

**ORGANIZATIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF HISTORICAL
AND LOCAL LORE WORK IN THE INSTITUTIONS
OF EXTRACURRICULAR EDUCATION OF THE NORTH-
EASTERN UKRAINE (II half of the XX – beginning of the XXI cen.)**

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INTRODUCTION

One of the main tasks of modern education system of Ukraine is cultivation of national identity, development of self-awareness, understanding of historical development of the state and cultivation of respect for cultural indicators. These components are organically combined in historical and local lore work with children outside the school curriculum.

It is the historical and local lore work that accumulates historical, cultural, architectural and spiritual heritage of Ukrainian people. And the use of effective forms of interaction with children in the groups of tourism and local lore creates favorable conditions for the development of their abilities. Therefore, the task to study the forms of historical and local lore work in the institution of extracurricular education in historical retrospective, namely in the second half of the twentieth – beginning of the twenty-first century, is now highly prioritized.

The novelty of the research is in the study and analysis of previously unpublished archival materials stored in the funds of the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine, the Archive of the Ukrainian State Center of National Patriotic Education, Local History and Tourism of Students Youth, the State Archives of Sumy, Kharkiv and Chernihiv regions.

While processing the material on the organizational foundations of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education, we used the historical-typological method, methods of systems-structural and systems-functional analysis in order to identify forms of such work.

In order to structure the study of forms of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education, it is considered to distinguish four stages of formation, development and updating of the system of extracurricular education: the first stage (50-60s), the second stage (70-80s), the third stage (90s), the fourth stage (2000s).

The territorial boundaries of the study cover the territory of North-Eastern Ukraine, namely Sumy, Kharkiv and Chernihiv regions.

1. Formation of the system of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education of the North-Eastern USSR (50-60s)

Using the stages of development of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education, we note that the first stage is characterized by the establishment of the system of forms of work with children of different age groups.

Circles, sections, clubs and societies can be defined the most common organizational forms of work with children in the institutions of extracurricular education of the first stage. This is a grouping of children, according to the interests of participants for a long period of time (mainly for the school year).

The most popular form of organization of historical and local lore work in a certain period was a comprehensive local lore circle. In the 1966-67 academic year, 1270 tourist-local circles worked in Kharkiv region, which involved about 38 thousand pupils, in Sumy region – 840 circles of the mentioned direction (more than 15 thousand pupils), 903 tourist-regional circles involved 18 thousands of children in Chernihiv region^{1,2,3}.

According to the level of pupils' activity, forms of historical and local lore work can be divided into stationary and mobile. So, the stationary forms include working in museums, archives, libraries, meetings with famous people of the native land, relaying races, lectures, exhibitions, competitions, correspondence and exchanging of local literature, publishing the almanacs, local history magazines, other wall papers were conducted on the spot, in the conditions of the institution, settlement.

In 1953, the Kharkiv Regional Children's Excursion and Tourist Station began the practice of conducting regional excursion and tourist relay races, during which children were acquainted with historical development and natural wealth of their native land⁴. Forms of work were varied: lectures,

¹ Godovoy otchet o deyatelnosti stantsii za 1965-66 uchebnyy god [Annual report on the activities of the station for the 1965-66 academic year]. *State Archive of Kharkiv region*, F. R-5799, Descr. 1, Case 72, sh. 58.

² Richnyy zvit stantsiji za 1966-67 navchal'nyy rik [Annual report station for the 1966-67 academic year]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R-3551, Descr. 1, Case 49, sh 1.

³ Otchet o turistsko-kraevedcheskoy rabote v shkolakh i vneskol'nykh detskikh uchrezhdeniyakh oblasti za 1967 god [Report on tourist and local lore work in schools and extracurricular children institutions of the region for 1967]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R-5323, Descr. 1, Case 94, sh 10.

⁴ Prikazy i direktivnye ukazaniya Ministerstva Prosveshcheniya USSR, Khar'kovskogo otdela narodnogo obrazovaniya i Respublikanskoy ekskursionno-turistskoy stantsii za 1953 god [Orders and directives of the Ministry of Education of the USSR, Kharkiv Department of Public Education and the Republican Excursion and Tourist Station for 1953]. *State Archive of Kharkiv region*, F. R-5799, Descr. 1, Case 9, sh. 80-82.

conversations, mornings, meetings, evening meetings, making design of photo album, manuscripts, photo editing, etc.⁵

In Chernihiv in 1960 the regional expeditions-relay races of pioneers and schoolchildren “The name of V. Lenin is on the map of the Motherland”, “40 years of Soviet pioneering” were carried out. During these events, the permanent exhibitions were created, the expeditions to the museums and a review of useful things held in chronicles were kept, and so on⁶.

Defined timeline is the stage of formation of the network of tourist camps and bases, which became the platform for historical and local lore work in the holidays. In the context of the defined areas, during the 1966-67 academic year, the situation with functioning of tourist bases and camps was as follows: there were 4 tourist bases, 2 tourist camps in Sumy Region, 11 tourist bases, 7 tourist camps in Kharkiv and 12 tourist bases in Chernihiv^{7,8,9}.

Museums, rooms, halls, corners, clubs of international friendship of education institutions, despite being territorially part of the school space, are particularly important form of historical and local lore work with children at extracurricular activity. Museums hosted weeks of friendship, meet ups, conferences, competitions, quizzes, correspondence trips and excursions for children¹⁰.

