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THE EXPERIENCE OF FORMATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS OF OUT - SCHOOL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

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Summary. Problem statement. Modern socio-economic conditions set new educational challenges in Ukraine influencing on the town planning aspects of development the network of different types of educational establishments, their location in building, architectural solutions. Ukrainian national model of out-school education is unique and reflects social and national specification of pedagogical development. All integrated innovations should be thoroughly comprehended and analyzed. During the years of development an extensive network of out-school education in the cities of Ukraine has been developed. There is a marked shortage of out-school educational establishments. Youth palaces of old type are not working at present. School clubs are not numerous and depressive with tendency to be totally eliminated. Unfortunately, existing normative base is still insufficient for complete extracurricular establishment network creation. **Article's purpose.** To analyze problems, concerning out-school educational network formation and to provide suggestions regarding the calculation of the area of land plot. **Conclusions.** A number of issues stipulated by lack of appropriate scientific and conceptual works and regulatory parameters while improving of the network of out-school educational establishments arises. The problem areas in the regulatory framework are pointed out and possible solution has been proposed. The earlier a work program, authorized by the general out-school educational development will be formulated, the sooner the network of out-school establishments and improvement of quality of architectural and town planning solutions will be appeared.

Key words: *out-school education, out-school educational establishments, out-school educational system, out-school educational establishment's network's, types of out-school educational establishments buildings.*

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Modern socio-economic conditions in Ukraine set new educational challenges which affect the urban aspects of the network of different types of schools, their location in building, architectural solutions. One of the important components of the overall educational system is extracurricular educational establishments.

The law guarantees that extracurricular education provides needs of individuals in creative, spiritual and physical development, creating conditions for active, professional and

social activities for individuals in their free time from studies in general and other educational establishments. Cultural, educational, sports, scientific and research societies, groups, clubs in the communities are considered to be extracurricular establishments [1, 2].

During the years of development an extensive network of extracurricular education has been developed in the cities of Ukraine. According to statistics, extracurricular establishments are most extensively used by children and adolescents in Chernihiv, Kyiv, Cherkasy,

and Kirovohrad. Extracurricular establishments in Sumy, Poltava, Kharkiv are considered to be balanced according to different types of activity: sports, arts, science and technology work (Fig. 1) [10].

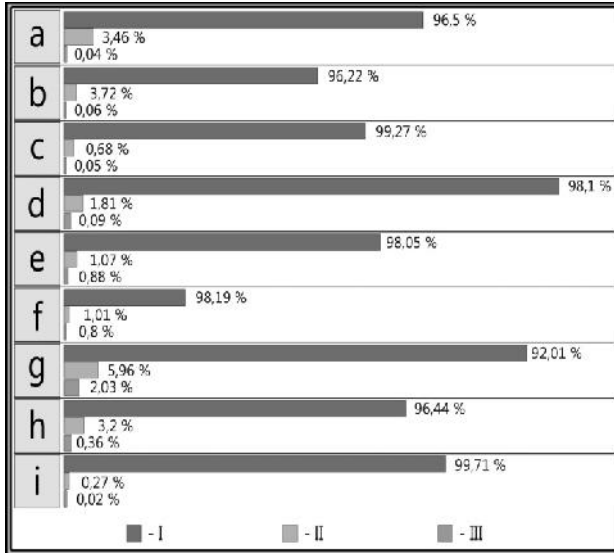


Fig. 1. Statistics of different types of children's activity in Ukraine:

- a - Lviv-Uzhhorod-Ivano-Frankivsk-Chernivtsi;
- b - Lutsk-Rivne-Zhytomyr; c - Ternopil-Khmelnytskyi-Vinnitsia; d - Chernihiv-Kyiv-Cherkasy-Kirovohrad;
- e - Odessa-Mykolaiv-Kherson; f - Simferopol;
- g - Sumy-Poltava-Kharkiv; h - Dnipropetrovsk-Zaporizhia;
- i - Donetsk-Luhansk;
- I - sport; II - culture; III - science

Kyiv Palace for Children and Youth, - Kyiv former Palace of Pioneers and school-children by Ostrovsky, - was built on the square of Slava (Fame) in Kiev in 1965. It is the central extracurricular city establishment (built by architects A. M. Myletskyy, E. A. Bielskoy etc.). Architectural and planning solution of the Palace is simple and comfortable: two horizontal vestibule blocks and classrooms are combined with a free round (Fig. 2).

