

Formation and Development System of Higher Geographical Education in Pedagogical High Schools of the Middle Volga Russia

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Abstract: The study deals with the formation and development methodical system of higher geographical education in pedagogical high schools of the Middle Volga (Kazan, Samara, Ulyanovsk, Penza, Naberezhnye Chelny) in the 20th century. The role of scientists geographical departments and geographical faculty of the Kazan State University to assist in the educational and methodical, scientific-research work at the opening of geographical specialties and departments in pedagogical high schools in the region.

Key words: Science, geography, teachers' institute, a pedagogical institute, university, department, office, department, methodical system, scientific research

INTRODUCTION

The study deals with the problems of formation and development of methodical system of geographical education in educational institutions of higher learning on the example of the Middle Volga, Kazan State University and educational institutions and universities in the city of Kazan, Samara, Naberezhnye Chelny, Penza, Ulyanovsk, in the 20th century.

The aim of this study is to investigate the formation and development of methodical system of geographical education as an example of pedagogical universities of the Middle Volga and the identification of the conditions and factors that affect them.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Theory: Geography as a science arose under the influence of the vital needs of the people, by the need to study the observed natural phenomena and resources for trade, navigation, military affairs, etc. Geography also been developing in close relationship with the socio-economic development of regions and the country as a whole. Scientific basis of geography, inherent Ushinsky, Anuchin Baranski, Borzov, Berg Grigoriev, Dokuchaev, Krotov and other scientists formed the basis for the development of Russian geography (Gaisin, 2011; Perevedentsev, 2004; Trofimov and Gysin, 2008).

The Russian teachers' colleges were opened in Moscow and St. Petersburg in 1872. In the Volga Region, the first teachers' institute was opened October 24, 1876 in the city of Kazan, the third in the country after Moscow

and St. Petersburg. Further, since the beginning of the twentieth century in many cities across the country continue to open teachers' colleges and further to the 20s pedagogical institutes and from the middle 90s Normal University, where preparations were first teachers of natural science and geography teachers to further educational institutions. These higher educational institutions in the Middle Volga Region were opened in Kazan, Samara, Penza, Ulyanovsk and other cities in the region. A huge contribution to the further development of geographic education in the Middle Volga made scientists of the Kazan State University, Adler Krotov, Sementovskii, Stupishin Trofimov Butakov and others (Dedkov, 1914; Gaisin, 2011, 2013; Zorin, 2001; Perevedentsev, 2004).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The end of 20th and early of 21st centuries, in Kazan University head of the department of geography he worked Professor Krotov (Dedkov, 1914; Gaisin, 2011). He was a great scientist, a researcher, educator, organizer, known among scientists of the country, especially the Volga and Ural regions. Many of his scientific and methodological works have been devoted to the problems of a technique of teaching geography at universities, colleges and secondary schools. Of great importance in the teaching of geography devoted technique of geographical excursions and instilling students and students of senior classes of schools and colleges skills of field research. At the same time, during the training sessions and field practices, excursions, he paid great

attention to environmental matters in the region, they have developed training manuals and guidelines for conducting educational tours of the natural sites of the region, including and the Volga River. In his writings and speeches, many P.I. Krotov spoke about the need to regularly review the status of methods of teaching of geography in secondary and higher educational institutions. Also, he paid great attention to the problems of a technique of teaching of geography in schools. According to him, the teaching of geography in schools is impossible without the use of visual and reference literature, so he spent a lot of work on the organization of the Kazan University, Kazan Teachers' Institute and in urban and rural schools, offices geography. According to the professor of Kazan University, A.P. Dedkova, P.I. Krotov, thanks to advanced pedagogical views of the time, was able to lay a solid scientific and methodological basis for the further development of methodical system of geographical education in universities and schools in the city of Kazan (Gaisin, 2011; Perevedentsev, 2004).

In August 1917, in Petrograd, the all-Russia congress of representatives of teachers colleges, where the question of the reform of institutions and teachers, it was decided to establish a teachers offices and three institutes including natural and geographical. Therefore, since 1918 geography teachers for schools of cities and regions of the Middle Volga began to prepare in Kazan and Samara Pedagogical Institute. Scientists geographers University of Kazan began to work more closely with teachers institutions in the region and provide them with the necessary scientific and educational assistance in the organization of training and workshops with students in 1918. Scientists at the University N.A. Livanov, A.F. Gordyagin, V.A. Ulyanina, E.E. Popov, B.P. Krotov, V.N. Sementovskii and others led a lot of work to equip libraries and scientific departments of the institute for scientific, educational and methodological literature on the subject of natural geographic cycle (Burlyand and Zaslunovskiy, 1970; Gaisin, 2013).

