

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PEDAGOGY AND HISTORY OF PEDAGOGY

DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN YELYSAVETGRADSHCHINA (LATE XIX - EARLY XX CENTURY)

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Abstract. *The study of the past of domestic education provides an opportunity to study the historical experience of private commercial education, to predict the main trends of its development in the future, to study the process of such development in this period will enrich modern science with knowledge about the mechanisms of modernization of commercial education. The article provides a historiographical analysis of research that reveals the issues of private commercial education in Yelisavetgrad region in the late nineteenth - early twentieth century. It is established that at the present stage the interest of scientists both in the system of commercial education and in the peculiarities of the development of some private commercial educational institutions in Yelisavetgrad region has significantly increased. Researchers are trying to more objectively assess the achievements in the field of commercial education in the region, due to the openness of archives and the availability of new sources. It is revealed that dissertation and monographic researches are of great value for understanding the specifics of regional features of commercial education of the studied period. Few scientific studies of modern scientists (V. Postolatiya, O. Guryanova, A. Kava, O. Filonenko, etc.), which revealed the prerequisites, main stages, content and forms of organization of the educational process in private commercial schools in Ukraine, in particular in the Yelisavetgrad region, testify that the history of commercial education was a significant page in the history of the Yelisavetgrad region of the pre-revolutionary period. In private commercial educational institutions, which were one of the best commercial institutions in the Russian Empire, the experience of combining two levels of education was formed - general and vocational, a democratic form of government prevailed, and educational tasks were effectively solved. It is established that the holistic history of the development of commercial education in Yelisavetgrad region in the late XIX - early XX centuries has not yet been properly covered in historiography. Further development of analysis and systematization of research on this issue.*

Keywords: *historiography, pedagogical research, Yelisavetgrad region, commercial education, private commercial educational institutions.*

JEL Classification: I0; I20

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Introduction. The development of an independent Ukrainian state has created favorable conditions for the restoration and development of pedagogy, the national system of education and upbringing of children and youth in Ukraine. The success of education reform largely depends on the full and effective use of those positive achievements that are based primarily on national and regional pedagogical experience. These circumstances encourage the study of materials on the history of schooling in Ukraine as a whole and, in particular, in some of its regions.

The study of the past of domestic education provides an opportunity to study the historical experience of private commercial education, to predict the main trends of

its development in the future, to study the process of such development in this period will enrich modern science with knowledge about the mechanisms of modernization of commercial education.

Literature review. At the present stage, the interest in the study of commercial education in the region has increased, as evidenced by the works of modern researchers V. Postolatiy, O. Guryanova, A. Kava, O. Filonenko and others. These studies reveal the prerequisites, content, forms, methods of organizing the educational process in commercial educational institutions of Yelisavetgrad region.

The history of the development of private commercial education in Yelisavetgrad region is represented by a small amount of scientific research. The complete history of the development of commercial education in Yelisavetgrad region in the late XIX - early XX century is not yet properly covered in historiography.

The purpose of the article is to carry out a historiographical analysis of research related to the development of private commercial education in the Yelisavetgrad region in the late nineteenth - early twentieth century; identify key aspects of the study of problems in modern theory of scientific knowledge.

Methods. The historical-structural method provided an opportunity to systematize historical and pedagogical works on various aspects of the development of private commercial education, the activities of private commercial schools in the Yelisavetgrad region in the late nineteenth - early twentieth century.

Results. The history of commercial education was one of the brightest and richest pages in the history of the Yelisavetgrad region of the pre-revolutionary period. The experience of combining two levels of education - secondary and vocational schools - was formed within the walls of commercial educational institutions.

At the present stage, the interest of scientists has grown significantly both in the system of commercial education and in the peculiarities of the development of individual commercial educational institutions in the Yelisavetgrad region. Researchers are trying to more objectively assess the achievements in the field of commercial education in the region, due to the openness of archives and the availability of new sources.

It is obvious that the current level of development of the methodology of historical and pedagogical sciences has allowed modern researchers to more fully and qualitatively present the experience gained over a period of time.

Dissertation and monographic researches are of great value for understanding the specifics of regional features of commercial education of the studied period, which became the main informative source of reconstruction of historiographical process on accumulation of scientific knowledge on the history of commercial education in Yelisavetgrad region in this period.

