DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITIES OF UKRAINE

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Abstract. The genesis of art-industrial education on the terrain of contemporary Ukraine is discussed. The basic trends of design major development in higher learning institutions of Ukraine are given. The point of view concerning the strategy on further development of design education in Ukraine is conveyed.

Keywords: design, education, national school.

The processes of design education development in Ukraine came from the life circumstances at those days. Earlier one part of Ukraine belonged to Russia Empire and the second one to some countries of the Central Europe. This for sure had influenced all spheres of life including design education. Due to the processes which took place on the terrain of Central, Eastern and Southern parts of Ukraine they had a lot of common features. In addition they were somehow cut off from the life in the Central Europe. But as to Western Ukraine establishing design education took place within all European art processes. From 1905 to 1914 the so called "Free Art Academy" was functioning in Lviv and in the 20s-30s there were a few private schools and studios there. As for establishing design education on the territory of Great Ukraine the principal art centers were founded in Kyiv, Lviv, Kharkiv and Odessa.

Design education in Kyiv has profound and glorious history. It included a monastery decorating schools and workshop unions in Kyiv that conducted teaching according to authoritarian principles when an apprentice became familiar with professional skills while working together with a tradesman. The decorating school in Kyiv - Pechersk Lavra was very famous in 17th-18th centuries. The academic elements founded after the example of academic education in Western Europe gradually emerged in teaching activities of decorating schools. Since the late 19th century the drawing school in Kyiv had been functioning which then was reorganized into the art school subordinated to Petersburg Art Academy. In 1917 Ukraine People's Republic was founded. On the initiative of Kyiv intelligentsia such as G.Pavlutsky, D.Antonovych, M.Biliashuvsky and others and having received a powerful backing from M.Hrushevsky, a head of Tsentralnaya Rada (Central Council), Ukraine Art Academy was established. Its first professors were outstanding artists who got education in Europe. Soon the art - handicraft direction had even dominated at Kyiv Institute of Plastic Art and at Kyiv Art Institute (in the 20s such names were given to one and the same learning institution). The textile department and later the theatre-photo - cinema department appeared. It brought about reorganization of teaching methods. Special attention was given to mastering a number of formal engineering subjects. Practical teaching lessons were of great importance at the technical workshops. But later at the institute of proletarian art culture and Kyiv State Art Institute the art education reform in 1934 significantly transformed the original system of training painters that had been established in Kiev. For a long period of time All Russian Art Academy has become a standard for Kyiv Institute. The 20 years' experience had been rejected. Stankovizm (easel painting) was a basis of education.

Some changes have been taking place lately. Together with the development of classical education form a course of applying new education technologies has been pursued. The specialization range was extended and among others a graphic design trend appeared. No doubt that graphic design at the National Academy of image creation art and architecture has been developing on the basis of profound traditions in Kyiv graphic school. Because of this circumstance graphic design has attained high level of development very fast and is showing the original somehow "stankovizovizovanu" (easel painting) version of modern graphic design. The school is headed by a dean of the creative department, a head of graphic art department, Prof. V. Shchostia.

Kyiv Institute of Decorative-Applied Art and Design named after M. Boychuk was founded in 1926 as a school of skilled tradesmen in decorative-applied art which was attached to Kyiv museum of Ukrainian art. That school became foundation for opening in Kyiv a republican art - handicraft vocational school of the
intermediate level on art ceramics, art weaving, art embroidery, carpet making, decorative painting. In the 50s that educational institution became Kyiv vocational school of applied art. In 1962 it was re-organized into Kyiv art-handicraft college. Training specialists was carried out on such majors as Art Designing and Art Decoration. Those specializations had already been design ones. The first teachers of those design majors became I. Volkotrub, E. Kozlov, A. Pantyukhin, M. Bogdanovich, A. Horenko and others.

Nowadays the institute is an educational establishment with a huge work experience that carries on training junior specialists on such design majors: industrial design, graphic design, environmental design. It takes place at the design department headed by M. Chernous. The department has qualified teaching staff and rather strong material base like training workshops. It plays an important part in Ukraine as a center of training junior specialists on design.

The premises for design education development had been arising since ancient times. As early as since the 16th century a system of workshop education had been functioning there. At that time it was of full value art educational system, founded on the synthesis of crafts and art. In the 19th particular high speeds of developments were observed with art-handicraft education in Western Ukraine as a whole and in Lviv in particular. The development level of some art-handicraft schools was rather high. In the 90s of the 19th century famous Austrian artists and some professors of architecture from Vienna sent their designs of furniture, fire-places, ceramic articles with vividly expressed Ukrainian folk stylistics. The prestige of decorative household art was very high.

