

ABSTRACTS

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LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPING CHILDREN'S GUARDIANSHIPS IN POLAND (1945–1961)

The article highlights the issue of developing children's guardianships in Poland in the postwar years. The methods of conceptual and cognitive analysis of legal documents were involved in the study.

A lot of important problems of people, of their physical existence, development of culture and forms of social life were being solved in postwar Poland, which inherited a rich legacy of guardianship theory and practice of the interwar period, though it was not fully used. Since 1950 the responsibility for the tasks concerning the tutelage of children was laid on the state. This included centralizing the management of guardianship activities, mainly professional care, and after-school educational establishments. Mass forms of influence for the formation of natural behavior of pupils were widespread in education. During that period, collective education prevailed over individual work with children. The positions of psychologists, guardians, and nurses were introduced in guardianship and upbringing institutions. A number of laws on guardianship were passed («The Six-Year Plan in the Care of Children,» 1950; «The Development of the System of Education,» 1961) that defined priority task in reforming the institutional forms of care. Making guardianships and upbringing institutions state-owned, providing financial, medical and educational assistance, creating family-based care for orphans allowed providing the required conditions for further development of young generation.

Key words: children, guardianships, orphanages, foster family, Poland.