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H. S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University**

**Educational Studios:
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2.13.COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CLUBS OF INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP AND SCHOOL EUROCLUBS

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N.Podcherniaieva

Abstract. *The article highlights the activity of the Euroclub of a comprehensive educational institution as one of the forms of children's public association. There is not only the promotion of pan-European democratic values through the Euroclubs, but also there is the positioning of traditional and modern ethnic culture of high school students. A comparative analysis of the activities of school Euroclubs and clubs of international friendship is conducted in the article. The features of school Euroclubs are revealed, which consists in teaching high school students the tolerant attitude to other behavior, to other thinking, to other points of view and other elections of one's way of life; acquiring practical experience communicating with peers from European countries; using predominantly interactive forms of work. Among the specific features of the clubs of international friendship, ideological, politicization, regulation and limitation of the independence of senior pupils are distinguished. It is revealed that the clubs' common work was to cultivate a sense of friendship, mutual understanding, mutual assistance, cooperation, creativity, respectful attitude towards people of different nationalities. It is concluded that the participation of high school students in the activities of the Euroclub of a comprehensive educational institution helps them to participate actively in the world's information and education space.*

Key words: *children's public association, activity, Euroclub, general educational institution, club of international friendship.*

The priority direction of strategic development of Ukraine is an integration of our state to European concord. The task of modern school is to assist a development of democratic culture and to form a legal knowledge. The idea of euroclub's activity was actual and viable in different countries of Europe. Through euroclubs there is a propaganda of European democratic values, an acquaintance with the way of life and culture of peoples of other European countries, a formation of ability to presentown culture, country and way of life. The study of customs and traditions of European peoples will help clarify the position of own

traditional and contemporary ethnic culture. Activity of child's public associations was studied by following scientists: I. Isaeva, V. Slaktionina, Ye. Shiyanova, S. Maksimiyuk, T. Okushko, A. Pashchenko, N. Chyrenko. Problems of active personality forming in conditions of soviet school were examined by I. Verba, L. Kuts, O. Lyah, Z. Shneckendorf. Considerable payment in study and illumination of eurointegration questions was done by following Motherland scientists: P. Verbytska, S. Kobernyk, N. Kuz'mina, O. Ovcharuk, T. Stepanov. Questions of organization of work at euroclubs were examined by N. Golos, P. Kendzior, A. Kyrpa, N. Markus, L. Parashchych. The role of child's public organizations in forming of social leadership skills was exposed by O. Arutyunian, O. Pahomova. Practical advices in relation to work of euroclub were given in publications of B. Babajanian, V. Brushchenko, Yu. Loburets, P. Kendzior, R. Dymek, L. Parashchenko. Recommendations in relation to realization of European integration training and introduction of European projects were offered by Ya. Boren'ko and H. Chushak. In modern pedagogical researches theoretical and practical experience in certain relation to creation and functioning of euroclub is accumulated. However problem of activity of euroclub at general educational establishment as one of children's public association forms is not studied enough.

Aim of the article is to expose the value of euroclubs' activity as one of children's public association forms for active plunging of senior pupils in outer informative and educational space.

According to S. Goncharenko's determination, school club is a very effective form of students' leisure organization, that helps their keen to develop; school club is amateur and voluntary, a board that is elected on general collections stands at the head of it [1, c. 166]. Unlike groups (amateur associations of students, that engage in physical education, deep study of science, literature, art questions), one of forms of extracurricular and out-of-school work [2, c. 77], school clubs, can embrace various types of activity of all students of school and in more mass scale to discover and develop their inclinations and capabilities [2, c. 166]. Clubs can have multi-field or a thematic orientation. The variant of child's and youth public associations is a euroclub, that have multi-field character, can exist both independently and at general educational establishment. P. Kendzior [3] marks that the euroclub unites like-minded persons, underlining their equal-in-rights relations. By the determination of Ukrainian network of European clubs (Українська мережа європейських клубів), euroclubs assist creative realization of its members. A. Kyrpa [4, c.46] the principle of voluntary school children's organization underlines child's public association, and researchers like S. Lutsenko, A. Goron, O. Kalenyk [5] consider the euroclub as a form of collaboration of teachers and students, that embraces various spheres. But looks of scientists gather in one-euroclubs have one common purpose - a rapprochement of Ukraine and Europe, establishment of collaboration by realization of general humanitarian projects. Thus, the article will consider the Euroclub at general educational institution as a kind of children's public association, whose activities are based on principles of voluntariness and personal orientation, are made during academic and extracurricular time for

the purpose of self-identity, the formation of active life position, the development of international communication culture and the engagement to practical participation in European initiatives. Preceded by present school European Clubs (SEC) were children associations such as international friendship clubs (IFCs) that existed in almost all schools and Palaces of Pioneers. The origin of international friendship clubs reached the end of 50's of the twentieth century (after 1957 when VI World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Moscow, where there was a real possibility of direct contacts with young people from other countries), and the development and expansion of the network took place in clubs in late 60's - early 80's; The involvement of children in international activities in the context of children's public association began in 90's.