In 1946 by Stalin's order the Applied and Decorative Art Institute was opened in Lviv. The aim of its establishment was to train specialists for decorating architectural buildings, all sorts of environmental structures with Stalin symbolism in order to drive European Lviv into tough clips of Semi-Asian Empire. That history was taking its course and soon Lviv Institute certainly became completely European Art Academy where nowadays new design branches are being developed. One of such design branches is clothes design. It is developing under the leadership of clothes fashioning department that was established in 1972. Nowadays the head of the department is Prof. O. Korovytsky. Lviv school of clothes fashioning goes back to traditions of folk clothing and professional sewing craft that were highly developed in large and small towns on Galychina Territory. An important part in establishing the school was played by the traditions of Lviv sewing crafts schools, dress-, shoe-, head-dress - and jewelry making houses. This department in Lviv harmoniously combines students' training development in the field of industrial modeling with enhancing their aptitudes for creating brilliant authorship modeler concepts.

Since 1944 a new department of Industrial Graphics has been established in Lviv Art Academy. But of course a branch of applied graphics had been developing in Lviv for a long time. The instances of this were Ivan Phedorov's printing house in the 19th century and later works of drawing and painting schools, drawing departments of painting-handicraft school etc. Nowadays a new department of industrial graphics begins specialists' training. Today a head of the department is an Associate Prof. L. Lebid - Korovaj.

Environmental design is with Lviv Art Academy at the interior design department. It is the oldest department of such type in Ukraine and it has been in existence since 1946. Today the head of the department is Associate Prof. R. Studnytsky. The experienced teachers work at this department. The department trains specialists in the branches of designing interiors for residential, public and sacred structures, designing small architectural forms, exhibition layouts and teaching profession-oriented subjects at schools, lyceums and high educational institutions.

Kharkiv State Academy of Design and Art has had its history of development. At the end of the 19th century Kharkiv already became a powerful center of mechanical engineering. The art-handicraft school was developing together with it. Its foundation was formed by two educational establishments: a drawing school of M. Rajevska-Ivanova, which at that time had art-handicraft direction and Kharkiv Technological Institute where the methods of training engineers contained the elements of design education. Both of those educational institutions were the first in Ukraine from the point of view of its pro-designing orientation.

From 1919 to 1934 Kharkiv was a capital of Ukraine. The capital authority, trying not to lag behind the reforms that had been taking place in Moscow decided in 1921 to open a high art educational institution in Kharkiv. Its idea was to be similar to Moscow workshops of high art and technical learning and to train skilled specialists of painting for industry. A general campaign of rejecting production art had begun. In the 30s Kharkiv Art Institute began training only easel painters.

In 1963 Kharkiv Art Institute became Kharkiv Art-Industrial Institute where pure design specialties were opened. Certainly the 60s differed from the 20s with the fact that the machine for training design specialists was increasingly gathering its revolutions in the developed countries.
A branch of industrial design was created at the department of art designing at that time. All teachers were architects. Among them were V.Listrovuj, V.Synebryukhov, Z.Yudkevich, V.Konstantynov. The first head of the department was L.Vynokurov.

In the 70s the teaching staff of the art designing department completely consisted of its graduates. A group of young teachers was accumulating the methodical potential on the basis of comprehending the experience of other schools in order to create such system of training designers that would work in the conditions of Kharkiv region more effectively. At that time the head of the department was O.Bondarenko. In the 80s the heads of the department were Associate Prof. V. Yelkov and Associate Prof, Candidate of art criticism O.Bojchuk. In the 90s the department of design became a rather large body with the more than 20 years' work experience. In 1991 the head of the department was Prof., Candidate of art criticism V.Dynylenk. In 1993 the department was headed by Associate Prof. E.Ragulin and since 2001 it has being headed by Associate Prof. I.Ostapenko. In late 80s and the early 90s reforms in the system of training students began taking place at the department. A new type of a specialist demanded new changes in teaching methods and organization of teaching process. The majors that are taught at the department are: Shape Making Fundamentals, opposition Fundamentals, Design Graphics, Computer Graphics, Design Methods, Art History, Model Making and others.

Furthermore the 90s of the last century were marked in Ukraine with the fact that over the last decade there appeared new educational centers for training design students at the technical and other higher educational establishments. Among them are the oldest branch in Lviv Polytechnic, new design departments at Kyiv Technological Institute of Light industry, at Ukraine Timber-Technical University (the city of Lviv), Lutsk State Technical University, Pry Carpathian University named after V.Stephanivska, Kyiv Polytechnic, Dnepropetrovsk National University, Kharkiv State Technical University, Zaporizhzhia National Technical University and some others. All of them are of state form of proprietorship.

