DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROBLEM OF HEALTH EDUCATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS IN POLAND IN THE RESEARCH OF POLISH SCIENTISTS AFTER 1989

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Abstract. The article analyzes some historical and pedagogical works of Polish scholars on the formation and development of health education for students of Polish secondary schools, written after 1989. The study is based on the chronological-subject principle of historiographical analysis of sources. The opinion is expressed that the research of scientists of the analyzed period clearly shows a systematic and consistent interest in reflections on solving the problem of health care through education and upbringing.


Keywords: health education, students, secondary school, Republic of Poland, historical and pedagogical research, scientists
1. INTRODUCTION

The foundation of scientific historical and pedagogical works is the historiography of a specific problem, which allows to determine the purpose, objectives and scientific novelty of the study. Formation and development of health education of students of secondary schools in Poland in the XX – early XXI century. is a multidimensional problem, the study of which is possible only by studying the literature on general pedagogy, social pedagogy, history of pedagogy, history of medicine and health care, history of culture, history of the region and other sciences. Related to this is the complexity of the historiographical review of the studied problem, and this highlights the need for its comprehensive coverage based on a synthesis of views of historiographers, teachers, physicians, public figures, etc.

The aim of the article is to analyze the scientific development of the problem of health education of Polish secondary school students in the works of Polish scientists who appeared after 1989.

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analyzing the current theoretical and methodological principles in domestic science, one of the most effective of historiographical analysis is the chronological-subject principle. This makes it possible to highlight the key achievements of researchers from different historical periods in the context of the problem of health education of secondary school students in Poland.

The historiographical stage, tentatively referred to by us as the “modern age”, is directly related to the latest period of development of Polish statehood, which began after 1989. The works published during this period are valuable because they show all the diversity and richness of socio-political and spiritual life of the Polish people, who, despite a number of difficulties of the period of “annexation”, interwar and post-World War II, managed to preserve national consciousness and identity. The research of scientists of the analyzed period clearly shows a systematic and consistent interest in reflections on solving the problem of health care through education and upbringing.

Historical and pedagogical research on the problem of health education, primarily related to the figure Matsiei Demel (pol. Maciej Demel), whose work in the 90’s of the XX – early XXI century has acquired various and scientifically balanced features in this area. The author’s research is dominated by the author’s desire to show the importance of Polish historical sources (pol: “ojczyste źródła”) on the traditions of educating a healthy person in the development of appropriate forms of modern health education. Among the works of the modern scientist is the theoretical and methodological and organizational basis of the health-oriented Polish movement in the past, its personal and institutional scale, synthesized understanding and generalization of positive experiences of predecessors in health promotion and health education. First of all, we note the comprehensive research “Book of Traditions of the Polish Hygienic Society” (1991), “On the history of health promotion in Poland” (2000), as well as publications “History of school hygiene in Poland before 1939” [3] (1991), “Health education: genesis, development, status and prospects” [4] (1992), “One hundred years of health promotion in Poland”, “Materials on the history of health promotion in Poland: the state of research on the history of the Hygienic Society”, “Polish footprints on the roads to health promotion. The course and state of research”, “Polish hygienists”, “Domestic sources of health promotion”. The special value of the mentioned researches is the use of a wide Polish and foreign source base, monographs, biographies, their analysis with special attention to the pioneering achievements of national scale, in-depth presentation of material and comments on important documents.

The topic raised by M. Demel became a powerful impetus for Polish scholars to comprehend the historical achievements in the field of national health education, their generalization in order to
optimize and modify the content and technology of this process.


Among the historical and pedagogical explorations of modern times, a layer of research is quite present, which highlights the educational, preventive and recreational activities of certain state and public organizations and institutions, which were integral "elements" of the health movement in Poland. Among the most informative were Vanda Bobrovska-Novak’s (pol. Wanda Bobrowska-


The practical dimension of health education is implemented in particular through various forms of physical education (gymnastics lessons, games and entertainment during breaks, inter-lecture exercises, athletics and other sports, etc.) inside and outside the school, as well as during walks, in summer and winter school camps, in the activities of school wives of the Union of Polish Scouts (pol. Związek Harcerstwa Polskiego). This perspective on the problem of health education is presented in research on physical education of secondary school students. First of all, these are complex works that chronologically relate to the interwar period of the twentieth century, namely: Intelligence of Khenryk Oleksandr Pietzhak (pol. Henryk Aleksander Pietrzak) “Physical education


3. CONCLUSIONS

The above, testifies that modern Polish historiography develops on the foundation laid by the authors of the past, shows great interest in topics and events that chronologically cover the era of “annexed territories”, the period of the Second Commonwealth (the years after World War II) and Poland “the present”, which dates back to 1989. The circle of scientific interests of historians of pedagogy of the modern period is concentrated around the problems, issues and figures discovered in previous years, but with an effort to present deeper and more fully historical phenomena and personalities. The authors of studies of the modern historiographical period systematically consider quite large time frames (centuries or even more), which allows to address the philosophical principles of consideration and interpretation of pedagogical realities, tracing the general pedagogical process, highlighting cyclical, linear, spiral, stage, civilizational and paradigm their development. This clearly shows the paradigm of historical and pedagogical science that the history of pedagogy is a science that did not end yesterday, it continues only today.

We see the prospects for further research in the analysis of the works of Ukrainian scientists devoted to the study of the history of health education of students in secondary schools in Poland.

REFERENCES

Development of the Problem of Health Education of Secondary Schools Students in Poland...


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