

## **Editorial v. 25, n. esp. 1, Mar. 2021 - Education and research**

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In a world limited by the Coronavirus pandemic, the already monumental challenges faced by education are magnified, confronting a new reality, virtual reality, and yet, without renouncing diversity and humanizing human education. For, to exist in a new context, increasingly permeated by the speed and dynamism of digital always overflowing with information, in which respect for diversity is increasingly challenged, not only the ability to enter this world, but to understand it and interact with it becomes necessary.

The timely use of digital media, the valorization of art and culture, as well as an effort directed to a process of updating and re-understanding of education systems brings benefits to all who participate in this process, making it possible for the subjects trained, in training and trainers to be an integral, living and changing part of a continuous process of updating and improving teaching.

Overcoming physical barriers imposed by the reality of COVID-19 also brings with it solutions, which can be rethought and directed to the expansion and inclusion of people in digital education systems, whether done by expanding internet networks to more remote areas, or by the qualification of teachers and students for the use of technologies. These technologies allow us to overcome distances and have contact with international methods, organizations, ideas, and cultures, putting on the agenda a relationship of increasing respect and appreciation of diversity.

Within this idea of expansion of teaching through digital media, international integration, the valorization of art and culture, the online Journal of Policy and Educational

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Management brings the articles of universities: *UFA State Petroleum Technological University, Ulyanovsk State Pedagogical University, Stavropol State Pedagogical Institute (BRANCH), Kazan Federal University (KPFU), Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Nizhny Novgorod State Linguistic University, Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, Moscow State Regional University (MGOU), V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, Nizhny Novgorod State University, The National Erasmus+ Office in Russia, National Research Tomsk State University, East China Normal University, Moscow State University of Technology (STANKIN)*, in this issue.

The first article of this issue entitled **“Using the messenger software opportunities in distance education”** begins by bringing an analysis of the possibility of including instant communication tools beyond this feature. Bringing a study on the educational uses of the Telegram Messenger tool from a chat bot programmed to organize the *control* and test knowledge of students of the discipline “General and professional pedagogy”, pointing out that such instant messaging software can go beyond only communicating text, audio and video, also assuming relevance in educational situations.

Entitled **“Art pedagogy as a means for development of educational motivation of students - future teachers”**, the second article of this issue brings a comparative analysis on the use of a methodology that integrates art in the educational context with the objective of bringing new possibilities of understanding and intellectual and creative development of students, besides becoming a source of innovation and also an incentive for students (future teachers) and teachers to develop greater educational motivation. The paper brings the results of an analysis made in the course “History of Education Pedagogy” pointing out how the use of this technique reflected on the development of students' motivation

The next article brings as its theme distance education and e-learning, its peculiarities and challenges both in the application and in the preparation of teachers to deal with the daily use of these media. Entitled **“Barriers of teacher formation in the implementation of distance learning technologies in modern education”**, the breadth of these issues is discussed, not only in relation to their use in educational institutions, but also their presence in legislation, seeking to analyze the possibilities of use and expansion of the presence of this teaching, since there is, also in the context of teaching, a trend towards the computerization of education. In addition to pointing out the existence of possibilities in the teaching and use of these new technologies, as well as the need for a teaching that enables both students and teachers to use them, we also point out the existence of barriers that may become obstacles to

the development of a teacher training capable of inserting them in the global process of informatization and digitalization of education.

**“Design of the online course “research as art” as a means to improve students’ creative potential”** is the next article in this issue. It aims to reinterpret student research work as art, in order to help develop students' creative potential. This was done through the establishment of an online learning environment, created with MOOR (Massive Open Online Research) technology, which allowed for a qualitative approach to be taken, by collecting data on the students' research areas (articles, papers, dissertations etc.), and through this to develop thematic areas with the ability to encompass the individual interests of professionals, bringing a positive result to the development of these students.

The fifth article in this issue entitled **“Developing and evaluating professional competences of students specializing in pedagogy”** discusses the problems that future foreign language teachers face in developing their professional competencies during their pedagogical internship while still a university student. In addition to analyzing how these professionals and educational institutions position themselves in face of the new and expanded demands of modern society, the article works on the development of a model that is able to build the competencies that these future professionals will need to develop their work, pointing out what are the main formative characteristics that should be addressed during this internship period.

Under the title **“Education of students by means of national and cultural heritage”**, the sixth article in this issue features a study of how the use of national culture can aid in the teaching of a foreign language. Developed at Kazan University, the article works on the use of Russian and Tatar languages in a context of using native language folklore to aid in the development of a foreign language education. The results of the paper indicate that this allowed students to better develop their vocabulary, as well as improve pronunciation and grammar in an environment that was immersive by working on themes from the history and culture of the country they live in. In addition to the folk texts, books, literature, dictionaries and other media were also used to help develop their skills.

