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PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S FAMILY EDUCATION

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Abstract: The article deals with the tasks and conditions of preschool children's family education, the role of parents in the child's development as a harmonious personality, the influence of family lifestyle and traditions on the formation of the child's human qualities.

Keywords: family education, child's personality, parents.

Христова О.Ф., Логвінова О.О. Педагогічні умови родинного виховання дітей дошкільного віку.

Анотація: У даній статті розглядаються завдання та умови родинного виховання дітей дошкільного віку, роль батьків у формуванні дитини як всебічно розвиненої особистості, вплив сімейного побуту та традицій на виховання людських якостей дитини.

Ключові слова: родинне виховання, особистість дитини, батьки.

Problem relevancy. The attention to the family as one of the major social institutions is increasing in Ukraine nowadays. It is the result of the objective processes which take place in the society: humanization and democratization of social and cultural relations, understanding the priority of the family in the children's development, education and socialization. Parents are the first and the most important persons in the life of their child, in his harmonic development that is why the interaction of teachers and families is of great importance in preschool education.

Survey of the recent scientific researches. The aspects of family education are considered in the works of educators, sociologists, psychologists, psychotherapists such as A. Vasylieva, L. Zahyk, S. Kovaliov, T. Kulikova, A. Makarenko, T. Markova, B. Sukhomlynskyi and other.

The purpose of the article is to identify the tasks and pedagogical conditions of preschool children's family education.

The basic material. From the first days of the baby's birth the family must prepare him to life and practical work, organize his time rationally, help to learn the positive experience of older generations, gain the personal experience of behavior and activity. Family is the dominant institution in the formation of child's personality. Only the family which helps the child to feel like an equal member of the family team, in which he is loved, has the rights and duties, is treated with

understanding has the positive effect on the child's development. In such families the child appreciates the parents' advice and help, follows their personal example. In a good family the child grows as a friendly, humane, balanced, capable of compassion, optimistic person who follows ethical rules and universal human values.

Family education is effective when it is combined with the proper education in the kindergartens, schools and public organizations. "Family and school are two powerful forces of education", wrote M. Stelmahovych. Family education should enrich the child spiritually, form his personality, influence his development, evoke good feelings, develop ethical standards of coexistence in the society, bring up a future citizen of the independent state of Ukraine.

The role of family education in the formation of the child's personality remains relevant today. The family is the natural environment of the primary socialization of the child, the source of his material and emotional support, the means of preservation and transmission of cultural values from generation to generation [1, c. 212].

The main tasks of family education are:

- to train physically and morally healthy person, to provide the necessary conditions for the child's harmonious development, proper mental and spiritual development, to form the habits of healthy lifestyle;

- to create the atmosphere of emotional security, love, understanding, kindness;

appropriate conditions for the development of positive feelings;

- to acquaint the child with the basic moral values and ideals, cultural traditions, ethical standards of relationship with the relatives and social environment, to develop the ability to take care of the younger and older people;

- to provide spiritual unity of generations, to preserve family traditions and relics, to familiarize children with folk traditions, customs and ceremonies, to develop their national consciousness and self-awareness;

- to teach children to respect the laws of the society, human rights, to develop civil and social responsibility;

- to develop children's interest to the knowledge, respect to science, school and teachers, aspiration to education and self-improvement;

- to develop aesthetic tastes and feelings, to provide the conditions for children's creative work;

- to provide the children with the basic sexual knowledge, to develop the sense of friendship and love [2, c. 160].

The family must take care of the child's health and proper physical development. But all our efforts can quickly be negated if we don't protect our children from such terrible enemies of the soul and body as alcoholism, smoking, drug addiction, substance abuse and AIDS. These anti-social phenomena have become so wide-spread in our society that the genetic reserve of the nation is in danger and therefore our future is in danger too [4, c. 127]. To develop child's negative attitude to these phenomena is one of the urgent tasks of family education.

