

## PERSONS IN THE HISTORY OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT ARTEK'S PEDAGOGY AS A SOCIOCULTURAL PHENOMENON

The article is devoted to the special direction of extracurricular education – Artek's pedagogy as a sociocultural phenomenon. A new material on the subject is summarized, the role of personalities in the history of the development of the Artek educational and educational system is traced.

**Key words:** artek pedagogy, educational system "Artek", social intensive.

**The purpose of the article** is to highlight the figures of individuals who stood at the origins and development of Artek's pedagogy as a sociocultural phenomenon; to introduce into the scientific space of extracurricular education the concept of "artec pedagogy", "social intensive".

**Problem statement in general form.** The history of formation, the essence and content of Artek's pedagogy enrich and diversify the field of extracurricular education. For 92 years of its history, the teachers of Artek created an original educational and educational system. The numbers of personalities who stood at the origins of the educational and educational system of the camp, open up new content, new values of the research of Artek's pedagogy as a sociocultural phenomenon.

**The analysis of researches and publications on the problem** shows the curiosity of researchers to the artecic subject. N. N. Demianenko, S. V. Erokhin, L. A. Ivanova, N. V. Ivanova, L. K. Klenevskaya, E. M. Rybinsky, G. A. Ryzanova, M. M. Sidorenko, O. M. Sorochinskaya, A. G. Trofimyuk and others. reveal the organizational and methodological, psychological and pedagogical principles of the Artek educational system, the influence of Artek's pedagogy on the formation and development of a temporary children's association and personality of the artec.

It was revealed that the problem of personalities was practically not studied, their role in the formation of Artek's pedagogy was not determined.

**Presentation of the main research material.** Artek Pedagogy is a system of cooperation aimed at developing the personality of the child and mentor in the joint activity on the humanistic principles of the community, participation, co-creation, co-directing due to the specifics of content in specific forms and technologies of pedagogical activity (author's interpretation). The founder of Artek is Z. P. Soloviev (1876–1928). June 16, 1925 in the tract Artek began its activities camp-sanatorium, which was later named "Artek". For the post of director of the institution and at the same time the chief physician Z. P. Solovyov invited FF Shishmariev (1879–1941). They scientifically substantiated the principles of health improvement, preventive, educational activity of the institution of a new type - a camp-sanatorium. According to the doctor of pedagogical sciences, professor O. M. Sorochinskaya (1952–2014), in the pre-war years in the "Artek" was laid the system of harmonious combination of recovery and upbringing of children. The scientist substantiated the methodological foundations of the pedagogical system [6, 90–101].

In the study "Educational problems of the year-round camps" (1977), E.M. Rybinsky (1934–2003), the director of "Artek" in 1968–1979, argues that the pedagogical system "Artek" acts as a factor in the development of the team and creates preconditions to improve the child's personality.

Y. Vasiliev's program "Joy of the Noosphere Path" (1935–2003) is aimed at creating conditions that assert in the life of children the ideals of goodness, beauty, spiritual and physical perfection [6, 48–54]. Educator, director, 48 years of his life he dedicated to "Artek". The uniqueness of the personality, the significant contribution to the pedagogy of cooperation give the right to attribute Y. Vasiliev to the cohort of outstanding pedagogues of the children's movement. In honor of E.O. Vasiliev in April 2007, the small planet (12979) was named after "EVGALVASIL'EV".

The history of the camp was collected and researched by VT. Whistles (1922–2003). In 1945 he worked as a leader, chief of the camp, head of the methodological department. He founded the museums – the stories "Artek" and Z. P. Solovyov, the author of the books "There is a small town in the Crimea. (1961), "Artek – the year of the year. The Chronicle of the International Children's Center (1995) [3], published about 80 articles on "Artek."

Since 1991, after reorganization, the camp became known as the International Children's Center "Artek". The period of democratic reforms begins. Headed by the director of "Artek" MM Sidorenko (1950–2002), in 1997 the "Development Program of the Artek ICC" was developed. Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, member of the National Council for Youth Policy under the President of Ukraine. In 1997–2003, projects were implemented: Artek Children's Film Festival, Our Earth-Ukraine, international contest of teachers, international organization "Education Without Borders", etc. [5]. More than 30 years SA Vasiliev (1944–1998) studied advanced domestic and foreign pedagogical experience, studied methods and forms of artecic pedagogy. In the work of the "Camp of Creativity and Games" (1986), the periodization of the dynamics of the collective development, the logic of the development of relations in the TAR was revealed [1]. Work immediately became a pedagogical bestseller.

Trends in the development of Artek's pedagogy at the present stage have been a logical extension to the Artek-Bukovel recreation and recreation institution established in 2014. For 2014–2017 Artek's pedagogy has been replenished with innovative technologies, forms and content of work. The results of activity for 2014–2017 did not fit into the model adopted in the out-of-school education, we did not find a concept that would characterize our work. In the context of the organizational and content and recreational conditions of the institution's existence, we consider it appropriate to introduce the concept of "social intensive" – a mobile, flexible form of pedagogical work that provides children with a purposeful broadcast of social experience in an open social environment (author's interpretation). Conclusions An in-depth analysis of the main provisions of Artek's pedagogy proves that at the origins and its further development were teachers, physicians who created a universal model that embraced the ideas of humanistic pedagogy, the fundamental foundations of existential pedagogy. As a sociocultural phenomenon, Artek's pedagogy enriches the child's personality by participating in events that satisfy its individual requests, contribute to the acquisition of practical skills, actualization of the ability to creativity.