

LIQUIDATION OF SAFETY IN THE 20TH CENTURY OF THE 1920s

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The system of new social education begins to form in Ukraine at the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A number of social events of the early twentieth century. - I World War and Ukrainian Revolution, hunger, difficult financial situation of the population, crisis of morality, unemployment caused the growth of child homelessness. This phenomenon has become one of the most acute problems of the time that needed an effective solution. Therefore, in the early years of Soviet rule, the childcare system was launched, which included: the adoption of appropriate laws, the organization of state and public institutions for the elimination of child homelessness, in particular the network of children's homes for homeless children and various types of social assistance to children.

The formation and development of social education has become the subject of research since the late 20's of the twentieth century. (G. F. Grin'ko, V. P. Zatsky, M. O. Skrypnyk, and others). The publications of this period explained the principles of social policy of the state, considered the practical experience of social education of younger generations. The history of this branch was researched by such national scientists as N. Tryputin, N. Gogohiya, Y. Minkin.

The purpose of this intelligence is to analyze the peculiarities of the formation of a network of institutions for new social education during the 1920's.

Initially, the network of children's institutions in the system of social education in the Ukrainian SSR consisted of institutions that functioned until October 1917, transformed in the course of the revolution and those that existed before transformation, as well as newly created institutions. No children's institution could not be opened or closed without the permission of the relevant bodies of the People's Commissariat, in accordance with the Regulation "On Children's Institutions of Social Education".

The first central body that united the efforts of all commissariats and departments was created in 1919 by the Council for the Protection of Children. On her initiative, "Children's Protection Week", "The Days of Hungry Children" were held, which became the most widespread form of assistance to children. Such forms of assistance were complementary to the main one - the removal of homeless children from the street and their placement into orphanages, whose network in the first post-revolutionary years was constantly increasing. If in 1920 there were 300 orphanages in Ukraine, in which 20 thousand children were raised, then by the beginning of 1922 there were 1750, in which 104,7 thousand children of all ages were raised. In the winter of 1932-1933, child homelessness and mortality reached such proportions that it was no longer possible to disregard this. In accordance with

the decree of the CP (b) U "On the struggle against child homelessness (May 1933)", under the SNK of the UkrSSR, an all-Ukrainian, and regional executive committees - local emergency commissions for the struggle against homelessness and begging, the establishment of rural child care facilities organized food items at schools, labor units from adolescents and the like were created.

With the establishment of Soviet power in the Ukrainian SSR, a number of measures aimed at overcoming homelessness among minors began in Ukraine, a network of institutions aimed at raising children was established. In practice, the orphanage, which was seen as an ideal of socialist education, turned into an institution that was called to the most complete and urgent solution to the 1920's problem of child homelessness.

UDC 930.94

HENRICH ALTUNYAN: POLITICAL PATH FROM A DISSIDENT TO A PEOPLE'S DEPUTY

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In the study of the democratic movement of the eve of the independence of Ukraine, the activities of former dissidents occupy an important part. The elections of the People's Deputies of the USSR (1989) and the Ukrainian SSR (1990) were democratic, and the former dissidents were able to take part in them as opposition to the Communists.

Although Kharkiv had many members of the dissident movement, a special place among them is taken by Henrich Ahannisovich Altunyan. He is the only Kharkiv dissident to become a professional politician, being elected to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Among the historiography of H. Altunyan is the book B. Zakharov "Essay on the history of the dissident movement in Ukraine (1956 - 1987)". Among the sources concerning H. Altunyan it is worth to mention his autobiographical book "Price for freedom". The ideological views of H. Altunyan are presented in his article "Reforms are needed but not talks about them." H. Altunyan expressed his point of view on the rehabilitation of political prisoners in the article "Rehabilitation is needed in order will never happen again repressions". H. Altunyan describes the formation of his political outlook in the article "I was 'especially dangerous state offender'". Another important sources are his speeches in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.