

# TO A QUESTION ABOUT THE DIFFICULTIES OF STUDYING THE HISTORY OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

К ВОПРОСУ О СЛОЖНОСТЯХ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ИСТОРИИ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ И  
РАЗВИТИЯ ВЫСШЕЙ ШКОЛЫ СУБЪЕКТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ В  
ПОСЛЕВОЕННЫЙ ПЕРИОД

İKİNCİ DÜNYA SAVAŞINDAN SONRA RUSYA FEDERASYONUNDAKİ  
YÜKSEK EĞİTİM KURUMLARININ KURULUŞ VE GELİŞMELERİNE DAİR  
OLAN PROBLEMLERİN İNCELEMESİ

Vadim MALINOVSKIY\*

## ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on some types of research difficulties in the study of the history of formation and development of university education of any entity of the Russian Federation in the post-war period. The aim of the paper is to pose problems of research on the development of higher education of the Russian Federation. The information contained in the paper provides a concise overview of the problems faced by the researcher of this topic. Written with the purpose of identifying the "nodal points" of research in this area, the paper will be useful for researchers of problems of university education, as well as all for those who are interested in this topic sphere.

**Keywords:** Universities, **Education**, development of universities, issues in Higher Education, scientific research

## АННОТАЦИЯ

Статья посвящена рассмотрению некоторых видов проблем возникающих в ходе изучения истории становления и развития высшей школы любого субъекта Российской Федерации в послевоенный период. Целью статьи является постановка проблематики исследования по вопросам развития высшей школы Российской Федерации. Содержащаяся в статье информация представляет собой краткий обзор проблем, с которыми сталкивается исследователь указанной темы. Написанная с целью обозначения «узловых моментов» исследования в указанной сфере, статья будет полезна как исследователям проблем высшего образования, так и всех интересующихся указанной тематикой.

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\* Malinovskiy Vadim V., graduate student of Faculty of Social Communications and tourism, I.I. Polzunov Altay State Technical University, Barnaul, Russian Federation.

**Ключевые слова:** университеты, образование, развитие университетов, проблемы высшего образования, научные исследования.

## ÖZET

Makalede İkinci Dünya Savaşından sonra Rusya Federasyonundaki yüksek eğitim kurumlarının kuruluş ve gelişmelerine dair problemlerin bir türü incelenmiştir. Makalenin amacı anılan problemlerin ortaya koyulması ve çözüm yöntemlerinin gösterilmesidir. Makalede yer alan bilgiler bu problemlerin bir yorumudur. İşbu makalede alanın “asıl konuları” denilen sorunlar meydana koyulmuş ve yüksek eğitim problemleri ile ilgilenen araştırmacılar için de bir malzeme olarak tanıtılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Üniversiteler, Eğitim, Üniversitelerin Gelişimi, Yüksek Eğitim Problemleri, Bilimsel Araştırmalar.

Modern university education of the Russian Federation is the successor to the Soviet university system. In order to better understand the challenges faced by the modern system of university education, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive study of the history and development of university education of each entity of the Russian Federation. On the basis of the information obtained to draw a general picture of the development of the system of higher education. This is especially true taking into consideration today's challenges which is facing now university education of the Russian Federation. In this paper we propose to consider some of the problems that make difficulty of learning the history of formation and development of university education of any entity of the Russian Federation.

A lot of books about university education in USSR problems were published at one time. These were periodicals, including specialized, designed for employees of universities. For example, the "Journal of Higher Education". The second group consists of research monographs and dissertations.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the employees of university education continued to explore the development of university education, as exemplified appeared in print monographs and doctoral research, among which are the works of V.I. Burakov, N.I. Dyatchin "Stanovlenie i razvitie inzhenerenogo obrazovanija na Altae", (Burakov V.I., Djatchin N.I., 2005: 168); E.G. Vodichev, N.P. Korobkova. " Vysshee obrazovanie v Sibiri vo vtoroj polovine XXv.: osnovnye tendencii razvitija" (Vodichev E.G., Korobkova N.P., 2005: 170-184), Zikin V.A. «Razvitie universitetskogo obrazovanija v Sibiri i na Dal'nem Vostoke (1966-1975 gg.)», etc. (Zykin V.A., 1992: 22).