Thus, the general characteristics of the development of commercial education in Yelisavetgrad region in the period under study are given in the monograph by O. Filonenko "Education of Kirovograd region (Yelisavetgrad region) in the scientific reflections of Ukrainian scientists (second half of XIX - XX centuries)" (2017) [7].

An important material in the context of studying the historiography of the evolution of commercial educational institutions in the region is the dissertation research of V. Postolatiy "Development of commercial education in Ukraine (1804-1920)" (1996) [6] and O. Guryanova "Organization of the educational process in commercial schools of Ukraine (1894-1920)" (2007) [2]. These studies reveal the specifics of the formation and development of commercial education in regional and special-professional contexts; extensive local lore material is presented; generalized statistical and archival materials on the development of commercial education at a certain historical stage.

The activity of Vasyl Ivanovych Khartsiev at the Yelisavetgrad Public Commercial School, which he headed for ten years (1909-1919), attracts special attention of modern scientists.

Thus, the activity of V. Khartsiev as the head of the Yelisavetgrad public commercial school is considered in the researches of I. Dobryansky and V. Postolatiy "Public and private initiative in the development of education in Ukraine (late XIX - early XX centuries)" (1998) [1], O. Guryanova "Organization of the educational process in commercial schools of Ukraine (1894-1920)" (2007) [2], "School of joy - the call of generations" (2007) [3], A. Kava "Pedagogical activity and heritage V. I. Khartsiev (1866-1937)" (2014) [4], O. Filonenko "Pedagogical innovation of V. I. Khartsiev in Yelisavetgrad Public Commercial School" (2014) [8] and others.

A number of meaningful scientific investigations of V. Postolatiy claim to systematically comprehend the versatile achievements and vital activity of V. Khartsiev [5; 6, etc.].

Thus, in the book "Pedagogical education in Kirovograd region (1895-1965)" (2006) [5] V. Postolatiy characterized the pedagogical work of V. Khartsiev in the form of theoretical innovations and practical generalization of progressive ideas based on the activities of the Yelisavetgrad Public Commercial School, which allows us to talk about the design of a holistic author's concept on a humanistic basis. The author notes that the main tasks set by V. Khartsiev in organizing the activities of the Yelisavetgrad Public Commercial School as an author's school, were achieved:

- integration in the single educational space of students and teachers;
- formation of a new, different from the mass practice, the content of the educational process;
- humanization of education and upbringing;
- formation of nationally conscious citizens of the state.

The same can be said about the dissertation research of O. Guryanova "Organization of the educational process in commercial schools of Ukraine (1894-1920)" (2007) [2]. Investigating the organization of the educational process in commercial schools of Ukraine, the scientist revealed the content of the educational process in the author's school V. Khartsiev. In her work, the researcher emphasizes that V. Khartsiev organized the educational process on the newest democratic and humanistic principles at that time, sought to achieve high results of educational work not by external coercion and encouragement of students, but by instilling in them a deep inner motivation to mastery of knowledge and self-improvement and tried to

create cool educational environments on the basis of morality, intelligence and diligence. O. Guryanova emphasizes that the result of his activity was the creation of organizational and educational conditions for the opening of a network of similar educational institutions throughout Ukraine.

Analyzed and determined the uniqueness of organizational and pedagogical work of Yelisavetgrad Public Commercial School as the author's school of V. Khartsiev A. Kava in the dissertation "Pedagogical activity and heritage of V. I. Khartsiev (1866-1937)" (2014) [4]. Thus, the researcher revealed the peculiarities of the organization of the educational process in Yelisavetgrad Public Commercial School and characterized this school as the author's humanistic school of V. Khartsiev. In the dissertation the author argues that the features of organizational and pedagogical activities and scientific and methodological work of the teacher were innovative and occupy a worthy place in the general context of the history of pedagogical thought of the second half of XIX - first half of XX century.

As a result of research of activity of Yelisavetgrad public commercial school, as author's school, in the dissertation innovative ideas of the teacher were defined:

- creation of pedagogical self-government in the form of a teachers' corporation, a commission of class observers, subject commissions;
- creation of the only secondary school in Ukraine, whose work was built on partnerships between educators and students (practiced joint trips to nature, discussion of works of classics of Russian and Ukrainian literature);
- creating a favorable environment, a positive socio-moral climate of the school; focus on art and creating a creative atmosphere; interaction of family, school, community;
- creation of a parent council, which was involved in the organization of educational and extracurricular activities;
- organization of the first children's park in Ukraine (summer health camp "Alhambra");
- improving the professional skills of teachers (congresses of teachers of fine arts, mathematicians in St. Petersburg, the congress of teachers of aesthetic education in Dresden);
- creation of a self-governing student organization in the form of an organizational structure - the Club of high school students;
- rethinking the assessment of students' knowledge (refusal to give grades and replacement of their characteristics, replacement of transfer exams with exhibitions of student work) [4, p. 14–15].