Analysis of scientific and educational sources [3; 6; 7] suggests common traits of international friendship clubs and school European clubs and their differences (Table 1).

Clubs of international friendship held events that contributed to the awareness of national policy of Motherland, an acquaintance with countries of socialist community, and the disclosure of racial discrimination essence. Most common form of work in clubs was the organization of correspondence with peers from different countries, which was aimed at establishing contacts and finding friends from friendly states, a deeper understanding of the political system of these states, their culture, traditions and everyday life, the language that developed the worldview and formed a civic position. Instead, modern European clubs are actively involved in youth exchange programs, providing ample opportunities for student travel to European countries and direct learning of culture, life and languages of foreign countries.

But it should be noted that education in Soviet period was ideological, politicized and regulated, which was manifested in the party leadership of international friendship clubs, in giving each class a class ideological orientation, in the silence of the difficulties and problems of the country, in propagating the advantages of socialist system before capitalist one, in fostering hatred for enemies of working class, the restriction of an independence of senior pupils.

Despite this, using international methods of extracurricular activities, clubs of international friendship lived an interesting, meaningful life. Not only members of club took an active part in work of IFC, clubs attracted a large number of participants to take part in their events. All this testifies that IFCs were the most effective organizational form of youth international education.

A common trait in work of clubs was a cultivation of a sense of friendship, mutual understanding, mutual assistance, cooperation, creativity, respectful attitude towards people of different nationalities. Therefore, rethinking positive experience of international friendship clubs will be useful in a work of modern Euroclubs at general education institutions for the education of high school students in spirit of tolerance, positive attitude towards a differentiated cultural environment, cultural identity identification, respect for the Motherland, regardless of national or religious affiliation.

Table 1

Comparative analysis of clubs of international friendship and school Euroclubs

Criteria	Clubs of International Friendship	School Euroclubs
Purpose of activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - induction of students with a conscious civic position to active actions; - propagation of peace on Earth and rapprochement of peoples; - contacts with peers both in Soviet Union and abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expansion of knowledge about Europe and the countries of European Union; - informing about European integration processes and the cooperation between Ukraine and European Union; - promotion of European consciousness upbringing, promotion of European values; - establishment of cooperation between Ukrainian youth and peers from European countries; - creation of favorable conditions for self-realization of student youth; - development of a new style of relationships, behavior, thinking
Task	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthening of friendship with like-minded people of Union republics and countries of the socialist community; - active participation in actions and solidarity campaigns, children's festivals; - study of the history of revolutionary struggle for freedom of peoples and peace on Earth, acquaintance with the culture, art and literature of foreign countries; - studying foreign languages and correspondence with foreign peers; - intensive work in one section of the club of international friendship (sections of translators, historians, surveys, international events and memorable dates, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - study of history, culture, customs and traditions of European Union countries and Ukraine as an integral part of European civilization; - establishing links with youth in Europe through the programs of youth exchanges and correspondence, joint projects implementation; - improvement of self-production skills and critical analysis of information; - organization of various events aimed at disseminating the information about European Union and European community; - development of the spirit of partnership cooperation and mutual assistance; - motivation to study foreign languages
Forms of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - school meetings, festivals dedicated to the friendship of peoples and the struggle for peace; - political information about international events, reports, lectures, conversations; - viewing and discussion of films about the life of children of other countries, reading of literature on the life of the USSR peoples and about the lives of working people of foreign countries; - press conferences; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regular meetings of members of Euroclubs and discussion of topical issues on relations between European Union and Ukraine; - local / regional / all-Ukrainian youth practical seminars and conferences; - holding exhibitions of photographs, drawings, posters, competitions, production of information materials (wallpapers, European corners in classes and libraries) on topics related to Europe and European Union; - organization of training sessions, role-playing games, quests, actions, projects;

Continuation table

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - correspondence with peers from Union republics and countries of the socialist community; - holding correspondence trips by the republics of USSR and the socialist countries; - contests and quizzes on international topics; - meetings with foreigners and those who have visited abroad; - weeks, decades and months dedicated to foreign language studying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - literary and artistic evenings, where participants learn about the creative heritage of famous European authors; - information campaigns targeted at the local community (meetings, lectures, performances, quizzes); - publication and distribution of literature on European subjects; - links with European partners and youth exchanges; - competitions (for the best drawing, scientific research); - work with younger members (primary and secondary schoolchildren)
Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - close connection to life; - systemacy; - sequence; - paying attention to age and individual characteristics of students; - voluntariness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general equality; - mutual assistance; - cognitive activity and creativity; - vertical hierarchy; - personal orientation; - cultural expediency
Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - formation of an active civic position; - awareness of equality of peoples; - understanding the need for harmony in a multicultural society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - formation of European values in youth's mind; - engaging students in active practice; - traveling and getting acquainted with the countries of European Union; - promotion of development and self-realization; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - getting new knowledge and discovery of new ideas; - acquiring vital competencies for life in European community; - prospects for the future
Role of educator	Managing	Facilitative and affiliative