⁵ Prikazy i direktivnye ukazaniya Ministerstva Prosveshcheniya USSR, Khar'kovskogo otdela narodnogo obrazovaniya i Respublikanskoj ekskursionno-turistskoj stantsii za 1955 god [Orders and directives of the Ministry of Education of the USSR, Kharkiv Department of Public Education and Republican Excursion and Tourist Station for 1955]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R–5799, Descr. 1, Case 18, sh. 27-30.

⁶ Godovoy otchet ob ekskursionno-turisticheskoy i kraevedcheskoy deyatelnosti za 1960 god [Annual report on excursion, tourist and local lore activities for 1960]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R–5323, Descr. 1, Case 56, sh. 25-37.

⁷ Richnyj zvit stantsii za 1966-67 navchalnyj rik [Annual report station for the 1966-67 academic year]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R–3551, Descr. 1, Case 49, sh 1.

⁸ Godovoy otchet o deyatelnosti stantsii za 1965-66 uchebnyy god [Annual report on the activities of the station for the 1965-66 academic year]. *State Archive of Kharkiv region*, F. R–5799, Descr. 1, Case 72, sh. 57.

⁹ Otchet o turistsko-kraevedcheskoy rabote v shkolakh i vneshkol'nykh detskikh uchrezhdeniyakh oblasti za 1967 god [Report on tourist and local lore work in schools and extracurricular children institutions of the region for 1967]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R–5323, Descr. 1, Case 94, sh. 18-20.

¹⁰ Postanova Central'nogo komitetu Leninskoi Komunistichnoi Spilky Molodi Ukrainy ta koleghiji Ministerstva osvity URSR №5\38-P vid 22.02.73. «Pro pidsumky respublikans'kogo oghljadu roboty muzejiv, zaliv, kimnat, klubiv internacional'noji druzhby, shkil, dytjachykh budynkiv, pozashkil'nykh zakladiv» [Resolution of the Central Committee of the Lenin Communist Union of Youth of Ukraine and the collegium of the Ministry of Education of the USSR No. 5\38-P of 22.02.73. «On the results of the republic survey of the work of museums, halls, rooms, clubs of international friendship, schools, orphanages, extracurricular institutions»]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R–3551, Descr. 1, Case 91, sh. 1-2.

Among the moving forms of historical and local lore work are walks, excursions, hikes, trips, expeditions, take-offs and so on. The above-mentioned forms of work with children were quite a common phenomenon of the Soviet system of public education.

During implementation of the tasks of various tourist local lore expeditions, in order to increase the level of work efficiency, involving pupils into common cause and establishing stable interpersonal connections, the children were united in small groups («zaghony»). This is a temporary organizational form of historical and local lore work, limited to completing the tasks of one or more expeditions or other mass events.

This form of uniting children for the purpose of studying the history of their native land was quite popular for the North-Eastern part of the USSR, but the most intensive work in the format of expeditionary units spread in Chernihiv (in the Kharkiv region in the 1966-67 academic year 1620 units were stated, in Sumy region – 1356, Chernihiv region – 1796)^{11,12,13}.

Another numerous and popular form of historical and local lore work in the USSR were tourist gatherings, which were conducted at the level of schools, cities, districts, regions and republics. These events have been traditionally dedicated to significant memorable dates: the anniversary of creation of the Communist Party, the Great October Revolution, the births of V. Lenin, the “Great Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War”.

Excursions for children and students on different topics were a common form of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education of the North-Eastern USSR during the first stage.

According to the materials of the reporting documentation of the regional Children’s excursion and tourist stations for 1951, trips to the USSR covered more than 2 million children and students (Chernihiv – 110 thousand, Kharkiv – 100 thousand)¹⁴.

¹¹ Godovoy otchet o deyatel’nosti stantsii za 1965-66 uchebnyy god [Annual report on the activities of the station for the 1965-66 academic year]. *State Archive of Kharkiv region*, F. R–5799, Descr. 1, Case 72, sh. 10.

¹² Richnyj zvit stantsiji za 1966-67 navchalnyj rik [Annual report station for the 1966-67 academic year]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R–3551, Descr. 1, Case 49, sh 1.

¹³ Otchet o turistsko-kraevedcheskoy rabote v shkolakh i vneshkol’nykh detskikh uchrezhdeniyakh oblasti za 1967 god [Report on tourist and local lore work in schools and extracurricular children institutions of the region for 1967]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R–5323, Descr. 1, Case 94, sh. 3.

¹⁴ Instruktivnoe pis’mo stantsii po organizatsii turistskikh pokhodov s uchashchimisya semiletnikh i srednikh shkol ot 5.12.1951 goda [Instruction letter of the station on the organization of hiking with students of seven-year and high schools from December 5, 1951]. *Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine*, F.–4715, Descr. 2, Case 26, sh. 5.

Hiking and traveling were a mass phenomenon during the first phase. Only in 1958 more than 200 thousand participants took part in the hikes around their native land in Kharkiv region; the amount of the participants in Chernihiv in 1960 was significantly smaller, but the scale of the hiking activity is about 100 thousand people in each region^{15,16}.

Most of the campaigns of Kharkiv, Sumy and Chernihiv regions had a historical and local lore theme and contributed to the in-depth study of the history of the native land of the twentieth century (“By tracks of young avengers”, “By tracks of partisan glory”, “By ways of combat and labor glory of the Sumy region”, “Glory perpetuated in granite”, “By tracks of Shchors”, “Historic Sivershchyna”, “Prominent places of Chernihiv region”)^{17,18,19,20,21,22}.