Proper family education gives the child the opportunity to accumulate different knowledge which will become the basis for the formation of his scientific outlook; to master the basic cognitive operations (analysis, synthesis, comparison); to develop intellectual skills (reading, listening, expressing the ideas orally and in writing); prepares the child for mental activity.

The efficiency of child's education depends on the creation of appropriate conditions in the family. The main condition of real family education is the reliable family, the life principles of which are: parents' authority, conjugal fidelity, love to children and care for them, creation and

protection of home comfort, personal positive example of parents' behavior in different situations.

It is very important when the parents are interested not only in their children's studies, but also in their everyday activity, their troubles and joys. The child feels parents' attention to him, their care, support and help, knows that he always can rely on them.

The effective factor of family education is the joint work of parents and children. Children should be involved in the family work, they must have specific duties according to their age abilities. Such cooperation of children and their parents is more useful for the child than verbal instructions.

The success of family education greatly depends on the family lifestyle and traditions; the order in the housekeeping, the general daily timetable, the way of following certain family rules. Home comfort improves children.

Mother plays the leading role in family education. She is the very person who has strong influence on the children, especially on their spiritual and moral education. The children, who don't feel mother's love and affection, are usually unsociable, malicious, stubborn [3, c. 361].

Father's responsibility for children's education, especially for the education of boys, is also very great. However, father and mother can properly fulfill their educational functions only if they are the real authorities for their children.

"Your own behavior", wrote A. Makarenko, referring to the parents, "is the decisive thing. Don't think that you educate the child only when you talk with him, teach him, order something to him. You bring him up at every moment of your life even when you're far from him. How you dress, how you talk with other people and about other people, how you behave with friends and enemies, how you laugh, read newspapers, - all these things are of great importance for the child. And if you're rough and boastful at home or you drink and even worse, if you insult the mother, you don't have to think about education: you are already bringing up your children and do it not well and no advice and methods will help you "

Thus, proper family education facilitates the child's harmonious development, gives the possibility for revealing his individual abilities.

Conclusions and prospects for further scientific research. Family is the basis of

spiritual, economical and social development of the society. The main functions of the modern family are economical, reproductive, educational, communicative, regulatory and ethical. Children's education is one of the most important

functions of the family. The parents should provide their children with proper financial, living and pedagogical conditions for their physical, moral and spiritual development; make them the real members of our society.

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THE SYMBOLISM OF FREEMASONRY

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Abstract: The article deals with the problem of the origin and meaning of masonic symbolism. The essences of the concepts “operative and speculative Freemasonry”, “blue and red masonry”, “the Lodge”, “Master”, “Radiant Delta” are given. The author substantiates the idea that Freemasonry has absorbed the symbols of different religions and has its origin from the tools of the masons – the builders of the middle ages.

Key words: operative and speculative Freemasonry, blue and red masonry, the Lodge, Master.

Мельничук О. Символіка масонства.

Анотація: У статті розглядається питання про виникнення та значення масонського символізму. Розкрито сутність понять “оперативне та спекулятивне масонство”, “блакитне та червоне масонство”, “лога”, “майстер”, “Промениста Дельта”. Автор обґрунтовує думку про те, що масонство ввібрало в себе символи різних вірувань та веде свій початок від знарядь праці каменярів – будівельників середньовіччя.

Ключові слова: оперативне та спекулятивне масонство, блакитне та червоне масонство, ложа, майстер.

Problem relevancy. The symbolism and its interpretation reveal the essence of the Masonic organization: its mystery, mythology, inseparable connection of each member with his society, punishment of those who gave away the secrets, the protection of the society and the individual, the struggle for the masonic ideals. Symbols are essential for understanding the activity of masonic organization and its goals. Besides each symbol has not only theoretical basis but also practical applications. One of the common

definitions of Freemasonry is “the system of morality contained in allegories and illustrated by symbols”. Symbolism plays a great role in Freemasonry: in the masonic ideas and in the activity of the masons as a closed, secret corporation.

The purpose of the article is to study the basic masonic symbols, their meaning, practical application and to analyze the history of their origin.