Nowadays, there is an increasing need for integration into the digital environment, and this is no different in educational contexts. Addressing this issue in line with the project “Modern digital educational environment” approved by the government of the Russian Federation the article **“Ethnocultural competencies of a teacher in the context of education digitalization”** analyzes how the ethnocultural competencies demanded of teachers are transformed in this process. Through an experiment conducted at the Faculty of

Psychology and pedagogy at Mari University, it is revealed that the implementation of new approaches to adequately prepare future teachers for the digital economy is still needed. The results of this work also point to the possibility of its application in the development of curricula and programs of higher education courses.

The paper **“Gender peculiarities of the spouse's behavior in family conflicts”** works on the conflicting behaviors that may arise within the family sphere, specifically among married people. Using behavioral approaches, under the light of theories about gender and family conflicts, the article points out the importance of analyzing family conflicts, pointing out that there are positive characteristics and in what ways they can be better managed, besides addressing and pointing out strategies for their resolution. The article concludes that despite the individual characteristics that can be found in each conflict, the gender roles exercised in society play a relevant role in the emergence of these conflicts.

Developed to analyze the contents of textbooks and supplements used in ESL courses the article **“Illustrative presentation in formation of ESL students' lexical skills”** points to an insufficiency of these materials, besides showing that the use of digital technologies, especially image multimedia, which make possible a work that takes into account visual incentives allied to foreign language teaching. Developed with a survey made through questionnaires addressed to teachers and students in higher education, the study points out that teachers do not make wide use of visualization media and, due to several factors, are not ready and/or able to include these multimedia as an integral part of their daily teaching, even though these media are highly beneficial to the lexical development and learning process of ESL students.

The next article, entitled **“Innovation as a factor of socio-economic development of municipal education (for example, the Republic of Tatarstan)”**, analyzes how innovation in shipments of products and services can become a relevant factor in local development. The study uses the case of the Republic of Tatarstan, analyzing the impact of the socioeconomic development of municipalities and districts on the increase of financial enterprises linked to the financial improvement of the analyzed regions. Through the analysis of the methodology used by the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Tatarstan, it is possible to formulate suggestions to improve the methodological approach used in the assessment of the level of socioeconomic development.

Presenting the results of an empirical study conducted at a private university in Kazan city, the article **“Intrapersonal conflicts as the basis for the professional development of university students (by the example of a non-state university)”**, this work is based on the

writings of the sociological school of conflictology to analyze the professional development of students. And it understands that intrapersonal conflict not only accompanies the process of training and professional self-determination of students, but also becomes a factor of harmonization of students with their professional personalities, allowing them to perceive the relevance of training.

When analyzing the relevance of promoting student festivals, the article **“Lessons of the XIX World Festival of Youth and Students in Sochi 2017”** brings an insight into the relevance that these events have for youth and for the world, recalling not only their political and economic significance, but also the relevance of this type of event in the search for a more egalitarian, fair and peaceful society, through the promotion of values of global understanding and solidarity, something that goes against the industrialist ideals constantly promoted. When analyzing the 19th WFYS, the importance of the successful work of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in the promotion and dissemination of universal values and progressive ideas is pointed out.

When it comes to the modernization of teaching, there is also a need to think about a modernization of training, so that the professional training of future academics is consistent with the conditions they will face. Entitled **“Modernization of higher education teachers’ professional formation as a strategy of forming their professionalism”**, this paper, based on a successfully conducted support experiment, addresses the issues of teacher training with a focus on scientific, practice-oriented improvement in educational practice without relegating both professional and pedagogical integration of teachers with their educational and working environment.

Providing information that aims to contribute to the improvement of online teaching and learning, the article **“Online learning issues in Russian universities”** analyzes how the emergency response of many universities to the pandemic, online education, is still a scare that has been little studied and the consequences and level of efficiency are not known in detail. Within the global pandemic catastrophic scenario arises the need for an adaptation to continue the teaching processes, the response in online education brings with it both a possible solution and many challenges and questions. In problematizing this topic, it was discovered that the online learning process can be affected for many reasons, and these need to be analyzed and understood in order to make a breakthrough in the quality of this type of teaching, noting not only its problems and limitations, but also its qualities and its ability to respond to a situation like the present one.

The performance and training of gifted child athletes are analyzed in the article **“Organization of individual project activities with sports-gifted children”**. In this article, the educational program “Champion's Way” is studied, which works with young athletes and coaches, seeking to develop the necessary competencies in these subjects without compromising their health. In this project several sport disciplines were analyzed and proposals of specific activities and exercises that can be performed and are relevant to the field of physical culture and sport activities are presented.