Thus, in the 50-60s of the twentieth century in the North-Eastern USSR formed a complete system of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education, emerged quite a diverse range of organizational forms.

¹⁵ Prikazy i direktivnye ukazaniya Ministerstva Prosveshcheniya USSR, Khar'kovskogo otdela narodnogo obrazovaniya i Respublikanskoj ekskursionno-turistskoj stantsii za 1958 god [Orders and directives of the Ministry of Education of the USSR, Kharkov Department of Public Education and the Republican Excursion and Tourist Station for 1958]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R–5799, Descr. 1, Case 33, sh. 76.

¹⁶ Godovoy otchet ob ekskursionno-turisticheskoy i kraevedcheskoy deyatelnosti za 1960 god [Annual report on excursion, tourist and local lore activities for 1960]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R–5323, Descr. 1, Case 56, sh. 2.

¹⁷ Plan roboty na 1971 rik [Working plan for 1971]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R–3551, Descr. 1, Case 71, sh. 6.

¹⁸ Zvit Sums'kohoioi oblasnoji Dytjachoji ekskursijno-turysts'kohoioi stanciji za 1971 rik [Report of the Sumy Regional Children's Excursion and Tourist Station for 1971]. *State archive of Sumy region*, F. R–3551, Descr. 1, Case 72, sh. 11.

¹⁹ Zvit Sums'kohoioi oblasnoji Dytjachoji ekskursijno-turysts'kohoioi stanciji za 1971 rik [Report of the Sumy Regional Children's Excursion and Tourist Station for 1971]. *State archive of Sumy region*, F. R–3551, Descr. 1, Case 72, sh. 4.

²⁰ Metodichni rekomendaciji v dopomohu kerivnykam turysts'ko-krajeznavchykh ghurtiv za 1973 rik [Methodological recommendations for assistance to the heads of tourist-regional circles for 1973]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R–3551, Descr. 1, Case 97, sh. 1-4.

²¹ Godovoy otchet Chernigovskoy oblasnoy ekskursionno-turistskoj stantsii za 1951 god [Annual report of the Chernihiv Regional Excursion and Tourist Station for 1951]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R–5323, Descr. 1, Case 15, sh. 2.

²² Otchet ob ekskursionno-kraevedcheskoy rabote za 1971 god [Report on excursion and local lore work for 1971]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R–5323, Descr. 1, Case 119, sh. 36.

2. Increasing the quantitative indicators of historical and local lore work with student youth (70-80s).

The second stage identified by us is characterized by the actual constancy of forms of historical and local lore work with children and student youth and a significant increase in the quantitative indicators of such work.

Circles, sections, clubs, societies remained the main organizational forms of historical and local lore work.

The data listed below shows the dynamics of the spread of historical and local lore through circle work in education institutions of the North-Eastern USSR. In 1975, in the Sumy region there were 465 tourist-educational groups in the general secondary and extracurricular institutions of education (17160 children), in Chernihiv region – 600 circles (10600 pupils), in Kharkiv region – 1305 circles (242523 pupils)^{23,24,25}. The mentioned above facts indicate the quantitative superiority of Kharkiv region in these indicators, which is explained by the higher population density of industrial centers in this region.

The different relation is demonstrated in 1989: Sumy region – 212 tourist and local lore circles, Chernihiv region – 770 circles, Kharkiv region – 686 circles^{26,27,28}. Sumy region and Kharkiv region lost significantly in number of tourist destinations, that is an evidence of the loss of the network of extracurricular education institutions at the end of the second stage and transition to the third stage, which was characterized by a significant decline in tourism and local lore work in general.

²³ Zvit Sumsjkoji oblasnoji Dytjchoji ekskursijno-turystsjoji stanciji za 1975 rik [Report of the Sumy Regional Children's Excursion and Tourist Station for 1975]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R–3551, Descr. 1, Case 121, sh. 22.

²⁴ Zvit pro robotu Chernihivsjkoji oblasnoji Dytjchoji ekskursijno-turystsjoji stanciji za 1975 rik [Work report of the Chernihiv Regional Children's Excursion and Tourist Station for 1975]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R–5323, Descr. 1, Case 139, sh. 48.

²⁵ Khar'kovskaya oblastnaya detskaya ekskursionno-turistskaya stantsiya [Kharkiv Regional Children's Excursion and Tourist Station] (1975). *Otchet o rabote stantsii za 1975 god – Work report of the station for 1975*. Kharkiv, p. 32.

²⁶ Otchet o razvittii turistsko-kraevedcheskoy i ekskursionnoy raboty za 1989 god [Report on the development of tourism, local lore and excursion work for 1989]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R–3551, Descr. 1, Case 249, sh. 2.

²⁷ Otchet o rabote za 1989 god [Work Report for 1989]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R–5323, Descr. 1, Case 277, sh. 5.

²⁸ Otchet o rabote Khar'kovskoy, Khersonskoy, Khmel'nitskoy oblastnykh stantsiy yunykh turistov o razvittii turistsko-kraevedcheskoy i ekskursionnoy raboty za 1989 god [Work report of the Kharkov, Kherson, Khmel'nitsky regional stations of young tourists on the development of tourist, local lore and excursion work for 1989]. *Archive of the Ukrainian State Center of National Patriotic Education, Local History and Tourism of Students Youth*, F.–4715, Descr. 1, Case 168, sh. 6

Similar trends were observed in the development of stationary and mobile forms of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education.