In those years, many teachers from the Department of Geography of the University of Kazan led occupation, held consultations with the students by geographic disciplines. Since 1911, Head of the Department of Geography of the University, Professor Adler worked part-time at the Kazan Pedagogical Institute (KPI), lectured on regional geography, geography of Russia and methods of teaching science. In the years 1921-1922, he worked as the director of the Kazan Pedagogical Institute and was the founder and first director of the natural geographic separation and under his leadership in the years to KPI opened the first specialized classrooms and laboratories natural and geographical profile (Table 1) (Gaisin, 2013; Zorin, 2001; Perevedentsev, 2004). Kazan Teachers Institute was opened the third in Russia after St. Petersburg and Moscow. Kazan Teachers Institute was renamed as the Kazan Pedagogical Institute in 1918. Since 1922, the Kazan Pedagogical Institute begins work as a lecturer graduate of Kazan University, Associate Professor N.I. Vorobyov. Since 1932, he was elected head of the department of geography and simultaneously appointed head of the geographical department of the Pedagogical Institute and he worked as the dean of the Faculty of Geography from 1934 to 1943. He devoted much attention to the issues the methods of teaching of geography in high school, to provide the necessary scientific and methodological assistance in organizing and conducting scientific and methodological seminars and conferences geography teachers which regularly gave lectures on topical issues of geography and its teaching methods (Table 2) (Burlyand and Zaslunovskiy, 1970; Gaisin, 2011, 2013; Zorin, 2001; Taixing and Gysin, 2006).

Since the mid 20ies of 20th century economic geography at the Kazan Pedagogical Institute taught a graduate of the Institute, Professor N.-B.Z. Vekslyn. He was director of the Kazan State University and at the same time continued to lecture for students of economic geography of the USSR and of Tatarstan in Kazan

Table 1: Teachers Institute of the Middle Volga Russia

Name of institution	Year of foundation	Preparation of teachers
Kazan Teachers Institute	1876	A teacher of Natural Science, Geography
Samara Teachers Institute	1911	A teacher of Natural Science, Geography

Table 2: Higher educational institutions of pedagogical profile of the Middle Volga Russian are letting geography teachers

The name of the university	Year of foundation	Preparation of teachers
Kazan State Pedagogical Institute	1918	Natural science and geography, geography geography and biology, geography and English language
Samara State Pedagogical Institute	1936	Natural science and geography, geography geography and biology
Togliatti branch of Samara State Pedagogical University	1997	Geography
Ulyanovsk State Pedagogical University	1934	Geography, geography and biology
Penza State Pedagogical Institute	1951	Geography, geography and local lore
Naberezhnye Chelny State Pedagogical Institute	1992	Geography, geography and biology

Pedagogical Institute from 1931-1935 (Burlyand and Zaslunovsky, 1970; Gaisin, 2011; Perevedentsev, 2004).

In 1911 in Samara opened Teachers Institute, where from the beginning of the courses taught natural science and geography. In 1918, the institute opened natural separation. And since 1932, it opened natural and geographical separation, in 1935 instead of the department created the Faculty of Natural Sciences. In 1936, in a combined Kuibyshev State Pedagogical and Teachers Institute named after V.V. Kuibyshev, opens Kuibyshev Department of Geology and Geography for training teachers geography for secondary schools the city of Kuibyshev Region. During these years, worked at the department heads K. Polyakov (1937-1947) and T.A. Alexandrov (1947-1952). Under the direction of T.A. Alexandrova has worked postgraduate study since the establishment of of the Department of Geology and Geography of the Pedagogical Institute. This Department was liquidated by order of the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR 2167 from 10 December 1951 due to the reorganization of teachers colleges in 1952 (Kazantsev, 2012).

Due to the acute shortage of teachers geographers in schools Kuibyshev Region in 1988 KSPI named V.V. Kuibyshev for their preparation reopens Department of Geography. And in 1992, it was re-established Department of Geography. Head of the department worked N.A. Truhanovich(1992-1993), M.G. Lysenko(1993-1994) V.V. Shnyr, v (1994-1999), M.N. Baranova (1999.). In 1997, Togliatti branch of Samara State Pedagogical Institute opens geographical department of biology and chemistry department, but it lasted only 5 years old. Teachers of the Department of Geography in 1911, since opening in Samara Teachers Institute, to focus more on teaching methodology and organization of the field of geography and pedagogical practices of students and the organization of scientific-methodical seminars and conferences for teachers of geography Samara and Samara Region (Kazantsev, 2012).

In 1934, the Ulyanovsk State Pedagogical Institute opened the Faculty of Natural Sciences. In 1935, it was created with the geographical separation of the biennial Ulyanovsk Pedagogical Institute and was opened the department of geography in September 1937. From 50-60ies of 20th century in USPI were created scientific schools geobotany, physical geography and ecology, ichthyology and over the years these schools directed by Professor R.V. Naumov, K.S. Kalyanov, S.T. Bud'ko, Y.A. Volkov. Scientists and teachers of the Institute regularly conducted field expeditions to study nature, population and economy of the Ulyanovsk Region. The theme of research is the study of erosion processes and problems

of applied ecology, geomorphology, questions methods of teaching geography, ecology, study of local lore and others.