The three-story building of the palace is designed for 26500 children to study simultaneously. There are 180 rooms in the Palace, including 130 rooms, laboratories, groups, a movie theater (200 seats), and meeting rooms. The interiors are decorated with mosaics and coinage [7].

Network of extracurricular education in Dnipropetrovsk region has been actively growing. First extracurricular educational establishments origins in Dnipropetrovsk are associated with the activities of prominent historian, writer

and public figure Dmitry Ivanovich Yavornytsky who was a Chairman of Katerynoslavska «Prosvita» in pre-revolutionary period.

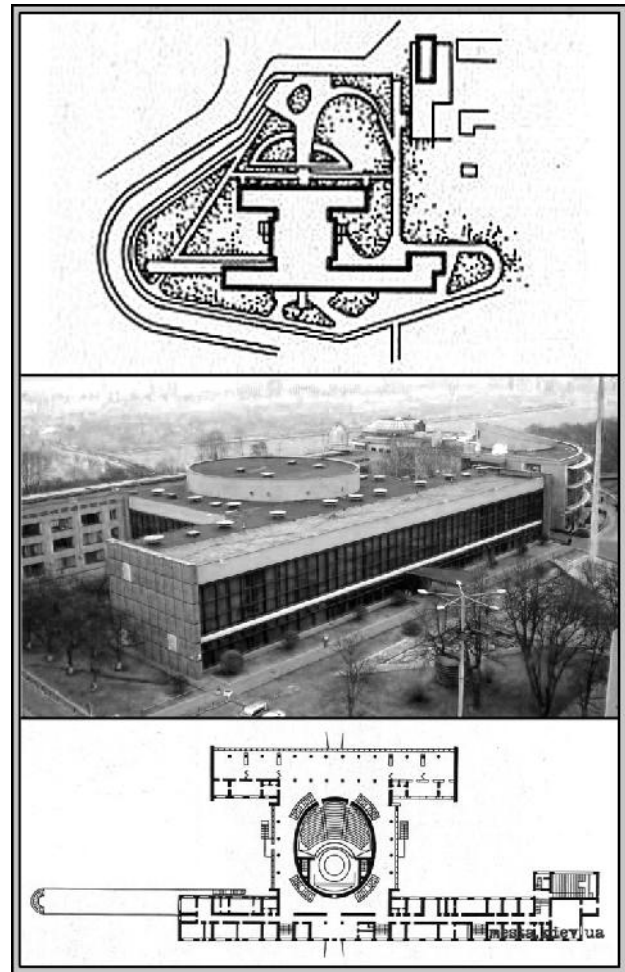


Fig. 2. Palace for Children and Youth in Kyiv (master plan, perspective and plan for the first floor)

The first extracurricular educational establishments on the modern Dnipropetrovsk regional territory are considered to be a small club house in Amur-Nyzhniodniprovskiy district and the house of «Prosvita» in the suburban village Manuylivka (Fig. 3), built in the original «Ukrainian Modernism» style features by project engineer I. M. Truba. In the early twentieth century 10 more children care centers were opened in Katerinoslav villages [3, 5].

A pioneer City Palace was considered to be the main extracurricular educational establishment in Dnipropetrovsk since 1934. It was located in the former governor mansion. A palace of Culture patronized by a Petrovsky plant, built according to architect O. L. Krasnosyelsky's project, was used for extracurricular activities (Fig. 4). Numerous stud-

ies, library, theater and cinema, Bandurist Chapel and Philharmonic Society were housed in the building [4].