Among the regional permanent local lore mass events for children the regional quiz “Kharkiv region during the Great Patriotic War” should be mentioned, the regional tourist relay of pioneers and students “From Putivl to the Carpathians”, the regional historical and local expedition “By the way of glory and victory”, “Komsomol of the Chernihiv region for 60 years of Soviet rule”, Lenin agitbrigades, etc.^{29,30}.

The main tasks in the museum deal of this stage are carrying out reviews of museums of education institutions, their certification, promoting the experience of museums, enhancing and improving the forms of such work and a full use of the materials of museums in the work of education institutions.

According to the results of certification of school museums in 1974 in the Sumy region the largest at that time were the museums, rooms, halls of V. Lenin – 363, in second place were museums, rooms, halls of combat and labor glory – 123, only then local lore museums, rooms – 30³¹. There were 473 museums, rooms, halls of V. Lenin in the Chernihiv region, there were 23 museums, rooms, halls of combat and labor glory, local lore museums and rooms – 178³². In the 1974-1975 academic year, 356 museums, rooms, halls of V. Lenin, 407 museums, rooms, halls of martial and labor glory, 136 local lore museums and rooms were in Kharkiv region. These data proved popularization of museum work in education institutions of North-Eastern Ukraine, but we can state different ratio of museums of individual profiles³³.

²⁹ Zvit Sums'koho oblasnoho Dyt'achoho ekskursiino-turyst'skoho stantsii za 1975 rik [Report of the Sumy Regional Children's Excursion and Tourist Station for 1975]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R-3551, Descr. 1, Case 121, sh. 15-16.

³⁰ Otchet o rabote stantsii za 1978 god [Work report Station for 1978]. *Archive of the Ukrainian State Center of National Patriotic Education, Local History and Tourism of Students Youth*, F.-4715, Descr. 2, Case 527, sh. 14-15.

³¹ Dovidka pro robotu pedagogichnykh kolektyviv shkil ta pozashkilnykh ustanov Sums'koho oblasti po komunistychnomu vykhovannju uchniv'skoho molodi [Information about the work of pedagogical staff of schools and extracurricular institutions of Sumy region on communist upbringing of student youth]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R-3551, Descr. 1, Case 108, sh. 2.

³² Zvit pro robotu Chernighiv'skoho oblasnoho Dyt'achoho ekskursiino-turyst'skoho stantsii za 1975 rik [Work report of the Chernihiv Regional Children's Excursion and Tourist Station for 1975]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R-5323, Descr. 1, Case 139, sh. 50.

³³ Khar'kovskaya oblastnaya detskaya ekskursiionno-turistskaya stantsiya [Kharkiv Regional Children's Excursion and Tourist Station] (1975). *Otchet o rabote stantsii za 1975 god – Work report of the station for 1975*. Kharkiv, p. 60.

The second stage is a time of intensifying connection between school and state museums, resulting in hundreds of valuable exhibits being donated to the state museums.

One of the widespread mobile forms of involvement of schoolchildren in the historical and local lore work was the All-Union tourist expedition “My Homeland – USSR” and the Republican expedition “To the land of knowledge”.

Complimenting the tasks of All-Union expeditions the regional headquarters developed regional search operations: “From congress to congress”, “One day of the five-year plan” (Kharkiv region), “By ways of the five-year plan” (Sumy region), “We remember we congratulate”, “The Order in Your House” (Chernihiv Oblast)^{34,35}. Hiking trails of historical subjects were also developed (“Glory perpetuated in granite”, “By trails of young Avengers of Sumy region”, “In places of partisan glory of Kharkiv region”, “Ancient Chernihiv”, “Socialist Chernihiv”, “Love and know your native land”)^{36,37}.

Excursions also occupied a significant place among the forms of historical and local lore work of the 70s and 80s. The thematic orientation of this kind of work with children was changed, namely, into industrial excursions, as a form of propaganda of the “labor traditions of the Soviet people”, the excursions “places of combat glory of the Soviet people”, became not so widespread.

If the first stage was characterized by excursion routes within one region, neighboring areas, regional center, then the second stage increased the number of excursions outside the region and country.

In Sumy region in 1978, 22711 participants joined the bus excursions within the region, 7646 participants outside the region, 8825 children

³⁴ Otchet o rabote stantsii za 1980 god [Work report station for 1980]. *Archive of the Ukrainian State Center of National Patriotic Education, Local History and Tourism of Students Youth*, F.–4715, Descr. 2, Case 542, sh. 8.

³⁵ Zvit pro robotu Chernighivs'koho oblasnoho Dytjachoho ekskursijno-turysts'koho stantsiji za 1975 rik [Work report of the Chernihiv Regional Children's Excursion and Tourist Station for 1975]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R–5323, Descr. 1, Case 139, sh. 29-30.

³⁶ Metodichni rekomendacii v dopomogu kerivnykam turysts'ko-krajeznavchykh ghurtkiv za 1973 rik [Methodological recommendations for assistance to the heads of tourist-regional circles for 1973]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R–3551, Descr. 1, Case 97, sh. 1-4.

³⁷ Otchet o rabote stantsii za 1982 god [Work report station for 1982]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R–5323, Descr. 1, Case 210, sh. 22.

participated in industrial excursions³⁸. In Chernihiv region, this rate is significantly higher – 67,273 children were involved in the excursion³⁹.

