

THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE USSR
ISAK KARINA AND KAZARTSEVA POLINA

PRESCHOOL 2-7YEARS

THERE WERE NO PRIVATE KINDERGARTENS IN THE SYSTEM OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION. THE STATE TOOK CARE THAT EVERYTHING WAS FREE. SOMETIMES ONLY FOOD WAS PAID. THE SYSTEM OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION CONSISTED OF NURSERY, JUNIOR AND PREPARATORY GROUPS.





PRESCHOOL

IN KINDERGARTENS, CHILDREN WERE BROUGHT UP, IN THE GAME
THEY TAUGHT THAT INFORMATION THAT WOULD BE USEFUL TO THEM
AT SCHOOL. THEY TOOK TO SCHOOL STRICTLY FROM THE AGE OF 7,
LESS OFTEN FROM 6 AND A HALF.





THE UNIFORM



SCHOOL EDUCATION 7-14 YEARS

SCHOOL EDUCATION LASTED IN TWO STAGES: THE FIRST FIVE YEARS AND THE NEXT FOUR YEARS, BUT SOON EVERYTHING CHANGED. THE FIRST THREE WERE PRIMARY, THE FOURTH TO EIGHTH MIDDLE, THE NINTH AND TENTH HIGH. BOARDING SCHOOLS APPEARED TO SUPPORT FAMILIES





SCHOOL EDUCATION

- -THE FIRST 4 YEARS, STUDENTS RECEIVED KNOWLEDGE IN THE FIELD OF LITERATURE, MATHEMATICS, MOTHER TONGUE AND TECHNOLOGY. ALL THIS WAS DONE BY ONE TEACHER.
- IN HIGH SCHOOL, TEACHERS CHANGED, NEW SUBJECTS WERE ADDED: CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, HISTORY.
- -IN HIGH SCHOOL, STUDENTS STUDIED IN DEPTH HISTORY AND BIOLOGY.





HIGHER EDUCATION 15-19 YEARS

IT WAS POSSIBLE TO GO TO TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AFTER THE 8TH GRADE, TO INSTITUTES AND UNIVERSITIES - AFTER 10. FOR CONVENIENCE, DISTANCE LEARNING APPEARED. A SCHOLARSHIP WAS ALSO PROVIDED.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USSR WAS RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE BEST DUE TO THE FACT THAT STUDENTS CAME OUT NOT ONLY WITH A HUGE AMOUNT OF KNOWLEDGE, BUT ALSO WITH PRACTICE





FREE SPORTS SECTIONS







HIGHER EDUCATION

THE INSTITUTES TRAINED SPECIALISTS IN THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD, AND THE UNIVERSITIES TRAINED AND EDUCATED WORKERS IN THE THEORETICAL, HUMANITARIAN, AND CREATIVE SECTORS. IN ADDITION, TRAINING WAS QUITE EXPENSIVE.





