

Original scientific article

KULTURNE I NAUČNE INSTITUCIJE SOCIJALISTIČKOG PERIODA

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ABSTRACT:

The paper presents the development of cultural and scientific institutions in Montenegro during the socialist period 1945-1990. At the end of World War II, Montenegro had only two state institutions dealing with culture and science. Thanks to the impressive development at the end of the socialist period in Montenegro, there were over 220 cultural institutions, 14 permanent cultural events, several scientific institutions and Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts. The University "Veljko Vlahović" was formed, which, in 1990, had 11 faculties, over 500 university teachers and associates and about 8,000 students. In Montenegro, at the end of the socialist period, there were several hundred cultural and scientific workers. Therefore, it can be said that Montenegro experienced a renaissance in culture and science during the socialist period.

KEY WORDS: Culture; Science; Socialism; CANU; University "Veljko Vlahović";

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SAŽETAK:

U radu je prikazan razvoj kulturnih i naučnih institucija u Crnoj Gori tokom socijalističkog perioda 1945-1990. godine. Na kraju Drugog svjetskog rata Crna Gora je imala samo dvije državne institucije koje su se bavile kulturom i naukom. Zahvaljujući imponantnom razvoju na kraju socijalističkog perioda u Crnoj Gori je postojalo: preko 220 institucija kulture, 14 stalnih kulturnih manifestacija, nekoliko naučnih institucija i Crnogorska akademija nauka i umjetnosti. Formiran je Univerzitet "Veljko Vlahović" koji je 1990. godine imao 11 fakulteta, preko 500 univerzitetskih nastavnika i saradnika i blizu 8.000 studenata. U Crnoj Gori je na kraju socijalističkog perioda bilo nekoliko stotina kulturnih i naučnih radnika. Zato se može reći da je Crna Gora tokom socijalističkog perioda doživjela renesansu u kulturi i nauci.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: Kultura; Nauka; Socijalizam; CANU; Univerzitet Veljko Vlahović;