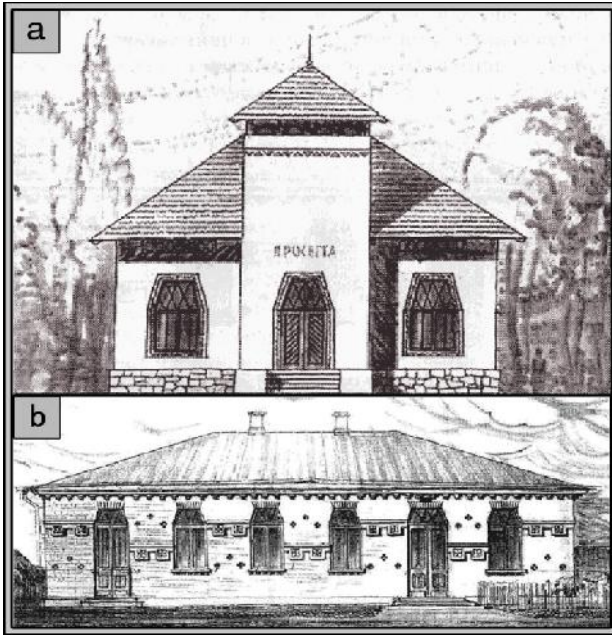


Fig. 3.: a - Project of a society building «Prosvita» near Katerynoslav, 1900 p.); b - The Society House Club «Prosvita» in the village Mykhailivka near Katerynoslav, 1909)

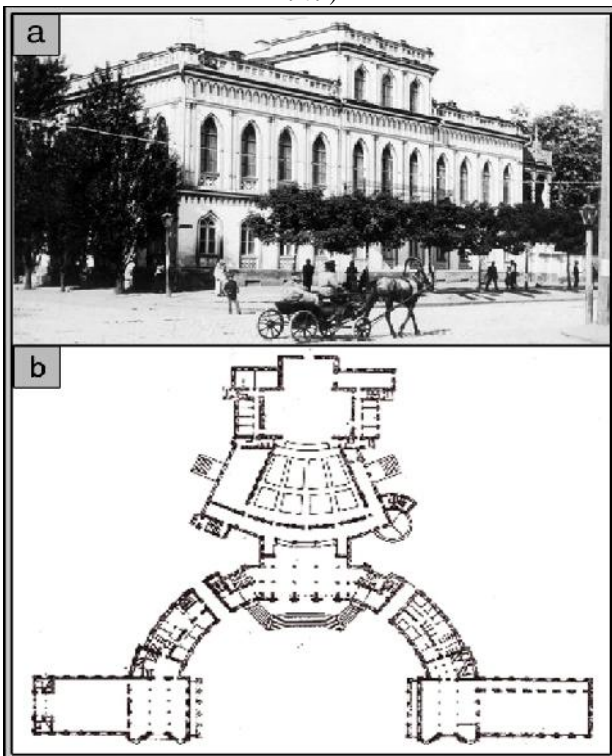


Fig. 4.: a - City Palace of Pioneers from 1934 to 1983 (former gubernatorial estate); b - Palace of Culture by Petrovsky, being patronized by Petrovsky plant (plan)

The Palace of Children and Young People was designed by architect E. Amos,

T. Solodovnikova, V. Garcia Ortega et al in Dnipropetrovs'k (1990). This Palace was not only a leading extracurricular establishment but also a dominant architectural and compositional centre in the surrounding area (Fig. 5) [6].

