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ПРОБЛЕМА РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ІСТОРИЧНОГО ДОСВІДУ ПЛАСТОВОГО ВИХОВАННЯ В РЕАЛІЯХ СУЧАСНОСТІ

Анотація. У статті розглянуто складність, неоднозначність та проблему використання історичного досвіду виховання в «Пласті» у сучасній роботі з дітьми та молоддю. Для сучасної соціальної та позашкільної педагогіки значний науковий і практичний інтерес становить досвід пластової організації, яка за складних суспільно-політичних умов продемонструвала значні потенційні можливості щодо доповнення і розвитку інтелектуального, духовного, фізичного становлення дітей та підлітків, які здійснювали школа, сім'я, церква та інші соціальні інститути.

Чимало завдань, які успішно розв'язувалися «Пластом» за різних суспільних умов і державно-політичних режимів, стали особливо злободенними для сучасного молодіжного середовища. Ідеться про формування активної життєвої позиції, додержання здорового способу життя, несприйнятливості до наркогенних речовин, плекання почуттів колективізму і взаємовідповідальності, збереження етнокультурної толерантності, викорінення різних «вад національного характеру» та розв'язання інших виховних завдань, актуальних як у ХХ, так і в ХХІ ст.

За пануючих на західноукраїнських землях у міжвоєнний період суспільно-політичних умов «Пласт» набрав виняткового значення в національно-патріотичному вихованні юнацтва, що явно не збігалося (суперечило) із державною освітньою політикою.

Розвиток пластового руху на західноукраїнських землях у 1911-1939 рр. засвідчує, що його історичний досвід і практика відповідають завданням і можуть ефективно використовуватися у формуванні зростаючого покоління сучасної України.

Ключові слова: пласт, скаутинг, скаутський рух, національно-патріотичне виховання, національні цінності, історичний досвід.

THE PROBLEM OF IMPLEMENTING THE HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE OF PLAST EDUCATION IN THE MODERN REALITIES

Abstract. The article examines the complexity, ambiguity and problem of using the historical experience of upbringing in Plast in modern work with children and youth.

For modern social and out-of-school pedagogy, the experience of Plast organization is of significant scientific and practical interest, which, under difficult socio-political conditions, demonstrated significant potential for supplementing and developing the intellectual, spiritual, and physical development of children and adolescents, which was carried out by the school, family, and church and other social institutions.

Many tasks, which were successfully solved by Plast under various social conditions and state-political regimes, have become especially topical for the modern youth environment. It is about forming an active life position, maintaining a healthy lifestyle, insensitivity to narcotic substances, nurturing feelings of collectivism and mutual responsibility, preserving ethno-cultural tolerance, eradicating various «defects of the national character» and solving other educational tasks that are relevant both in the XX and XXI century.

Under the socio-political conditions prevailing in the Western Ukrainian lands in the interwar period, Plast gained exceptional importance in the national-patriotic education of youth, which clearly did not coincide (contradicted) with the state educational policy.

The development of Plast movement in the Western Ukrainian lands in 1911-1939 certifies that its historical experience and practice meet the tasks and can be effectively used in the formation of the growing generation of modern Ukraine.

Keywords: Plast, scouting, scout movement, national and patriotic upbringing, national values, historical experience.

INTRODUCTION

The problem formulation. The problem of using the historical experience of Plast upbringings in modern work with children and youth is complex and ambiguous. Scientists, the general public and parents have legitimate hopes that the participation of their children in the Great Game will contribute to the solution of many dangers and challenges



of society, in particular, it will open up new opportunities in the formation of moral, ideological, physical qualities of the individual in accordance with universal, national, patriotic ideals.

This, in turn, conditions a «straightforward», simplified understanding and transfer of experience, practice, achievements of Plast education of the first third of the XX century in the modern youth environment.

Such a situation sometimes leads to disappointment in scouting on the part of both «subjects» and «objects» of education. The fact is that, as the scientists found out, there is no complete adequacy of the content of the educational work in Plast to the socio-cultural demands and age characteristics of today's youth.

