

Nataliia Sharata

Ph D (pedagogical Science), Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Ukrainian Studies, Vice-rector for scientific-pedagogical and educational work and advanced training in Mykolayiv National Agrarian University Ukraine, Mykolayiv

Humanitarian aspect of the sustainable development in the context of university education

***Summary.** Nowadays, the humanity is realizing its integrity, responsibility for the future and an urgent need to answer the present time challenges. Today, keeping in mind the world pandemic, we are thinking over the necessity to act in a careful and considerable way. The development of higher technologies is changing the consciousness of the mankind but, unfortunately, that has technical not underlying moral character.*

Historical process convincingly proves that during the periods when spiritual basics were neglected and blind hoarding prevailed over harmonic development, the society started to realize, firstly subconsciously, certain alarm and loss of moral guidelines but consciously people felt disappointment, aggression, committed suicides. The same situation can be considered in the transitional period when the old principles of the humanity development became weakened but the new ones have not been appeared. Today, delivering the humanities at the universities, it is important to emphasize the perception of the world as an integral picture. We should change consumer system “today and now” into the sustainable development conception “yesterday, today, tomorrow“. The system of views should favor the society transformation. It should be noted that inner world is being emptied and external world is losing its beauty without any deep convictions.

Key words: people, humanities, transformation, education, university.

Society transformation activities should base on the generally theoretical and methodological principles with its constituent world outlook aspect defining strategic goals, methods, values and the program of realization [1, p. 81]. The transformation process foresees certain changes in the economic system, orientation on sustainable development, causes logical changes in world outlook orientations. That is stipulated by some factors which are determined by the changes in the society as a process [2, p. 224]. We consider that the main problem of future generations is the problem of environmental protection in general and life in particular.

To feel responsibility to the future nanotechnologies are not enough. There must be a new view on the future, sensitive feeling of world development balance, awareness of balance between satisfaction of mankind's modern needs and future generation interests' protection (possibly sound existence).

In accordance with mentioned above, the new paradigm of youth moral education in the mentioned direction should be considered. Thus, the subject of our analysis is the role of universities when realizing the students' moral education. The universities play a significant role in the life of the society and train country's elite that could be responsible for environmental protection on which further country development depends. At present, in Ukraine, we are observing both a great number of universities and qualified people.

A number of examples when the graduates don't work by their qualification can be given. It might be a temporary problem connected with the economic situation in the country but it could be a certain tendency connected with the problem of indefiniteness when entering the universities.

There is one more essential problem of the university education that is to be oriented to train fair entrepreneurs and market relations. Essentially, educational process at the universities embraces both patriotic and spiritual aspects but in the frameworks of our research on sustainable development education, we are aiming to be economically directed.

Undoubtedly, ecological disciplines are to be studied at the universities. Today, we are constantly speaking about circular economics and ecological engineering. But we can achieve noticeable results in the mentioned direction only in a complex way orienting

undergraduates to estimate the world integrity. In this connection we should think over changing the paradigm of teaching the humanities keeping in mind sustainable development basics. Sustainable or well-balanced development is neither scheme nor mechanism and, of course, not a technical problem. That is the system of changing the mankind's consciousness. During several centuries the nature and the environment were considered to be the instrument for satisfaction of mankind's growing needs. In accordance with Martin Heidegger's statement: "nature from the object of contemplation was transformed into the object of exploitation" [3].

In order to achieve balance we should harmonically combine the principle of saving natural and cultural heritage with the principle of constant development of innovative technologies. When mankind has made a choice in favor of economic interests serious disorders in the ecological balance occurred. Nowadays, ecologists are emphasizing the growing burden on the natural resources in all regions of the country [4]. Speaking about educational ideal of fair entrepreneurs, we should not direct our youth to making fast money and their needs' satisfaction. We are thinking of mentioned above in the context of the sustainable development and unlimited needs. We are facing the problem: what the lecturers of the humanities, economists, ecologists should do to change the consciousness of a young person to be in harmony with the environment. They are thinking how to educate the feeling of humaneness and continuity of generations, a sense of the world integrity and continuousness of human existence. The principles of balanced development have to be combined with universal moral values, responsibility to current and future generations [5]. Thus, today there is a necessity to change the whole philosophy of thinking. An urgent need to save the environment appeared some decades ago, but today it is developing faster and faster. Ukraine, having powerful agrarian sector, has national priorities as for its development. They are the combination of economic and ecological interests and their realization which is performed through the totality of economic, ecological and social strategies of the present society development [6]. Moreover, those strategies should be inter-consistent. On our point of view, one more strategy should be considered, namely, moral-ethic, which is connected with the responsibility for the future of our planet. In case the society follows mentioned strategies

bio-economics will get speedy development. That, in its turn, will promote environment protection and renewal of nature properties in order to ensure correspondent regulation of natural resources usage and development of the state's productive forces.

