

реформи, які більш ефективно можуть змінити ментальність людей. Справжня декомунізація ще попереду.

### **ЛІТЕРАТУРА**

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2. 73% українців схильні до лівих та авторитарних поглядів щодо впливу держави на економіку. Економічна правда: веб-сайт. URL: <https://www.epravda.com.ua/news/2019/06/5/648472/> (дата звернення 08.05. 2024).

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### **THE ISSUE OF FEMALE EDUCATION IN HALYCHYNA AT THE END OF THE 19TH AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY (BASED ON MATERIALS FROM THE NEWSPAPER «RUSLAN»).**

The issue of female education in the history of Halychyna at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century is complex and multifaceted. The educational process in this region at that time had its peculiarities, particularly in the context of gender roles and the socio-cultural environment. The role of women in Galician society and their access to education, reflected in various aspects of their lives, deserve special attention.

Based on materials from the newspaper «Ruslan», which actively reflected the social and cultural trends of Halychyna, the development of the system of female education and the highlighting of issues related to this sphere can be traced. Through the lens of articles and publications of this periodical, one can better understand the characteristics of educational institutions, curriculum, as well as societal discussions and debates surrounding female education.

In this article, we will attempt to analyze the issue of female education in Halychyna during the specified period, using materials from the newspaper «Ruslan» as a source for studying the socio-cultural context and dynamics of changes in the education system for women. Shedding light on this issue will

allow for a better understanding of the role of education in shaping gender stereotypes, social mobility, and cultural development of the female population of Halychyna during the specified historical period.

Despite the fact that the newspaper «Ruslan» had a distinctly conservative character, the issue of female education occupied a prominent place in its pages.

In particular, the pages of the newspaper advocated for the allocation of funds to support a women's school with instruction in the Ukrainian language in Lviv. The author of this initiative was Oleksandr Barvinsky, who proposed establishing a three-tiered school exclusively for women, with instruction in the Ukrainian language. He suggested a private school, founded by the Ruthenian Pedagogical Society and financed from the regional budget [9].

The newspaper expresses concern about the state of Ukrainian education in Lviv, particularly the absence of women's schools. It is noted that Ukrainians do not have any state Ukrainian women's higher schools. It is pointed out that even those Ukrainian schools that existed had an insufficient number of female students. This indicates that the educational system for Ukrainian women needed improvement and greater attention from the authorities and public organizations. Many Ukrainian textbooks for schools have already been published, but the process of issuing new ones was slow. It is noted that a more active initiative and participation of prominent figures can accelerate this process and increase its efficiency [3].

It was noted that Ukrainian families felt the need for an institution where their children could receive further education in their native language after completing four grades. A corresponding petition for the expansion of Ukrainian women's schools in Lviv was sent to the relevant government authorities. This reflected Ukrainians' concern for the development of education in their native language and the training of qualified teachers. Disparities in access to education between the Ukrainian and Polish communities were noted. In particular, while there were several Polish schools in Lviv, Ukrainians had insufficient opportunities to receive education in their native language. Despite certain difficulties such as the lack of Ukrainian-language textbooks and financial issues, the newspaper advocated for a positive resolution to this problem [7].

The importance of linguistic and cultural identity for students and their families was repeatedly emphasized in the newspaper [10].

The stages of establishing a separate school were illustrated. The Ruthenian Pedagogical Society and the families of Ukrainian students petitioned the regional school board and the Ministry of Education to expand the Ukrainian school to a separate one. Subsequently, the regional school board allowed the establishment of a private Ukrainian separate school under the direction of

director E. Kharkivich. Initiative: In this context, the significance of the Ruthenian Pedagogical Society is noted, which, despite having limited financial resources, actively supported the establishment of a Ukrainian school and attracted various sources of funding to this end. It was noted that the said school had a successful start but required support and funding for further development [8].

On the other hand, the newspaper reflects stereotypes regarding the role of women in society and their ability to perform certain professions. Conflicting views on the role of women in society and their place in the economy are depicted. The author of the article emphasizes the importance of providing women with opportunities for livelihood and stresses the need for the development of their industrial activity, although expressing doubts about their potential. There is mention of such a stereotype that men make decisions after analysis and persuasion, using reason, while women are guided by feelings and emotions [1].