Today's youth looks at and perceives the world in a «new» way than its peers of the interwar period, because it lives and develops in a different world - in the conditions of its own national statehood, global computerization with unlimited access to information, growth/absolutization of the significance of material values, etc.

So, the current young generation, on the one hand, is more pragmatic, more informed, communicative, and, on the other hand, ideologically-politically, patriotically indifferent, less romantic and «conservative», etc.

It should be taken into account that the Plast organization itself exists in qualitatively different social circumstances.

It develops under the conditions of national statehood, so instead of oppression and persecution by official factors, as it was during the interwar period, it can expect all kinds of support from them in its activities.

During the interwar period in Western Ukraine Plast was considered as a factor in the continuation of the liberation struggle, as an «heir» of the traditions of the national liberation struggles of the Kozachchyna era and, above all, the period of 1914-1920, which rallied and prepared the young generation to gain the lost state independence.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Researchers of the children's movement are developing conceptual theoretical and methodological approaches to studying the activities of children's associations and social work in this area (N. Kostina, A. Malinovskiy, K. Radina, S. Syrotkin, T. Stepanova, A. Shelpuk, etc.) , which are implemented in the relevant state programs.

Various studies of the scouting movement are being conducted in terms of its historical retrospective and under modern conditions of its development (Y. Burma, S. Dyba, V. Dovbyshchenko, Y. Zhdanovich, Y. Kudryashov, M. Okarinsky, L. Yarova, etc.).

A considerable layer of scientific literature has been accumulated about the ideological and organizational formation of Plast as a component of the national movement in the Western Ukrainian lands of the first third of the XX century. (I. Andrukhiv, Yu. Vizitiv, O. Vahnyanin, S. Levytskyi, V. Lenyk, A. Okarinskyi, M. Pantyuk, B. Savchuk, B. Trofymyak, etc.).

The work of M. Barna, G. Bilavych, T. Zavhorodnaya, I. Kurlyak, Z. Nagachevska, B. Stuparyk, M. Chepil and other scientists outlines the prerequisites and the educational and pedagogical situation that determined the nature of the development of Plast in the specified period in Galicia.

AIM AND TASKS RESEARCH – the development of the Plast movement in the Western Ukrainian lands in 1911-1939 proves that its historical experience and practice meet the tasks and can be effectively used in the formation of the growing generation of modern Ukraine.

RESEARCH METHODS

The following methods were used in the preparation of the study: general scientific (analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, generalisation and comparison – to determine its logic and content orientation); interdisciplinary (historical-genetic, historical-structural, retrospective - to determine the dynamics, stages, trends of the historiographical process); partially scientific (content analysis, discourse analysis – to study various aspects of the development of foreign pedagogical thought); historiographical (monographic, analysis of the main body of sources, analysis of knowledge systems – for critical analysis of historical and pedagogical literature and individual works).

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

The situation with the diversity of children's and youth organizations in modern Ukraine can cause not only different readings of the content and tasks of Plast activities, but also increase skepticism, despair regarding the expediency and effectiveness of using the scouting educational method.

The baselessness of such views is refuted by at least two following arguments.

First, at the beginning of XXI century scouting organizations continue to actively operate in about a hundred countries of the world; despite certain peculiarities, they remain committed to the cornerstones and ideals formulated by the founders of scouting, therefore they continue to create a single social and educational movement.

Secondly, scouting - Plast has always professed eternal universal values and the ideals of Goodness, Love, Loyalty, Justice, Honor, Dignity, Patriotism, which are not subject to modern «modifications» and continue to be based on them.

Moreover, many tasks that were successfully solved by Plast under different social conditions and state-political regimes have become particularly topical for the modern youth environment.

It is about forming an active life position, maintaining a healthy lifestyle, insensitivity to narcotic substances, nurturing feelings of collectivism and mutual responsibility, preserving ethno-cultural tolerance, eradicating various «defects of the national character» and solving other educational tasks that are relevant both in the XX and XXI centuries.