Having analyzed the documents of a certain stage, it is necessary to note a systematic increase in the number and improvement of the quality of the activities of the student youth. Extracurricular education institutions paid great attention to the issue of acquaintance of students with their native land precisely through active forms of movement.

In the 1988-89 academic year, the highest indicators of hiking in the territory of the North-Eastern USSR belonged to Sumy region, where 35 categorical and 600 step hikes were conducted. 49 category and 130 step hikes were organized in Kharkiv and 56 categories and 466 step hikes in Chernihiv^{40,41,42}.

In the 70s and the 80s, almost every institution of general secondary and extracurricular education of Sumy, Kharkiv and Chernihiv regions was actively involved in tourism and local lore work. Extracurricular education institutions have reached mass involvement of students in historical and local lore work, the forms of such work have become more diverse, and the work itself was more meaningful and purposeful.

3. Stagnation of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education in North-Eastern Ukraine (90s)

In the 90s of the twentieth century we must state the fact that the number of tourist-educational circles in the institutions of extracurricular education and the children who study them were decreasing.

³⁸ Zvit Sumsjkoi oblasnoji Stanciji junykh turystiv za 1978 rik [Report of the Sumy Regional Station of Young Tourists for 1978]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R–3551, Descr. 1, Case 155, sh. 35.

³⁹ Otchet o rabote za 1978 god [Work report for 1978]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R–5323, Descr. 1, Case 153, sh. 45.

⁴⁰ Nakazy Sumsjkogho oblasnogho upravlinnja narodnoji osvity, jaki vidnosjatsja do dijalnosti za 1988 rik [Orders of Sumy Regional Department of Public Education, which are related to the activity for 1988]. *State Archive of Sumy region*, F. R–3551, Descr. 1, Case 238, sh. 12.

⁴¹ Otchet o rabote Khar'kovskoy, Khersonskoy, Khmel'nitskoy oblastnykh stantsiy yunykh turistov o razvitii turistsko-kraevedcheskoy i ekskursionnoy raboty za 1989 god [Work report of the Kharkov, Kherson, Khmel'nitsky regional stations of young tourists on the development of tourist, local lore and excursion work for 1989]. *Archive of the Ukrainian State Center of National Patriotic Education, Local History and Tourism of Students Youth*, F.–4715, Descr. 1, Case 168, sh. 6.

⁴² Otchet o razvitii turistsko-kraevedcheskoy i ekskursionnoy raboty Chernigivskoy oblasti za 1988 god [Report on the development of tourist, local lore and excursion work of Chernigiv region for 1988]. *State Archive of Chernihiv region*, F. R–5323, Descr. 1, Case 270, sh. 5.

Thus, in 1994 there were 10242 circles (156955 children) in Ukraine, in 1995 – 8524 circles (130643 children), in 1996 – 6873 circles (106369 children). In fact, in two years the number of tourist groups and children covered by the corresponding work decreased by 1,5 times. The reason for this is the decrease in funding for extracurricular education and disorientation of the extracurricular education system in general⁴³.

During the studied phase, the movement of student youth for preservation and multiplication of traditions, customs and rituals of Ukrainian people “My land – the land of my parents”, became fundamental in the context of local lore. It started in 1991 and is still relevant.

It was in the 90s of the twentieth century there was a process of development of non-traditional stationary forms of work with children. When new forms of work were actively used alongside traditional quizzes, conferences, archives and museums.

Such forms included auctions, various group games, drawing historical maps, and more. For example, in Sumy Region Center for Extracurricular Education and Work with Talented Youth in the late 1990s, popular classes for conducting classes in local lore were: class-play, class-conference, class-auction. In the institutions of extracurricular education of the Chernihiv region, teachers resorted such non-traditional activities as quiz-search, play-trip⁴⁴.

In Kharkiv region, among the traditional stationary forms of historical and local lore work, the most popular were the local history conferences. The regional conference of young archeologists, a regional conference of local lore historians, red track investigators and a conference of an asset of the regional association of local lore scientists “Slidopyt” were held by the Kharkiv Regional Station of Young Tourists in 1991. The listed events were attended by more than 400 participants⁴⁵.

In the early 1990s, the revival of national traditions, customs and rituals became more active. It has become a tradition for children to host

⁴³ Туризм і краєзнавство [Tourism and Local Lore] (1997). *Інформаційно-методичний вісник – Information-methodological bulletin, no. 5*. Kiyv: Ukrainian State Center of National-Patriotic Education, Local Lore and Tourism of Student Youth, pp. 15-16.

⁴⁴ Parkhomenko, I. V. (2019). *Formy історико-краєзнавчої роботи закладів позашкільної освіти України (90-ті рр. ХХ ст.)* [Forms of historical and local lore work of extracurricular educational institutions of Ukraine (90's of XX century)]: *Historical and Local Lore Research: Traditions, Innovations: IV International Scientific Conference (Ukraine, Sumy, November 29-29, 2019)* (ed. Bughrij V.S.), Sumy: FOP Cjoma S.P., p. 90.

⁴⁵ Kharkivська обласна станція юнаків туристів [Kharkiv Regional Station of Young Tourists] (1991). *Звіт про розвиток туристсько-краєзнавчої роботи в Харківській області за 1991 рік – Report on the development of tourism and local lore work in Kharkiv region for 1991*. Kharkiv, p. 3.

ethnographic holidays, evenings and fun. The number of ethnographic circles in education institutions has increased dramatically. For example, in 1992 in Chernihiv region there were 289 ethnographic groups (4838 children)⁴⁶.