Zaporizhzhia National Technical University is one of the centers of education, science and culture in Prydniprovye Region, whose major task is training specialists for metallurgical, electrical engineering, motorcar and radio engineering enterprises in Zaporozhzia and Zaporizhzhia Region. In addition it is one of the leading centers in the region for training specialists on designing and constructing machines and mechanisms in different branches of national economy.

The necessity for establishing Design Department is conditioned by the acute demand of industrial enterprises in Zaporizhzhia region for designing specialists. This demand is partially met by Metal Cutting Lathes and Tools Department in ZNTU where in 1999 the specialization of Computer Designing and Bench Equipment Design was opened for students whose major is 8.09.02.03 - Metal Cutting Lathes and Systems.

In addition to its majors such as Computer Graphic Systems, Computer Designing, SAD Fundamentals, Software for Mechanical Treatment in Technical Systems etc. Within this specialization students learn industrial design, computer modeling and bench equipment design, principles of engineering creative work, fundamentals of engineering technologies, bench mathematical modeling, philosophic problems of scientific knowledge.

There is also a demand for designing specialists at the enterprises where the students of Transport (car design), Electrical Engineering (design of electrical machines and devices), Radio Instrument Making (design of radio equipment and semiconductor devices), Economics and Management (commercials design) Departments find their jobs.

At the same time to meet the demands of regional enterprises for specialists in designing and constructing machines and mechanisms taking into account some design features for mechanical engineering, automotive, electrical engineering and radio engineering enterprises fails so far because of lack of their training at the educational institutions in Prydniprovye Region.

In order to produce that or other product new economic conditions demand designing engineers capable of improving its quality to correspond to world wide standards. At that one should take into account that the problem of design training for engineers can't be solved only by introducing into curriculum the introduction course on fundamentals of technical aesthetics and art designing. It's necessary to organize training designing specialists by establishing Design Department at ZNTU. ACTuality of this is confirmed by the fact that in some foreign engineering institutions separate design departments were opened.

Thus in addition to training specialists on Industrial Design it's necessary to give students of technical and economics majors the knowledge of industrial design. This work will be done by the Design Department.

To provide educational process the department has a computing class for 30 seats and licensed versions of software systems; Compas-Graphic, Compas -Autoproject for 50 seats, elementary version of GeMMa-3D.
a set of Delcam software product for 25 seats and 125 licenses for Delcam software product, a printer and a plotter. In Zaporizhia an art school has been functioning for many years. There are similar schools in other district towns. Zaporozhia Electrical Engineering College trains a junior specialist in painting and designing. The best graduates of the above educational institutions enlarge the students' rows at the Design Department in ZNTU. The demand for training designers in the region is an important component of educational programs in Zaporizhia District and in Ukraine as a whole.

As it has been mentioned above the principal job of the Design Department will include training designing specialists and implementing design education for ZNTU students of almost all majors. At that the department founders are experienced designing engineers and vice versa designing specialists should be capable to give a professional appreciation to the structure offered by an engineer. Such approach will give ZNTU graduates an opportunity to have got integral conception of technical aesthetics, industrial art and design and contribute to increasing competitiveness of Ukrainian products.

The way towards further development of art design lies in solving correlation of two ancient as the world itself philosophic truths: beauty and benefit. The design methodology as designing new things is based on the principles of putting together the components into the whole from the point of view of expediency, rationality, comfort, arousing a person's emotional reaction and consists of the synthesis on the level of imagination of those or other qualitative indices of object-design. So if design is able to transform industrial and household products into a cultural event as the aesthetical beginning should be present not only in the process of creating a new thing but in a finished integral product, then the achievements of such integrity demands from a designer not only aptitudes for researches, skills for analyzing scientific data and facts but also availability of creative imagination, fantasy, aesthetical feeling and taste.

There are such organizations in Zaporizhia as: National Union of Ukraine Artists, the Union of Designers, the Union of Folk Skilled Tradesmen whose activities is associated with design.

Having proved historically its opportunities in creating competitive products in the market saturated with industrial goods and improving peoples' living conditions in the countries of Western Europe, America, Japan, design and its development has to make a weighty contribution to solving socially important problems in Ukraine as well. It should be noticed that shapes of industrial items produced at Ukraine enterprises, various types of packaging, clothing, acquire significant shapes and proportions, are solved artistically as a whole and become aesthetical that proves the development of national design.

The distinctive feature of Ukrainian school is in its content that is determined by availability of persons with a talent for creative work who can not only make high art samples but organize cultural surrounding and have an active influence on its development. Thus, summing up the above it should be noticed that design education activation and designization of some other educational branches are signs of the times and this tendency will be going on in the 21st century.

References


