific center of the Ryazan province. [Ryazan encyclopedia, 1992, Vozdvizhensky, 1995] In the First Gymnasium, the great scientist and thinker passed the examinations for the title of teacher of mathematics, who developed the scientific foundations of rocket dynamics, interplanetary communications and cosmonautics Konstantin Tsiolkovsky [Yakhontov, 1995]. Within the walls of the gymnasium, the Ryazan Local History Museum was born and the funds of the Ryazan Public Library were being formed, as information boards on the wall of the Institute's scientific and technical library testify today. In the assembly hall, events dedicated to the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Kulikovo, the 1000th anniversary of Equal to the Apostles Saints Cyril and Methodius, the 800th anniversary of the founding of the city were held Ryazan, the 100th anniversary of the birth of A.S. Pushkin, the 100th anniversary of the founding of the school and many others [Krasnogorskaya, 1985, Dobrolyubov, 1995, Yakhontov, 1995]. Patriotic education brought high results: Russia received worthy sons who glorified it in the fields of scientific, state, engineering, medical, and pedagogical activity. Three times the gymnasium was attended by royal persons - Alexander the First, Nikolay the First, Alexander the Second. A huge number of students graduated from the gymnasium. They subsequently made an invaluable contribution to the development of

science, technology, medicine, education, literature, art and culture, not only the Ryazan land and our Fatherland, many names received world recognition [Vozdvizhensky, 1995].

They are:

- Alexander Stepanovich Ershov - the organizer of higher technical education in Russia, the founder of the first Higher Technical School in Russia, today NE Bauman MSTU, promoter of technology and technical knowledge [Sokolov, 2018];
- Konstantin Vasilievich Shilovsky - inventor of the ultrasonic sonar;
- Vasily Petrovich Izhevsky - professor, author of works and inventions on blast furnace production, metallography, electrometallurgy, heat treatment of metals;
- Yakov Petrovich Polonsky - a poet;
- Petr Mikhailovich Boklevsky - an artist [Krasnogorskaya, 1985];
- Peter Ivanovich Bartenev - a great historian, archeographer, bibliographer, literary critic and publisher;
- Dmitry Ivanovich Ilovaisky - the author of numerous works and textbooks on the history of Russia, articles on France and Italy;
- Alexander Nikolaevich Popov - the author of works on the history of Russian foreign policy and World War II;
- Vladimir Ivanovich Shenrok - a literary critic and historian of literature;
- Nikolai Leontievich Brodsky - a literary critic, professor of Moscow State University;
- Ivan Ivanovich Yanzhul - academician, professor of financial law, an author of works on economics, statistics, and jurisprudence;
- Alexey Yakovlevich Kozhevnikov - the luminaries of medicine, the organizer of the first in Russia clinic of nervous and mental diseases, the founder of Russian neuropathology;
- Alexey Ivanovich Pospelov - the founder of the Moscow School of Dermatology, the author of the first textbook in Russian on dermatology;
- Nikolay Pavlovich Kravkov - a professor of pharmacology;
- Peter Borisovich Gannushkin - one of the founders of the Moscow Soviet

- School of psychiatry and social psychiatry;
- Alexey Vasilyevich Martynov - a scientist, a brilliant surgeon and the head of the clinic;
  - Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin - a practical scientist, breeder;
  - Alexey Dmitrievich Galakhov - a literary historian, writer;
  - Nikolay Nikolayevich Gusev - a literary critic, the first personal secretary L.N. Tolstoy in Yasnaya Polyana, the greatest researcher of the life and work of the genius writer;
  - Stepan Timofeevich Slavutinsky - a writer;
  - Andrei Dmitrievich Arkhangel'sky - a world-renowned geologist;
  - Alexander Vasilyevich Belyakov - Hero of the Soviet Union, Lieutenant General of Aviation [Agarev, 2017, Khibarin, 2016];
  - Boris Pavlovich Orlov - Professor, Director of the Scientific Research Institute of Geography of Moscow State University and many other outstanding graduates. This powerful historical, intellectual and scientific heritage serves as a patriotic, moral basis in the education and socialization of students of Ryazan Institute (branch) of Moscow Polytechnic University [Vozdvizhensky, 1995, Yakhontov, 1995].

## Results and discussion

Now we will move from historical landmarks to specific technologies of the educational process. In the Ryazan Institute as the successor of the First Men's Gymnasium nominal audiences dedicated to its eminent graduates were opened: A.S. Yershov, the great poet and artist Ya.P. Polonsky, the founder of domestic pharmacology, N.P. Kravkov, Hero of the Soviet Union, test pilot A.V. Belyakov, the great scientist K.E. Tsiolkovsky, the author of numerous works and textbooks on the history of Russia, D.I. Ilovaisky [Minaev, 2019]. The institute carefully preserves its historical heritage and the best traditions of Russian engineering education, instills in students a love for the historical heritage of the past. The descendants of D. I. Ilovaisky, K.E. Tsiolkovsky, A.V.

Belyakov, A.S. Ershova actively cooperate with the Polytechnic Institute [Bulychev, 2016, Matveychik, 2018, Sevostyanova, 2018].

On the day of the 20th anniversary of higher education institution status and on the eve of preparations for the 200th anniversary of Yakov Polonsky, a memorial plaque was solemnly opened on the main building of the institute, and a sculptural composition dedicated to Y.P. Polonsky.

For students - architects of the Ryazan Polytechnic Institute, who were the authors of the Y. Polonsky Public Garden project, there was a great opportunity to take part in the regional project "Parks - Guardians of Traditions and History". Students can see the result of their work, which already forms the new look of the city. Square instantly turned into a place of attraction for students, tourists and local residents.

The Spiritually Educational Center works fruitfully at the institute, it closely interacts with veterans and public organizations, centers of military-patriotic education, the Ryazan metropolis, spiritual centers, museums, libraries, theaters, etc. The center has its own structure.

One of the directions of its work is the creative association "The Wreath of Polonsky". It brought together teachers and students in four main areas: poetic, local history, visual and photo art. Every year, according to creative results, the Almanac is published, in which the best works are presented. On the basis of the institute's iconic sites, and these are personalized audiences, an assembly and conference hall, a square named after J. Polonsky, various events are held. These are "round tables", disputes, conferences, forums, etc.

## Conclusion

Thus the educational system of the institute ensures the continuity of the cultural-historical tradition of Russian engineering education and youth education. Today's students consider it an honor to study in the walls that remember the famous graduates of the gymnasium. It is precisely in an organization that a university's extracurricular process is associated with training, education, creating a culture-creating environment that there is an active interaction and integration of social groups, communities of various characteristics (age, social status, professional affiliation, etc.), which is the basis for effective socialization of students. Skillful use of the educational potential of the university contributes to the implementation of the tasks of the entire educational process. As the great German poet Johann Wolfgang Goethe said:

«Personality is not something that has become:  
Personality is always something becoming».

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