Forms of work with children were transformed accordingly: studying of genealogies, conducting of ethnographic holidays, evenings, collecting of folklore material (proverbs, sayings, fairy tales, riddles) and so on.

In the Sumy region ethnographic studies were accompanied by creation of folk groups and teams engaged in the collection and study of oral folk art of the local population, folk songs, customs and rituals. In 1992, 26 such groups of children were created⁴⁷.

In the period 1991-2000 traditionally the important role in historical and local lore work was played by mobile forms of work with children (hiking, expedition, excursions, etc.), which remained the main mechanism of research and development. Among the variety of activities of historical and local lore work, the most popular were the long-term comprehensive All-Ukrainian expeditions “Beauty and Pain of Ukraine”, “One Hundred Wonders of Ukraine”, “Cossack Ways”, “Microtoponyms of Ukraine”.

Expeditionary forms of work in education institutions of North-Eastern Ukraine remained traditionally popular. The main feature of this form of work is a dramatic change in the subject of regional studies.

In Sumy region, most of the expeditions were devoted to the history of the Cossacks (local history expedition “Cossack paths”, tourist-local expedition “Pages of Cossack glory”, historical and local lore expedition “Living history of Cossacks”, “You history are Cossacks”)⁴⁸.

Ethnographic theme of this form of work was more popular in educational establishments of Chernihiv region. In 1991 1082 expeditionary

⁴⁶ Parkhomenko, I. V. (2019). Formy istoriko-krajeznavchoji roboty zakladiv pozashkilnoji osvity Ukrainy (90-ti rr. KhKh st.) [Forms of historical and local lore work of extracurricular educational institutions of Ukraine (90's of XX century)]: *Historical and Local Lore Research: Traditions, Innovations: IV International Scientific Conference (Ukraine, Sumy, November 29-29, 2019)* (ed. Bughrij V.S.), Sumy: FOP Cjoma S.P., p. 90.

⁴⁷ Sumsjka oblasna stancija junykh turystiv [Sumy Regional Station of Young Tourists] (1992). *Zvit pro rozvytok turystsjsko-krajeznavchoji roboty v Sumsjkij oblasti za 1992 rik – Report on the development of tourism and local lore work in the Sumy region for 1992*. Sumy, p. 5.

⁴⁸ Sumsjka oblasna stancija junykh turystiv [Sumy Regional Station of Young Tourists] (1992). *Zvit pro rozvytok turystsjsko-krajeznavchoji roboty v Sumsjkij oblasti za 1992 rik – Report on the development of tourism and local lore work in the Sumy region for 1992*. Sumy, p. 4.

units (15000 participants) took part at the regional expedition “My homeland – Native Ukraine”⁴⁹.

Quantitative indicators of hiking and excursion activity of student youth also decreased slightly at the beginning of the third stage. For example, in 1991 in Sumy region 141 campaigns for 2018 pupils were conducted, in Kharkiv region – 136 campaigns (2073 pupils). The absolute leader in the use of this form of work with children was Chernihiv region, where 329 hikes and trips 3955 could be counted^{50,51,52}.

In 1999, 1 272 thousand children were involved in various forms of tourist and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education (specialized and integrated) of Ukraine, which is 19.1 % of the total number of school-age children in Ukraine⁵³.

Thus, in the 90s of the twentieth century against lack of funding and general disorientation of the extracurricular education system, there was an increase in the educational potential and importance of historical and local lore work through the use of non-standard forms of interaction in a circle, along with traditional forms of work with children.

4. Restoring historical and local lore work in extracurricular education institutions and its informatization (2000s)

The main feature of the fourth stage of our study is informatization of historical and local lore work, by means of tools of informative and communicative technologies and computerization of the education process in the extracurricular system.

⁴⁹ Chernihivskij oblasnyj centr dytjachogho ta junackogho turizmu i ekskursij [Chernihiv Regional Center of Children and Youth Tourism and Excursions] (1991). *Zvit pro rozvytok turystjsko-krajeznavchoji roboty v Chernihivskij oblasti za 1991 rik – Report on the development of tourism and local lore work in Chernihiv region for 1991*. Chernihiv, p. 6.

⁵⁰ Sumsjka oblasna stancija junykh turystiv [Sumy Regional Station of Young Tourists] (1991). *Zvit pro rozvytok turystjsko-krajeznavchoji roboty v Sumsjkij oblasti za 1991 rik – Report on the development of tourism and local lore work in the Sumy region for 1991*. Sumy, p. 2.

⁵¹ Kharkivskija oblasna stancija junykh turystiv [Kharkiv Regional Station of Young Tourists] (1991). *Zvit pro rozvytok turystjsko-krajeznavchoji roboty v Kharkivskij oblasti za 1991 rik – Report on the development of tourism and local lore work in Kharkiv region for 1991*. Kharkiv, p. 5.

⁵² Chernihivskij oblasnyj centr dytjachogho ta junackogho turizmu i ekskursij [Chernihiv Regional Center of Children and Youth Tourism and Excursions] (1991). *Zvit pro rozvytok turystjsko-krajeznavchoji roboty v Chernihivskij oblasti za 1991 rik – Report on the development of tourism and local lore work in Chernihiv region for 1991*. Chernihiv, p. 5.