With the change in political situation, collapse of USSR, creation of new states from among former Soviet republics, clubs of international friendship ceased to exist. In the end of 1990's and early 2000's, there was a new wave of children's associations' revival- the appearance of European club-like international formations in some educational institutions.

At the same time, the problem of depoliticization of Ukrainian education, decommunization of Ukrainian school appeared. Ukraine and other post-totalitarian countries inherited such a situation when there was no generation that would have a practical experience of democracy and could pass it to the next generation. There was a need for teaching children tolerant attitude to other behaviors, other

thinking, other views, and other choices of life paths. Therefore, according to P. Polyansky, European studios are, first of all, communication centers, that help people with different views on different things to communicate [8].

The idea of school European clubs creating belongs to Margarita Belard, National Coordinator of European Dimension in Education program (Portugal, 1972). In 1991, school European clubs were officially registered due to the professor and dean of Nottingham Polytechnic University, Gordon Bella [8]. In 1992, such clubs began to appear in Poland, where there are about two thousand of such clubs today. First Ukrainian Euroclubs were founded in 1995 according to the example of similar organizations in Europe. According to the Euroclub's blog in Ukraine [9], in 2009, young people aged 11-18 years old in Ukraine are united with about 1,000 youth Euroclubs, mostly school-based.

A real support for the development of Euroclubs in Ukraine was provided by International Renaissance Foundation, Polish-American-Ukrainian Cooperation Initiative (PAUCI) Stefan Batory, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland. However, in most cases, Euroclubs remained on their own with their own problems, lack of information, resources, experience, support, etc. There was no permanent networking of Euroclubs. A recent phenomenon is a development of Euroclub networks in different regions, on a basis of which the all-Ukrainian network of European clubs develops.

Subsequently, the Delegation of European Commission to Ukraine declares its support to Euroclubs throughout Europe as a main information channel of European Commission aimed at young people. Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine was obliged from 2004 to promote the creation of Euroclubs at educational institutions in accordance to the State Program of Informing the Public on European Integration for 2004-2007.

Information on activities of Euroclubs is covered in Internet publications, periodicals of the regions of Ukraine and abroad. A platform for Euroclubs' communication is the website of Euroclubs in Ukraine, where news about activities of Euroclubs are published, discussions are held on initiatives, exchange of experience, etc.

In its activities, Euroclubs rely on normative and legal documents regulating issues of international education in the countries of Europe and the world: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Convention and the Recommendation of UNESCO On combating discrimination in education, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, the European Charter Regional languages and minority languages, the Vienna Declaration (Council of Europe), the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, the Declaration of Principles of Tolerance.

Documents cited above emphasize the role of education in preventing intolerance and in the development of democratic values. These documents are intended to regulate issues of international education as the main component

of education in Europe and the world and aim at proclaiming human rights to maintain their identity through means of their mother language; creating an atmosphere of tolerance and intercultural dialogue; regulating effective measures to deepen mutual respect, mutual understanding and cooperation between national minorities and countries in general; directing education to preserve peace.

Euroclubs first broke through the «Iron Curtain» to Europe, making it earlier than political leaders. However, results of surveys and researches of Euroclubs show that today there are lots of problems in activities of Euroclubs in Ukraine, in particular, the lack of knowledge and skills necessary for intensifying and improving the quality of Euroclubs` work, and the low level of experience exchange between Euroclubs. The prospect of developing and strengthening the network of Euroclubs is need for information unity and coherence of action.

Conclusions and prospects for further development. Consequently, the value of activity of the Euroclub at a comprehensive educational institution for active inclusion of senior pupils in the world information and education space is due to the fact that it is based not on the coercion of high school students` prior to the acquisition of certain educational information, but on principles of voluntariness, freedom of choice, consideration of interests, abilities and aspirations of an individual. Participation in Euroclub at a general educational institution providing high school student to exercise free choice of direction, content, methods and forms of his\her own activities, to expand the space of interaction with the world, understand his\her uniqueness and originality, his\her capacity to develop meaningful personal qualities, enriching his\her experience of international communication.

This article highlights the theme can be developed in future actions that may be associated with a certain experience of European clubs for the use of various work forms.

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