From such positions we will try to creatively think through and determine the possibilities of adapting the experience of Plast education accumulated in the Western Ukrainian lands in 1911-1939 to solve the modern problems facing pedagogical science and state institutes, educational institutions, public children's and youth associations in formation of the growing generation of Ukrainian civil society.

The main basis for solving this task is the commonality, the unity of the main goal of education in modern Ukraine with the goal of education in Plast. It is about the creation of conditions and environments for the continuous purposeful self-development of a young personality and the disclosure and realization of its creative potential.



Thus, prerequisites are created for training the growing generation in accordance with the needs and progress of modern civilization in general and nation-building processes in particular.

We can assert that even under the conditions of global civilizational shifts, when stereotypes are broken, moral guidelines proven by centuries of experience are rapidly changing and being transformed, the idea of scouting is not only not depreciated, but on the contrary acquires a new meaning and becomes a reliable guide for achieving true ideals.

Of real interest and significance for the theory and practice of the activities of modern public children's and youth organizations is the whole Plast model of education, starting from the organizational foundations of everyday school work, ending with the methods, means and forms of its management and the ideological and moral and ethical principles of realizing the Great Goal of Scouting.

For modern social and out-of-school pedagogy, the experience of a Plast organization is of significant scientific and practical interest, which, under difficult socio-political conditions, demonstrated significant potential for supplementing and developing the intellectual, spiritual, and physical development of children and adolescents, which was carried out by the school, family, church and other social institutions.

In Plast a stable system of connections with families of plastuns has developed.

Along with these mandatory formal manifestations of contacts, parents were involved in practical work on the organization of various aspects of Plast's life. There was a practice when parents acted as patrons, providing financial assistance in the establishment of Plast camps and the functioning of Plast circles and kurens in general. It was important to invite parents to Plast holidays and various kinds of actions, where children demonstrated the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in the organization.

When considering the historical experience of Plast's relations with the school in the Western Ukrainian lands in the first third of the XX century it is important to understand the socio-political circumstances that caused them, because the ruling state regimes considered the schools as means of denationalizing the youth and educating loyal citizens of the country.

Under any circumstances, they were not considered as competitors, but as partners, and, despite all the differences, Plast always recognized the priority of the school.

First of all, it had to develop intellectual qualities that optimized a person's assimilation of school knowledge, including memory, the ability for independent creative thinking and quick decision-making, observation, the ability to analyze, abstract and generalize, etc.

The second place was given to the requirements of moral, ethical and psychological order: the organization formed self-discipline, optimism (cheerfulness, good mood), a sense of duty, honor, dignity, healthy ambition, etc. in plastun students. In many cases, Plast played not only a «compensatory» but also a determining role in the upbringing of a young personality.

Compared to the school, it dominated in the formation of a healthy lifestyle through a systematic and consistent explanation and conviction of the need and importance of daily exercise, tempering, compliance with hygienic norms and moderation in everything, and especially in the refusal of consumption of narcotic substances (alcohol, tobacco), etc.

Plast better than a school «taught to learn», i.e. provided skills of effective self-organization of learning through planning, consistent and purposeful allocation of priorities and personal time, mobilization of internal forces, ability to cooperate with others, etc.

In contrast to the school, it taught to «rationalize» and «separate» knowledge: denying the chaotic, senseless accumulation of information, it demanded «reasonable intellectual self-improvement», aimed at obtaining useful knowledge necessary for professional activity, orientation in the complex modern world, adoption of correct decisions in different situations.

These problems remain relevant for today's school and student youth, who have many different hobbies, spend hours playing computer games or on the Internet, so they «constantly do not have time» to do really important useful things.

Modern trends in accumulation of knowledge increase the formalization of the entire educational process, when a young person cannot make sense of a huge flow of information, so they are limited to its superficial assimilation, without understanding the essence of the relevant processes and phenomena.

Under the socio-political conditions prevailing in the Western Ukrainian lands in the interwar period, Plast gained exceptional importance in the national-patriotic education of youth, which clearly did not coincide (contradicted) with the state educational policy.