When discussing the improvement of teacher training, among many aspects analyzed, such as technology integration, it is also relevant to deal with their initial and continuing education, besides considering the role that the leadership of educational organizations and state policies can have to improve the quality of training of this professional. Thus, analyzing the issues of how teachers' training is done and also how their development occurs after they are already working as teachers, one can see the need to make use of new methods and techniques, in addition to paying attention to the demands of students and teachers, because a training of excellence cannot be achieved by simply increasing the time that teachers and students are in the classroom. In addition, aspects such as the need for creative and innovative spaces are dealt with in the article **“Peculiarities and stages of higher school teacher formation”**.

The global crisis generated by the emergence of COVID-19, and the restrictive measures to contain this pandemic, brought urgency in the need to adapt various spheres of life to a new stage of development, the same is true for education and journalism, With that, the article **“Possibilities of online education in teaching the discipline “History of domestic journalism””** deals with the rapid adoption of digital media for the maintenance of education, now at a distance, and how this rapid adoption of digital media - something that has been gaining more and more space within higher education - has impacted the training of professionals, in this case, journalists. Through the analysis of a questionnaire applied to students at Kazan Federal University, and in order to improve motivation and learning effectiveness, recommendations are made on how to adapt to this new reality based on what occurs in the “History of Domestic Journalism” course.

The current globalization affects various spheres of life, this is no exception for university education, by analyzing Russian and Chinese universities and their placement in the AEWU and MosIUR rankings the paper **“Scientific / Educational communication and leadership ARWU versus MosIUR”** shows how it becomes a state task to improve the qualification of universities in these rankings. In addition to data on Russian and Chinese

universities in the period from 2017 to 2019, the talks of university professors about their awareness of the ARWU and MosIUR systems and the orientation towards internationalization of national university systems are also analyzed.

The article entitled **“Some characteristics of the systematization of Joint International Programmes in Higher Education”** sheds light on international cooperation at the university level. This study not only analyzes the successes found in cases implemented on Russian and international territory, but also points to the great benefits that this could generate, both for the academic community, such as avoiding terminological confusions from the generation of joint assignments, and for students, who would have access to a wider range of intercultural interactions, benefiting in terms of communication and even job acquisition. Besides proposing that these collaborative systems could serve as a powerful tool for the creation of a single European space for higher education, they point out how this cooperation can improve the quality of the productions, raising the international competitiveness of the universities that implement this program.

The digitalization of education and of the world also generates integration on an international level, and this integration demands that foreign language teaching, besides teaching the language, should be able to create a culturally competent speaker, able to communicate and also to respect different cultures, languages and nations. In the article **“Speaking skills development in ESL E-learning educational environment”** the possibility of teaching speech through the e-learning process is verified, considered today as a necessity to organize the educational process. The article deals with the ESL course of Kazan Federal University, by analyzing the course "Foreign language practice (English)" it is possible to notice that there is an approach that seeks to consider the educational trajectory of the student or study group, showing that there is an improvement in the effectiveness of teaching. Also pointed out is the need for a familiarization with the online educational environment of e-learning and the adaptation to a new online vocabulary. If these requirements are met, e-learning can be a very effective tool to complement face-to-face teaching, improving the quality of speech teaching in higher education institutions.

The forced and large-scale adoption, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, of virtual education may be an indication that this teaching method will flourish in Russia, given its demonstrated potential, to the point that even after the pandemic isolation period, higher education institutions will not completely return to traditional activities, incorporating virtual education, even if partially, permanently into their education systems. This analysis, as well as the challenges, consequences, and needs (such as expansion of the Internet network to

Russian regions with no or poor access) are worked out in the article **“The transformation of the education system during and post COVID-19”**.

Seeking to understand how cultural notions and national identity are formed, or reinforced, in youth, the study entitled **“The formation of national identity in process of aesthetic education of youth”** brings an analysis of the youth populations of the Middle Volga region. Through a questionnaire application to students of Kazan National and Federal Universities, it sought to understand how the youth population identifies itself, revealing processes by which a national identity is formed, through an aesthetic education that values national folk art, popular culture, love for family, home, and national and local community.

Increasingly, due to modernization or even the global pandemic situation, distance education technologies are more necessary, but it is also necessary that these educational processes, which can be understood as a way to complement and improve the professional qualification of students (beyond just an alternative to be used in the quarantine context), are efficient and promote quality training. With this in focus and through an experimental analysis, the study **“Use of distance educational technologies for improving the effectiveness of students’ professional formation”**, brings possibilities of models to be applied to increase the effectiveness of the professional training of students who make use of distance education.