Despite submitted bibliographic review, the issues of formation and development of higher education of the USSR has not been comprehensively mapped in any monograph or doctoral research. The main reason for this is the complexity of the study, suggesting a comprehensive study of the history and development of higher education from all the republics of the USSR. Such a study should include the elaboration of all monographs, thesis research, universities publications and periodicals.

In this situation, for researchers of this problem is interesting to study the history and development of higher schools of the individual entities of the Russian Federation. However, even with this approach to solving the problem, a new complexity associated

with different time base of a university and the nature of its formation. In this regard, it is necessary to remember such factor as the Great Patriotic War, which has made significant adjustments to the establishment and development of higher education in the USSR. During the fighting, hundreds of universities in the country were destroyed or evacuated to safe areas. A direct consequence of this was a "restart" of higher education of the USSR. In addition to the conservation of developments university researchers, have become topical issues of creation from scratch of new universities. This situation creates difficulty in setting uniform time frame the study of university education not only the country but also the individual entities of the Russian Federation.

From this follows another problem - especially the development of university education of specific region, with reference to the characteristics of the region, changes in government policy in the region throughout the period under consideration, and in this regard, and often different approaches to common problems for the country. Examples include the Graduate School of the Far East, with a focus on the ocean and related activities (and hence the establishment of Maritime Universities) and Kemerovo high school with a clear focus on the mining area. In addition, despite the command-administrative system of the Soviet state and community orders for all the regions and their performance on the ground was different both in substance and in terms.

Different time of universities creation makes issue of training in the walls of higher education. For researchers the problems of formation and development of higher education in the region of the country will be important to take into account the specifics of the creation of the University, the nature of its formation (logical, calm development or establishment on the basis of the evacuated university), as well as professors and teaching staff who participated in the research, which gives some form of scientific school. The problem of preserving the existing scientific schools and the measures taken by the university administration becomes the object of attention of researchers in the «post-perestroika» years and the beginning of the new millennium.

Obviously, some of theses and monographs for the study of this problem is not enough. Even if you have copies of ministerial orders, primary sources are interesting for researchers. Here we are faced with another problem - the lack of archival material relating to the early years of some of the universities of the Russian Federation. For example, there is no initial orders for the creation of universities of the Altai Territory. Basic materials for the formation and development of higher education and the various republics of the USSR are concentrated in the Moscow archives. This fact complicates the scientific work for non-Moscow researchers, who are forced to seek information for their research from the archives of different cities.

Given the command-administrative system of the Soviet Union , we can not ignore the role of party - making in the development of university education in the country . If you divided the history of the USSR on basic blocks , differing from each other in their basic characteristics , we can talk about the specifics of the country, according to the orders and instructions of the Kremlin. Thus, when Stalin all government policy was aimed at restoring the war-ravaged economy and the national system, including higher education. Khrushchev, in reaching the «Cold War» held a special rate of development of the Soviet Union, aimed at advancing the development . This period is characterized by impermanence, sometimes illogical or spontaneity in decision making, guiding the development of rapid change. Conventionally, the third is the period of «Perestroika»,

which became a turning point of university education of the USSR , as the first course was chosen to complete structural reforms , and then there was a collapse of the country and initiated the formation of university systems in new independent countries. Given such a discontinuity in the line pursued by the government, for the researchers of higher education of the country task is to define the logic of the narrative, to identify patterns of development of the university education system in the country.

When writing a research on the topic, the researcher will work through the entire volume of published material. Particular attention should be paid to the work of a general nature, where you can meet with a structured material, representing the base of the study. In addition to this it is necessary to study monographs and dissertations of researchers of the problem. Sources base thesis should make documents senior party and government organs, statistical publications, periodicals, and unpublished documents of the funds of the local Party, government and current archives.

Briefly it is the main problems faced by the researcher of the history of formation and development of higher education of any entity of the Russian Federation. However, such work is relevant in our time, as it allows to draw a parallel and learn from the experience of influence governmental decisions on the development of higher education in the region, will provide a comprehensive overview of the research activities of universities studied.

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