A. Kava draws attention to the fact that V. Khartsyev in Yelisavetgrad Public Commercial School used original author's forms of organization of the educational process, which intensified the independent cognitive activity of students: laboratory classes, extracurricular activities, local history trips, excursions; creation of interest centers (drawing bureau, research work on school sites, workshops); joint work of students and teaching staff; lessons-walks, "Art walks" (scientific direction "Plein air").

The main directions of the educational process of V. Khartsiev's author's school are determined in the work: mental education (educational process was enriched with such forms as debate, discussion of abstracts, works of classics of literature, excursion observations, magazine articles, etc.). Labor education at the school was realized through work in the school garden, topographic images of the garden, yard, projection drawings, work with paper, as a result - an exhibition of student works "My leisure". Aesthetic education consisted in the differentiation of tasks according to the age of children: from a simple observation of the environment, works of art - to creative activity in the form of analysis of perception. Ways to implement aesthetic education in the school were: illustration of educational material, acquaintance with works of art (painting, sculpture, literature, music), outdoor activities [4, p. 15].

In the article publication "Pedagogical innovation of V.I. Khartsiev in Yelisavetgrad Public Commercial School" (2014) [8] O. Filonenko emphasizes that the reforms that V. Khartsiev carried out in the school were recognized as successful, and therefore served as a model for other similar educational institutions. Thus, the practical activity of an outstanding teacher in a separate institution had a significant impact on the then state of secondary education in the country, and on its further development.

The researcher notes that in 1911 evening trade classes for adults were opened at the public commercial school of V. Khartsiev, and in 1913 - a trade school with a three-year course of study. This school trained clerks, clerks, accountants and others. In trade classes they studied accounting, commercial arithmetic, trade correspondence, calligraphy, German and Russian languages, general arithmetic.

The author emphasizes that V. Khartsiev's pedagogical ideas brought novelty to pedagogical practice. He defended the principles of systematic, clear and accessible learning. In his opinion, the teacher should be a competent specialist who has knowledge of various fields of science and skills to arouse interest in scientific work in students [8, p. 218–219].

Yelisavetgrad Public Commercial School of V. Khartsiyev, - says O. Filonenko, - is not only the history of a particular domestic school, but above all the experience that can be useful to the current various types of secondary schools in Ukraine [8, p. 218].

Also noteworthy is the publication of O. Guryanova "School of Joy - the call of generations" (2007) [3], which is devoted to the author's schools of the commercial level of education in Ukraine in the early XX century. The article pays special attention to the activities of educational institutions through the prism of the personalities of famous teachers, in particular V. Khartsiev, who managed the author's schools. The scientist comprehensively analyzed the pedagogical work of V. Khartsiev, his achievements as director of the Yelisavetgrad Public Commercial School, which allowed her to come to the conclusion: "V. Khartsiev managed to implement new ideas in the conditions of the usual mass school, which were rethought, concretized, developed and tested in practice. In his pedagogical views we can find many things that we will later meet in A. Makarenko and V. Sukhomlinsky" [3, p. 122].

Discussion. Thus, all researchers agree that the history of commercial education was a prominent page in the history of the Yelisavetgrad region of the pre-revolutionary period. In the course of scientific research it was proved that these educational institutions differed from other educational institutions in the region by original approaches to the organization of the educational process. The financial independence of commercial schools from the state provided them with some independence in addressing issues of management of the educational process and the introduction of new, progressive forms and methods of teaching and education in the educational process. These schools formed the experience of combining two levels of education - general and vocational, dominated by a democratic form of government, which helped to address the demand for specialists in the labor market.

Result. The historiographical review of the researched problem allowed to establish that at present there are no such scientific researches where the historiography of development of private commercial education of Yelisavetgrad region of the studied period would be systematically and fully analyzed, therefore the question of development of commercial education of the region in the end study.

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