Under modern market conditions and the commercialization of social relations, the Plast method of «daily good deeds» is taking on a new sound, which extends not only to the social, but also to the natural environment.

Understanding that «a person's happiness is the ability to give happiness to others» (R. Biden-Powell), strengthens faith in one's own strength and opens up unlimited opportunities for personal self-improvement.

The social significance of such an attitude lies in the readiness to help a person, regardless of his nationality, religion, political preferences, etc.

This method is consistent with the fundamental idea of scouting «to help one's neighbor», which is manifested in the implementation of personal charity and participation in public charitable actions.

They serve as a basis for the practical implementation of the ideas of humanism, open perspectives for strengthening individual influence on the solution of various social problems, provide an opportunity for self-realization of an individual who, under any socio-economic situation, will recognize the priority of moral and ethical values.

The historical experience of Plast acquires a new sound under the conditions of the development of civil society in Ukraine. Its internal structure was based on the principles of democracy, a clear division of rights, duties and responsibilities.

The entire life activity of Plast units was regulated on the basis of written and unwritten laws and conscientious performance of the duties voluntarily undertaken by each member.



The external attribution was emphasized by the uniform, which testified that the plastun belonged to the Great Community of Like-minded People and distinguished it from the rest of the human mass.

Thus, the Plast organization has accumulated exceptional experience in forming the life competence of a child, a teenager, a young man and an adult, mature person. If needed, the person received a unique opportunity throughout their life to remain a member of the organization and, changing their status, could increasingly influence the development of Plast.

The members of the Plast movement had a special responsibility for participating in public and political life. They could not, had no right to represent Plast in any actions, gatherings of a party or political nature. The leaders of Plast sharply criticized the involvement of teenagers in the political struggle, because due to its rigidity, sometimes immorality, it negatively affected their moral and ethical orientations and views, extinguished romanticism, caused apathy and disappointment in young souls.

This problem remains relevant even under modern conditions, when certain political forces try to use children and teenagers for their narrow party interests, which, by the way, also contradicts the corresponding international norms.

We think that such principles and guidelines should be actively and purposefully implemented in the activities of modern children's and adolescent associations, where future activists and leaders are formed, capable of «reshaping» political life based on the principles of morality, honor, dignity, «fair play».

Along with this, Plast directed and in every possible way supported the participation of its members in public actions of a national and patriotic sound. At the same time, neither the novices nor the young plastuns were supposed to be a «beautiful decoration» of certain celebrations or «blind executors» of someone's will.

They acted as conscious, full-fledged, self-sufficient participants in a wide variety of patriotic actions and cultural and educational events, giving them greater solemnity and organization.

During the interwar period, Plast of the XX century became one of the few Western Ukrainian public organizations that went beyond «township» issues and directed its members to participate in solving the problems of all humanity.

Plastun had to know and understand the state, prospects for the development of the entire Scouting movement and the world community and strive to participate in their solution as much as possible.

Having respect in their «small» society, they had to strive to gain recognition among the world community.

Such values and activity orientations become especially relevant under modern globalization processes, because they do not leave room for any manifestations of chauvinism, xenophobia, ethnic narcissism, but open the way for the formation of respect and love for peers and all people with a different skin color, religion, to the whole world.

CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS OF FURTHER RESEARCH

Thus, the development of the Plast movement in the Western Ukrainian lands in 1911-1939 proves that its historical experience and practice can meet the tasks and can be effectively used in the formation of the growing generation of modern Ukraine.

This applies both to the humanistic ideas and moral and ethical ideals developed by Plast, which corresponds to universal human and national values of the Ukrainian people, as well as to specific forms, methods, means of education that ensure comprehensive development of the individual and encourage them to constant self-improvement.

Being an integral part of the world scouting movement, Plast is a unique phenomenon of Ukrainian culture and national ethnopedagogy. It deserves in-depth study in order to convey the valuable experience proven by a century of practice to the educational community, authorities at various levels and the general public, that could, by joint efforts, creatively and effectively use the inexhaustible educational potential of the national scouting movement.

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