⁵³ Turyzm i krajeznavstvo [Tourism and Local Lore] (2000) *Informacijno-metodychnyj visnyk – Information-methodological bulletin, no. 13*. Kyiv: Ukrainian State Center of National-Patriotic Education, Local Lore and Tourism of Student Youth, p. 62.

After a certain decreasing of the quantitative indicators of the network of circles of tourist and local lore work during the third stage, in the 2000s we see a gradual increase in circle work.

In 2000, the most mass tourism and local lore work of children and students was recorded in Sumy region (3.3 % of children from the total number of students), Chernihiv region (2.3 %), Kharkiv region (2.2 %) ⁵⁴.

In the regional breakdown of these three regions studied by us, the quantitative indicators of tourist and local lore circles are higher than the average in Ukraine. We can follow the trend of declining number of circles in these three oblasts in 2015, which is similar to the whole Ukraine and is explained by the active phase of anti-terrorist operation in the East of the country and the economic crisis (Table 1).

Table 1

**The network of circles of tourist and local lore
Northeastern Ukraine (2010-2015)** ^{55,56,57,58,59}

Years	Circles of tourist and local lore	Sumy region	Kharkiv region	Chernihiv region
2010	Number of circles	306	991	511
	Number of children	5416	15991	9398
2015	Number of circles	290	692	499
	Number of children	5075	13672	9200

⁵⁴ Turyzm i krajeznavstvo [Tourism and Local Lore] (2001) *Informacijno-metodychnyj visnyk – Information-methodological bulletin, no. 14*. Kyiv: Ukrainian State Center of National-Patriotic Education, Local Lore and Tourism of Student Youth, p. 47.

⁵⁵ Kharkivsjka oblasna stancija junykh turystiv [Kharkiv Regional Station for Young Tourists] (2010). *Informacija pro rozvytok turystsjsko-krajeznavchoji roboty v Kharkivskoj oblasti za 2010 rik – Information on the development of tourism and local lore work in Kharkiv region for 2010*. Kharkiv, p. 6.

⁵⁶ Kharkivsjka oblasna stancija junykh turystiv [Kharkiv Regional Station for Young Tourists] (2015). *Informacija pro rozvytok turystsjsko-krajeznavchoji roboty v Kharkivskoj oblasti za 2015 rik – Information on the development of tourism and local lore work in Kharkiv region for 2015*. Kharkiv, p. 16.

⁵⁷ Sumsjkyj oblasnyj centr pozashkilnoji osvity ta roboty z talanovytoju moloddju [Sumy Regional Center of Extracurricular Education and Work with Talented Youth] (2010). *Informacija pro rozvytok turystsjsko-krajeznavchoji roboty v Sumsjkijskij oblasti za 2010 rik – Information on the development of tourism and local lore work in Sumy region for 2010*. Sumy, p. 11.

⁵⁸ Sumsjkyj oblasnyj centr pozashkilnoji osvity ta roboty z talanovytoju moloddju [Sumy Regional Center of Extracurricular Education and Work with Talented Youth] (2015). *Informacija pro rozvytok turystsjsko-krajeznavchoji roboty v Sumsjkijskij oblasti za 2015 rik – Information on the development of tourism and local lore work in Sumy region for 2015*. Sumy, pp. 21-22.

⁵⁹ Stepovyk P.M. (2017) *Rozvytok shkilnogho krajeznavchogho turyzmu u druhij polovyni XX na pochatku XXI st. na Chernihivshyhni [The development of school local lore tourism in the second half of XX beginning of the XXI century in Chernihiv region]*. Chernihiv National T.G. Shevchenko Pedagogical University, pp. 45, 50.

It is interesting to note that in the 2000s, historical local lore circles in the Chernihiv region were quite large, accounting for about 58 % of the total number of regional circles⁶⁰.

A characteristic feature of the regional local lore work of Kharkiv region is that it is one of the few areas in Ukraine where the local lore segment of tourism and lore work is more quantitative and qualitative in relation to the tourist one.

Multimedia travel, online conferences, flash mobs, forums, startups and more are added to the traditional stationary forms of the research phase.

During the fourth stage, the all-Ukrainian regional local lore auctions were held. “The Strip of Memory” was dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor in Ukraine. “Ways of Feast and Glory” and “Memory” were dedicated to the anniversary of Victory in the Second World War. The auction “Ukrainian Revolution: 100 Years of Hope and struggle” should be mentioned also.

At the regional level of the studied region, the most popular were the traditional stationary meetings, gatherings, holidays, festivals, quizzes (regional gathering of local lore historians “Slobzhansky Bells of Victory” (Kharkiv region), regional quiz “Native Sumy region”, regional meet-up searching units “Remember. Revive. Saved” (Sumy region)^{61,62}.

Among the regional mass events should be mentioned the local conferences “Memory”, “Famous compatriots in the world culture and memory of posterity” (Kharkiv region), “In the world of local lore discoveries”, “Heroes of modernity – among us” (Sumy region)^{63,64,65}.

⁶⁰ Stepovyk P.M. (2017) *Rozvytok shkilnogo krajeznavchogo turizmu u drugij polovyni XX na pochatku XXI st. na Chernihivshchyni [The development of school local lore tourism in the second half of XX beginning of the XXI century in Chernihiv region]*. Chernihiv National T.G. Shevchenko Pedagogical University, p. 53.

⁶¹ Kharkivska oblasna stancija junykh turystiv [Kharkiv Regional Station for Young Tourists] (2005). *Informacija pro rozvytok turystsjo-krajeznavchoji roboty v Kharkivskij oblasti za 2005 rik – Information on the development of tourism and local lore work in Kharkiv region for 2005*. Kharkiv, p. 2.

