

## **ABSTRACT**

The integration of Ukraine into the European community and the reform of various spheres of human activity require a more responsible attitude to preserving the health and lives of workers throughout their activity. In today's world, the problem of safety in the workplace is growing, as scientific and technological progress, globalization and informatization of various spheres of society and human development create new risks and hazards in the workplace. In particular, in our country there is a high level of injuries and occupational diseases, indicating a low culture of workplace and production safety, the need for changes in occupational safety at the state level, and the development of a value attitude of specialists to their health at the personal level.

The issues of health protection and occupational safety guarantees imposed on the state are covered in several documents of international organizations, including the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, and others. The issues of health protection, the use of health saving technologies, which promote the development of a value attitude to own health are outlined in the Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000. (World Health Organization, 1981), Health 2020. A European Policy Framework and Strategy for the 21st Century (World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe, 2013).

The state vision of the strategy of strengthening the health of the population in Ukraine is reflected in the Interdisciplinary Integrated Health of the Nation Program for 2002–2011 (2002), “Physical Activity – Healthy Lifestyle – Healthy Nation” National Strategy for Physical Activity in Ukraine by the Year 2025 (2016) and others.

Nowadays, in Ukraine, the legislative process and improvement of the state policy in the field of regulation of labor relations and maintenance of the corresponding norms and working conditions, which are guaranteed

by the Constitution of Ukraine (1996) and are formed according to the European standards proceeds. The basis of professional training, which is implemented in the system of higher education in Ukraine relies on the normative documents, which determine the amount of knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary for safe behavior of workers in the production sphere, the formation of motivation for a healthy lifestyle (The Concept of Forming Positive Motivation for Healthy Lifestyle in Children and Youth, 2004).

The problem of training highly qualified, competent specialists ready to solve professional problems is reflected in a number of regulations developed in the context of the state policy in higher education, in particular in the National Doctrine of Education Development of Ukraine (2002), National Strategy for Education Development in Ukraine for 2012–2021 (2012), the Law of Ukraine On Higher Education (2014), the National Report on the State and Prospects of Education in Ukraine (2016).

The theory and practice of professional training of civil security specialists are reflected in the scientific works of domestic researchers, including Artemyev & Sharovatova, 2018; Bykova, Boliyev, Derevinsky, Yeliseyev, Myronets, 2008; Vovchasta, 2017; Hrankina, 2017; Kozhen'ovskii, 2019; Koziar & Lytvyn, 2017; Levchenko, 2017; Lukov, Chernenko & Parkhomenko, 2018; Sadkovyi, Romin, Ostroverkh & Dombrovska, 2013; Telychko, 2019; Fylypchuk & Turovska, 2017; Filipchuk, 2018; as well as foreign: Afubwa, 2004; Andrew, Henry, Coleman & Wiles, 2009; Buttle, 2007; Cushion, 2020; Erwin, 2008; Hayes-Jonkers, Pointing & Clough, 2011; Israel, Baker, Goldenhar & Heaney, 1996; Salas, Almeida, Salisbury, King, Lazzara, Lyons, ... & McQuillan, 2009; Weaver, Lyons, DiazGranados, Rosen, Salas, Oglesby & King, 2010.

Problems of developing a value attitude of students to their health are highlighted in the research of Vdovychenko, 2017; Yezhova, 2011, 2013; Zelenskyi, 2013; Makarenko & Yakovenko, 2017; Sorokina, 2013; Fedchenko, 2019; as well as Berg-Kelly, 1995; Deasy, Coughlan, Pironom, Jourdan & Mcnamara, 2014; Fuchs, 1996; Kumar & Preetha, 2012; Mazloomi-Mahmoodabad, 2011; Murphy & Topel, 2006; Nosov, 2014; Rubin, Sobal & Moran, 1990; Trockel, Barnes & Egget, 2000; Wise, 2008.

However, despite the interest of scientists in the development of a value attitude to the health of higher education students, this problem remains insufficiently studied at the theoretical and practical levels in the

context of training of civil security specialists. At the same time, various approaches are used to determine the main components of a value attitude to own health, effective health saving technologies and conditions, which promote its development in future civil security specialists.

Theoretical analysis of the achievements of theorists and practitioners in the field of training of civil security specialists, allowed to identify a number of contradictions between: the need for highly qualified civil security specialists, ready for full self-realization, able to effectively perform professional functions and a low level of health culture of student youth; between the need to develop a value attitude to own health of future civil security specialists and the insufficient level of application of health saving educational technologies in the academic environment of a higher education institution; between the need for the integrated use of the potential of the classroom and extracurricular activities in the process of developing a value attitude to own health of civil security specialists and the low level of development of their health competence.

At the same time, the results of the analysis of scientific and pedagogical literature, the study of the experience of higher education institutions that train specialists in civil security, and the identified contradictions, indicate an insufficient level of study of the research problem, which led to the choice of monographic research topic.

The first chapter “Theoretical Framework of Value Attitude to own Health of Future Specialists in Civil Security” addresses the theoretical and methodological aspects of axiological approach to specialists’ professional training, results of the analysis of the conceptual and categorical apparatus of research and highlights the specifics of civil security specialists’ professional training in Ukraine as well as the peculiarities of their professional activity.

The second chapter “Model of Value Attitude Development to Own Health of Future Specialists in Civil Security and Conditions of its Implementation” presents the author’s model of the development of a value attitude to own health of civil security future specialists and characterizes its theoretical, methodological, content and operation components. The pedagogical conditions of implementation of the model of development of a value attitude to own health of civil security future specialists are reviewed.

The third chapter “Experimental Verification of the Effectiveness of the Model of Value Attitude Development to Own Health of Future

Specialists in Civil Security and Pedagogical Conditions of its realisation” presents methodology and program of the experimental research; the results of the analysis of the state of practice and the results of the observational experiment as well as the results of testing the effectiveness of pedagogical conditions for the development of a value attitude to own health of future specialists in civil security.

The prospects of further pedagogical research have been identified.

Keywords: academic environment, higher education institution, applicant, healthy lifestyle, health saving, health saving competence, health saving educational technologies, professional training, civil security specialist, values.