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## **ETHNOPEDAGOGICS AS A SOURCE OF PERSONALITY'S LABOUR EDUCATION**

The important role in the system of national education takes such principle as industry. Labour activity, formation of creative industrious personality is formed under influence of social environment, and in the process of labor training and education directed to the formation of professional skills, readiness to life in market conditions. In state national program "Education" there have been defined that labor training is done primarily through the labour during the whole educational period in all types general educational establishments and priority in this process takes using the experience of folk pedagogy, engaging students to study folk labor industries [6]. Of course, using the experience of Ukrainian people as for education is a valuable source for the revival and becoming of labor education.

The problem of personality's education in traditional pedagogy has been analyzed in scientific works of modern scientists such as A. Babaeva, I. Babi, M. Stelmahovych, E. Syavavko. People's pedagogical principles of labor education of children in family were the subject of study of O. Semenoh, V. Titarenko, M. Chepil and others. Study the heritage of national researchers in theory and practice of education of younger generation makes it possible to consider the problem of labor education in the historical context.

The purpose of the article is to consider people's pedagogical principles of personalitt's labor education.

Folk pedagogy takes into consideration age, sex and individual characteristics of each child. It means, first of all, finding the most appropriate means of influence on a child, taking into account his temperament, strength of will, character, abilities, needs and interests. In traditional educational practice we can define the age periods of development: childhood (1 to 10-11 year), adolescence (from 11-12 to 15-16 year), the youth (16 to 20 year) [11, c.255]. Thus, in the labor education of young generation can be distinguished three phases: introductory or game (2 to 6-7 years), helpful or decisive (from 7 to 15 years) and primary or final (from 15-20 years). In the first stage during the second and third years the child got some autonomy (in the consumption of food, dressing, washing), assimilated rules of using the subjects and elementary norms of behaviour.

One of the main aspects of Ukrainian folk pedagogy was (and remain) preparation children to economic activity. Particular attention is paid on educating "careful owner" because in the culture of Ukrainian people always prevailed respect for human labor. In traditional pedagogy the word "master " or "gazda " (as they say in some places in the western regions of Ukraine) is a synonymous of the best personal and public virtues of man. The peculiarity of Ukrainian folklore is in availability for different ages categories its conciseness, poetry,

simplicity, ease of memorization, contains a non-exhaustive educational potential.

During the long history the Ukrainian people have created multiplied and preserved in his memory and transferred for using by heirs the rich in the content the inheritance of forms and methods of labor education. That's why it is necessary to use the property of people, his experience and ideas and to implement ethnopedagogical ideas of labor training and education in contemporary study-educational space.