In the Penza State Pedagogical Institute was opened the Department of Geography under the direction of assistant professor L.H. Ogurtsova in 1951. In 1961, this department is divided into two departments-physical and economic geography. In these departments over the years worked professor S.I. Zhakov, I.I. Kuritsyn, associate N.H. Ogurtsov, V.V. Kupriyanov, S.I. Artyomov V.N. Jupatova, N.A. Simakov and others. The main areas of research and development departments were geo ecological study of cultural landscapes of the Penza Region; history of climatology, climate, natural hazards, toponymy Penza Region; socio-economic geography of Russia and the Penza Region; economic and geographical aspects of the industrial and social infrastructure of the Penza Region, methods of teaching geography and study of local lore.

In September 1949, at the Department of Geography at the Kazan SPI opens only in the Volga Region department of methods of teaching geography and local lore of the school. Head of the Department appointed a graduate of Kazan University, professor, Corresponding Member of the RSFSR V.A. Kondakov (Burlyand and Zaslunovsky, 1970; Gaisin, 2011, 2013; Taixing and Gysin, 2006). He was a major specialist in the field of methods of teaching geography, so the focus at the department was given the problems of improving methods of teaching geography and local lore studies at universities and schools, improving the organization of student teaching of students and strengthening communication with the teachers of the department of geography of the city of Kazan and the Republic.

KSPI Faculty of Geography, as a separate department, lasted until 1954, then was merged with the Faculty of Natural Sciences as a natural-geographical faculty. In 50-60 years of the 20th century in the department of geography of paid great attention to the problems of higher education and school methods of teaching geography and geology, history of geography, economic geography. In the 70-90th years at the Department of Physical Geography and Geology, economic and social geography KSPI research carried out in the following areas: theoretical issues of geomorphology, hydrology, geology and landscape studies; teaching methods of physical, economic geography, geology in schools and universities; study of the socio-economic geography of Russia, the Volga economic Region and Tatarstan (Gaisin, 2011, 2013). In the 60-90ies in these departments worked: Head-Professor V.G. Muzafarov, R.A. Dulaeva, Y.V. Babanov, E.M. Khakimov (Burlyand and Zaslunovsky, 1970; Gaisin,

2011, 2013; Taixing and Gysin, 2006). In Naberezhnye Chelny State Pedagogical Institute under the guidance of Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor A.G. Mussina was opened Department of "atural History" in 1992 and in 1995 on its base was established the department of "Geography and its teaching methods", in the future on the basis of the Department of Geography Faculty was created. During these years, the department worked as teachers: A.M. Gaifutdinov, A.K. Khakimov, A.V. Smirnov L.S. Ziyatdinova, A.G. Kiyamova, S.M. Fayrushina and others. The main areas of research are: the formation of ecological culture of pupils and students of pedagogical universities in science education; physical and economic and geographical characteristics of the city of Naberezhnye Chelny and Tukayevsky District Republic of Tatarstan; Dynamics of gully and river erosion in the east of the Republic of Tatarstan. The department carries out training of graduate students in the specialty 25.00.25 "Geography and evolutionary geography." Scientific supervision was carried out by professors A.G. Musin A.G. Illarionov (Gaisin, 2011). Naberezhnochelninsky SPI led training geography teachers, geography and biology for the eastern districts of the Republic of Tatarstan and neighboring regions and republics.

CONCLUSION

As shown by our analysis of the literature, the preparation of specialists in the field of natural science, geography, conducted from the 19th century, first in the University of Kazan for the regions around the Volga Region and the Urals. And the training of teachers of natural science and geography subjects for educational institutions began in the Middle Volga Kazan and Samara Pedagogical Institute. Since, the beginning of the twentieth century begins to set up a system of geographical education and at the same time methodical system of geography teaching in pedagogical high schools in the region. All pedagogical universities of the Middle Volga Region was conducted teacher training in specialties: "Geography", "Geography with additional specialty biology", "Biology with additional specialty geography. in the twentieth century. The preparation was conducted on full-time and correspondence courses. All institutions of higher education from the date of opening of a priority on the problems of teaching methods of geography and organization of pedagogical practices of students on the basis of educational institutions, the use of innovative forms and methods, interdisciplinary connections in learning subjects of natural geographic cycle. All the necessary conditions were created to conduct training sessions and field practice of students and for senior students to conduct further comprehensive

physical and economic and geographic practice in various regions of the Russian Federation. This can be illustrated by the example of Kazan to study the SPU. Thus, in the Kazan State Pedagogical University organized: natural geography cycle (1918), Department of Biology and Geography (1922), Natural Agronomy Faculty (1924), Natural Faculty (1927), Geography Faculty (1934), the natural-geographical faculty (1954). In different periods of the twentieth century in the Samara, Ulyanovsk, Penza, Naberezhnye Chelny teachers, teacher training institutes and universities have opened branches, departments and faculties geographic profile. In connection with the opening of these universities is happening strengthening material-technical base of the department and laboratory, improves the quality of the teaching staff, improving the system of methods of teaching geography at the universities of the region and strengthen research and teaching and research work among teachers and students.

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