The newspaper also addresses the issue of the role of women in the sphere of education and upbringing. The author expresses the opinion that women successfully demonstrate themselves in these fields but face opposition from those who believe that this work undermines women's individuality and harmony. Opposing views on the role of women in the sphere of education and upbringing are reflected. Despite success in these areas, women at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries encountered criticism, which was based on stereotypical notions of women's individuality [2].

One of the articles examines the work of Friedrich Nietzsche, noted for his cynicism towards traditional moral-aesthetic concepts, as well as towards new altruistic and feminine aspirations. Nietzsche, according to the author, propagated the idea of the «superman» and considered women merely as instruments for satisfying the needs of men and reproduction. Overall, his views posed a certain danger to society, particularly to the development of culture and education [5].

Attention is drawn to the difficult situation of women in society, especially widows and orphans. The author noted that the situation of women, especially from the intelligentsia, was very difficult. A large number of widows and orphans remained without adequate financial support, complicating their lives and the upbringing of children. The writer expressed the opinion that society had a moral obligation to find ways to alleviate this situation. Additionally, the author pointed out that there were conflicting views regarding women's emancipation. Some opponents of this idea referred to historical arguments and

differences in biological characteristics between genders, but the writer refuted these claims, citing historical progress and changes in society over centuries.

The author expressed a negative attitude towards the traditional notion of raising girls and boys. He argued that there was significant inequality in approaches to the upbringing and education of girls and boys. Firstly, the author pointed out that there was a difference regarding the knowledge and skills acquired by girls and boys. Boys were provided with opportunities for higher education and professional development, while girls received less attention, especially in terms of vocational training. Overall, the author highlighted the need to change the approach to the upbringing and education of girls to ensure equal opportunities for self-realization and professional growth [6].

The author proposed the creation of women's gymnasiums to prepare women for higher education and career advancement, as well as to provide them with the necessary knowledge for successful household management. He called on the state to open access for women to higher education and professions that had previously been closed to them. The writer believed that this would contribute to the cultural development of society and the realization of women's cultural mission. The absence of competition between genders would allow families to freely share responsibilities and material resources, thereby allowing more time for rest and the satisfaction of higher cultural needs.

Of particular interest is the editorial addition to this publication, which is characterized by a greater conservatism. Its main idea is that a woman should have the opportunity to develop her soul and educate children, not just achieve material success [6].

The newspaper «Ruslan» reflects advanced European experience in addressing gender equality issues. In particular, it discusses the decision of the Canton Council in Zurich regarding the admission of women to the legal profession. This step reflects a trend towards ensuring equal opportunities for women in professional activities and is an important step towards achieving gender equality in society [4].

Conclusions. Based on the materials of the newspaper «Ruslan», the complexity and diversity of issues related to women's education in Halychyna at the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries can be determined. Despite some achievements in this area, such as access to education and the development of educational institutions for women, numerous challenges and obstacles arose.

It has been revealed that the socio-cultural context of the time significantly influenced the development of the women's education system. Gender stereotypes, limitations on rights and responsibilities, as well as certain social

and economic conditions, hindered women's access to education and their professional and personal self-improvement.

Through the analysis of «Ruslan» materials, we have uncovered the importance of education for women in Halychyna during that period and identified the need for further research into this issue. Understanding past challenges and achievements in the field of women's education is essential for shaping effective strategies and policies in education and gender equality today.

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### **РОЛЬ ПРИНЦИПІВ ПОЛІТИЧНОЇ ІДЕОЛОГІЇ У ФОРМУВАННІ МЕДИЧНИХ ПРАКТИК: ДОСВІД СХІДНОЇ ГАЛИЧНИНИ 1939-1941 рр.**

Сучасний світ багатий на різноманітні ідеологічні підходи, які впливають на всі сфери життєдіяльності. Ці ідеології відображають складність та розмаїття сучасного світу, а також викликають дискусії з багатьох питань. Різні політичні вчення можуть стати локомотивом для держави або ж гальмувати її розвиток, ведучи врешті решт до її колапсу. Для того, щоб зрозуміти чому одні концепції залишаються панівними, а