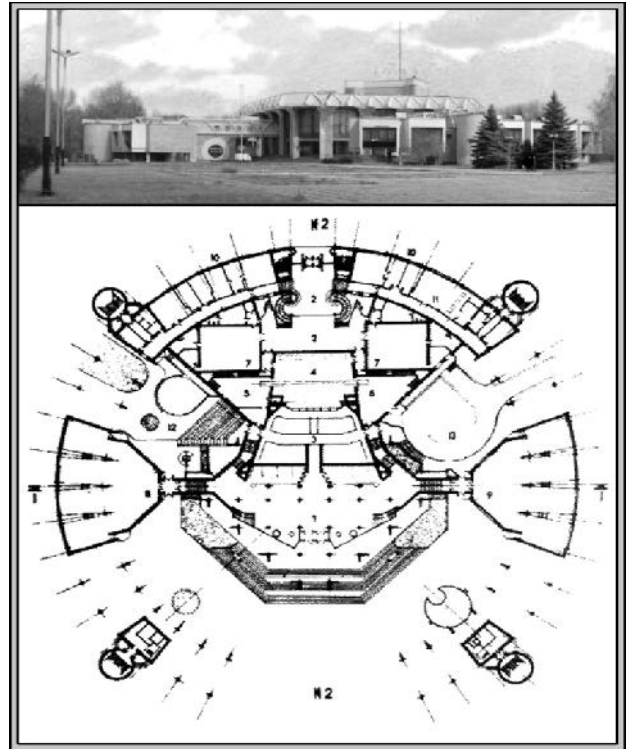


Fig. 5: Modern City Palace of Children and Youth in Dnipropetrovs'k (perspective and plan for the first floor)

The Palace building is two-three-storeyed, circular in plan, with dimensions of outer diameter 105 m. Three-dimensional arrangement was designed into three parts.

The central cube, which houses the auditorium with 500 seats and lobby, is surrounded by a horseshoe where group rooms are situated. Ring of the two-storeyed part, connected with the central three-storeyed one in five places, forms semi-enclosed patios of different functions.

Unfortunately, this is actually the only building for extracurricular activity, built in Dnipropetrovs'k 30 years ago. Currently Dnipropetrovs'k city has 21 extracurricular educational institutions and a group of private ownership clubs and studios. Most of children extracurricular establishments are housed in rented buildings where technical indicators, such as insolation or sound insulation standards, were not designed for group studying. Some children establishments are actually in a

poor condition that's why there is urgent necessity to improve extracurricular educational institutions network according to regulatory requirements and new pedagogical approaches to generation educational process of young generations.

Extracurricular establishments are locally located in residential areas. In Ukrainian extracurricular institution standard documentation there were listed rules on the number of students in the institution but walking radii distance and size of land are not defined. Ukraine hasn't got any domestic research and guidance on these issues. The prospects of school educational institutions development concept, including theoretical model of teaching and material resources must be created in order to improve extracurricular educational network.

Perhaps, along with the construction of some extracurricular establishments it is rational to create surrounding children groups, built environment in residential constructions. It should be mentioned that Ukraine has already had some experience. Introduction of compulsory groups and clubs for school students and extracurricular facilities and school building blocking is necessary (this model is common in Japan and other countries). Deviant youth public centers and private schools network creation is also possible (the concept of care model in Western Europe) etc.

If we consider extracurricular establishments as clubs for cultural work, leisure and amateur activities, for their construction DBN V.2.2-16-2005 «Entertaining and Leisure institutions» basis can used [8].

System of normative documents in construction MNYYP's: « culture, recreation, sports and health objects» can be recommended for extracurricular educational establishments network design and also may be useful to calculate the area of land [9].

For extracurricular establishments general development land area can be taken at the rate of 30-45 square meters. Land area per one place is equivalent to 7-10 square meters per one student.

Table 1
Land areas for children and youth clubs

Capacity of children clubs: (engaged / seats)	<u>40</u> 10	<u>70</u> 15	<u>100</u> 20	<u>150</u> 30	<u>200</u> 50
<i>Land area</i> (sq. M)	300 - 400	500 - 600	700 - 900	1000 - 1400	1500 - 2000
Capacity of neighborhoods clubs (engaged seats)	<u>100</u> 20	<u>200</u> 50	<u>350</u> 80	<u>500</u> 100	<u>650</u> 150
<i>Land area</i> (sq. M)	700- 1000	1500- 2000	2500- 3000	3500- 4000	5000- 7000

Conclusion. Consequently, a number of issues connected with improvement of extracurricular educational network has been arisen due to the lack of relevant scientific and conceptual works and regulatory parameters. The problem areas in the regulatory framework are pointed out and possible solution has been proposed. The earlier a work program, authorized by the general extracurricular educational development, is formulated the sooner the network extracurricular establishments improving tool influences architectural and urban planning solutions.

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