⁶² Sumsjkyj oblasnyj centr pozashkilnoji osvity ta roboty z talanovytoju moloddu [Sumy Regional Center of Extracurricular Education and Work with Talented Youth] (2015). *Informacija pro rozvytok turystsjo-krajeznavchoji roboty v Sumsjkij oblasti za 2015 rik – Information on the development of tourism and local lore work in Sumy region for 2015*. Sumy, p. 15.

⁶³ Kharkivska oblasna stancija junykh turystiv [Kharkiv Regional Station for Young Tourists] (2000). *Informacija pro rozvytok turystsjo-krajeznavchoji roboty v Kharkivskij oblasti za 2000 rik – Information on the development of tourism and local lore work in Kharkiv region for 2000*. Kharkiv, p. 5.

⁶⁴ Kharkivska oblasna stancija junykh turystiv [Kharkiv Regional Station for Young Tourists] (2010). *Informacija pro rozvytok turystsjo-krajeznavchoji roboty v Kharkivskij oblasti za 2010 rik – Information on the development of tourism and local lore work in Kharkiv region for 2010*. Kharkiv, p. 4.

An important component of the modern educational system is historical educational museums. As in previous years, the authority to coordinate their activities are issued to institutions of extracurricular education in the tourism and local lore area.

The total number of museums of educational establishments of the North-Eastern Ukraine dated to 2015 is 721 museums (107 – Chernihiv region, 276 – Sumy region, 338 – Kharkiv region). The number of museums of historical profile in relation to their total number (57.1 %) characterize the social significance and modern expediency of the historical and local lore search work with children⁶⁶.

In view of the above mentioned, we can conclude that during the fourth stage there was a certain stabilization of the state of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education, and some indicators show its improvement: the number of institutions of extracurricular education from the direction of tourism local lore and the number of circles and their pupils have increased both.

CONCLUSIONS

During the first and second stages the historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education became widespread. The number of students involved in mass events has increased significantly. We can also note a sharp increase in the number of tourist circles. In fact, all education institutions of the North-Eastern USSR were involved in the system of historical and local lore work.

Studying the history of the native land, although it has become a practice of many education institutions, still had a number of disadvantages. Among them there are the uniformity of forms of historical and local lore work, predominance of the tourist component, insufficient level of involvement of children in local lore work, inefficient use of local lore work in the classroom, insufficient attention to the organization of work of museums of education institutions.

The priority tasks set by the heads of regional educational management, extracurricular institutions in the context of organizational principles of the

⁶⁵ Sumsjkyj oblasnyj centr pozashkil'noji osvity ta roboty z talanovytoju moloddju [Sumy Regional Center of Extracurricular Education and Work with Talented Youth] (2010). *Informacija pro rozvytok turysts'jko-krajeznavchoji roboty v Sums'kij oblasti za 2010 rik – Information on the development of tourism and local lore work in Sumy region for 2010*. Sumy, p. 9.

⁶⁶ Parkhomenko I. (2019) Muzeji zakladiv osvity istorychnogho profilju Pivnichno-Skhidnoji Ukrainy: suchasni vyklyky ta tendenciji [Museums of educational institutions of historical profile of the North-Eastern Ukraine: modern challenges and trends]. *Pedagoghichni nauky – Pedagogical Sciences* (ed. Fedjajeva L.V.), Kherson: Kherson State University, vol. LXXXVI, p. 51.

development of historical and local lore work during the first and second stages were the issues of increasing the quantitative and qualitative indicators of historical and local work with children, arranging excursions for children groups, development of local lore work in the rural areas, opening the new buildings for tourist bases.

Further development of historical and local lore work of the time of Ukraine's independence was aimed at improving its quality and efficiency, studying, generalizing and implementing the experience of expeditionary units, scientific societies, tourist and local lore history groups, use of local lore work in educational process, establishing connections with research institutions, civil society institutes, etc.

Despite the socio-economic instability of the 1990s, the economic and political crises of the 2000s, the lack of budget funding, reorganization of extracurricular institutions of the historical and local lore work continues their moderate development.

General secondary and extracurricular education institutions of the North-Eastern Ukraine intensively generate the experience of studying the history of their native land and the use of local lore work with educational purpose.

Thus, in spite of the clear drawbacks that occurred during all four stages of the development of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education, we can conclude that it is necessary to use the experience of the institutions of extracurricular education for the objective analysis of the forms of organization of such work with children and students in the second half of the XX – early XXI century and projecting the basic guidelines for its further development in future.

SUMMARY

The study deals with development of organizational principles of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education in the second half of the XX century – at the beginning of the XXI century. The territorial boundaries of the study cover the territory of Sumy, Kharkiv and Chernihiv regions – the North-Eastern Ukraine.

In order to structure the research, the author defined four stages of formation, development and updating of the system of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education. The first stage covers the 50s and 60s of the twentieth century and is characterized by the formation of the system of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education of the North-Eastern USSR. During the second stage (70–80s) there is an increase in the quantitative indicators of historical and local lore work with students and mass involvement of children in such work. Stagnation and decline of historical and local lore work with children,

in particular, tourist work, in general are the main features of the third stage (90s). The organizational foundations of the fourth stage (2000s) are characterized by the restoration of historical and local lore work in the institutions of extracurricular education and its informatization.

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