In addressing the issue of multiculturalism, the article entitled **“Psychological direction of the formation of multicultural values”** brings an analysis of how multicultural values can be beneficial for students' development, as well as showing possible activities that can encourage students to adopt such values through the use of modern teaching methods. The study, conducted at Baku University, shows that students' success and engagement has been increased by adopting new teaching methods that bring these values into students' daily lives.

Under the title **“Monitoring studies of university graduates’ satisfaction with the quality of education: the main approaches”**, the following article of this issue works with the methods and methodologies that can be used to measure the satisfaction of students with the quality of education offered. It focuses on monitoring and how this can be done efficiently, bringing data that are actually able to demonstrate the students' view of education, taking into account socio-cultural and economic factors, as well as the fast-changing society in which these students are inserted. Although this is a baseline study, the proposal analyzed constitutes data that can be used to develop, in addition to other studies, projects and activities aimed at improving student satisfaction and improving the quality of pedagogical work.

Innovation and modernity have always clashed with traditions, and on more than one occasion one has supplanted the other bringing, in most cases, negative consequences and not only the expected positive result of modernization. This clash also occurred in 1920s Azerbaijan and was the object of study of the article **“The role of tradition and innovations in the development of the primary education theory in Azerbaijan (1920-1931)”**. The article, through a historical analysis of the path of primary education in Azerbaijan, the assimilation of Russian education and also of Western, European and North American models, shows what this brought positive for the process of literacy and inclusion of the population, but without forgetting and highlighting the conflicts, often with negative results, with local traditions, which in many cases were supplanted to accommodate the imported methodologies, It also structures part of the historical pedagogical development of the country, all the analyses made under the light of the educational technologies used in that period and, also, general scientific approaches, analysis of curricula and didactic contents.

The study entitled **“Gender characteristics of primary school students’ success in solving tasks in the context of varying extrinsic motivational attitudes”** brings an analysis of empirical work conducted in Moscow in order to investigate how motivational attitudes can influence the educational development of children. The methodology used allows not only to evaluate that there is a positive impact of attitudes that motivate students, but also points out that the difference in the incentives given to boys and girls influences different results according to the gender of the children.

The concept of “knowledge economy” and educational training within this precept are still in early, immature stages, yet the Russian economy has been undergoing transformations and moving towards the adoption of this economic model, which demands that there is also an adaptation of training processes so that it is possible to train the professionals who will act in this transition of economic model. Entitled **“Features of knowledge economy formation in corporate training”**, this paper analyzes how this economic model requires a re-evaluation of practically all training standards and methods, both in companies in general and in corporate training. Analyzing Russian and international papers, as well as corporate training, this article seeks to identify the characteristics that are valued in corporate training for the knowledge economy in order to ensure a qualification that is consistent with the standards of corporations in a market economy.

The penultimate article in this issue brings an analysis of the learning difficulty existing in certain mathematical skills, as well as the lack of efficient proposals to fill these gaps, besides making the proposal of a methodology capable of raising the quality of training

in these skills, under the title of **“Application of mathematical problems as means of implementing competency-based approach”** the article brings possibilities for the development and application of a complex of tasks, used in the Ulyanovsk Food and Trade College, which brings positive results for the qualification skills through the use of this method. In addition to proposing that this same process could be used to improve the job performance of mathematics teachers in professional secondary educational institutions.

Returning the focus to the formation and professional life of young people, the last article **“Career guidance as a form of self-determination and life self-realization of the youth”** analyzes how the moment of deciding on a profession can affect young people and if it is based on wrong or mistaken precepts, since it is predominantly a decision made autonomously, the influences on it end up being mediated by factors that may not bring the expected results or exacerbate the expectations of young people. Thus, this work aims to show how a process of help and support can help young people to make this decision in a more conscious way, placing them in a more comfortable situation when facing the process of professional insertion by analyzing the variables of the market and employability, as well as the requirements to fulfill certain functions, allowing the younger generation to make better decisions that are consistent with the reality of which they are a part.

Thus, we end the exposition of this issue, a reflection on the entire formative process in its various stages, characteristics of historical construction, monitoring and evaluation process, interaction with society, qualification, quality, and satisfaction of those who are part of this process, either as teachers or students, in addition to the insertion of modernization and digital resources in pedagogical processes as an objective not only to overcome the quarantine period, but also to improve and incorporate in methods and qualifications to the teaching-learning processes that can prepare those who enter this system for the contemporary world considering political, social, and economic factors without leaving aside the quality, competence, and satisfaction with the education offered. Thus, we are trying to rethink, reorganize, and modernize the educational system in order to train, with quality and humanity, citizens and professionals capable of acting in the 21st century world.

We wish you a good reading and a deep reflection, and that the articles selected here contribute to the development of research and the enhancement of studies in modern languages and linguistics.

## **How to reference this paper**

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