Scholars state that bio-economic base relies on the combination of natural (biological) opportunities interacting and interconnected components (eco-systems) of certain areas with its careful usage directing to get ecological priorities in the development of agrarian sector, saving bio-diversity, increasing the volumes of ecologically pure agricultural goods production [7].

It should be noted that the structure of the discipline «Ukrainian History» at the agrarian university is to be directed on improving the knowledge as for the essence and significance of historical processes, general educational level formation with the future agrarian-industrial sphere specialists, self-education desire, love for national spiritual values, i.e. gaining general competences should save and increase moral, cultural, spiritual values and society's achievements basing on history understanding.

The discipline «Ukrainian History» is divided into three modules. The most interesting for the undergraduates is the second module «New History and Ukrainian Culture». In terms of the studying one of the module themes «Historical Model of Southern Region Development», we are to demonstrate how to form essential knowledge as for the problems of interaction between a person and the environment with the help of stories corresponding to the present problems of sustainable development.

While studying the discipline «Ukrainian History» by the first year undergraduates, their attention should be focused on the stories corresponding to the up-to-date sustainable development problems. Taking into the consideration the southern region peculiarities, we can specify as a certain story the life and activities of V. P. Skarzhynskiy, the great landowner who due to his incredible forces transformed steppe areas into real oases. During all his life V. P. Skarzhynskiy dealt with afforestation and foddergrass cultivation. It should be noted that he couldn't have managed to watch the forests having been planted by him. However, he cared of the future and did that for the future generations.

V. P. Skarzhynskiy (1787-1861) was born in the village of Skarzhynka (Trykraty)

of Voznesesk district, Mykolaiv oblast. He left Mykolaiv Humanitarian Vocational School, and then studied in St. Petersburg. He inherited his father's lands which had been given to him for the active participation in Russian-Turkish Wars at the end of the XVIII-th century. His father, General of the Army, had no time for his own lands but the son was interested in economic activities and started tillage. Then, he grew grains and exported the harvest via Odesa Sea Ports. Thus, Skarzhynskiy's landed property earned profit.

Those days, it was in fashion to create parks in honor of beloved wives. One of the most famous in Ukraine is considered to be Sofiivskiy Park in Uman founded by the husband in honor of his wife- Sofia Pototska.

V. P. Skarzhynskiy supported the idea of making blooming oasis in the steppe. He started to investigate the local plants and paid his attention to the trees and bushes which were able to survive in those hot steppes on the stony soil affected by hot dry winds. He began to cultivate them. Later, V. P. Skarzhynskiy brought plants from other regions of Ukraine and, then, carried experiments on seeds from other countries. Gradually, his property in Trykraty was transformed into the gem of landscape architecture. He invited the best foreign landscape architects to create parks.

V. P. Skarzhynskiy's farming continued to earn him profit; he planted tobacco, oil crops, arranged silkworm breeding and bee-farming. At the same time he grew the grove of juniper trees. It is worth noting that juniper trees didn't used to grow in that area before. In 1836 V. P. Skarzhynskiy, deliberately, sent a vessel to North America in order to bring original juniper tree saplings.

The saplings were shipped to Odesa Sea Port and then brought to Mykolaiv oblast to Trykraty landed property (now, village Trykraty, Voznesensk district).

From the point of view of Skarzhynskiy's contemporaries that shipment seemed to be odd, but, in fact, it wasn't so odd and accidental. The landowner studied a lot of scientific literature on afforestation and successful farming activities so he was convinced in purchasing those exotic trees and their ability to strike roots in the steppes and with their properties to assist newly-planted forests to grow [8].

There is a well-known truth that forests and gardens are grown for grandchildren

and great-grandchildren. Indeed, a lot of sorts start fructifying 8-12 years later after having been planted. Skarzhynskiy was morally certain as for balanced approaches in his own farming development. Tobacco and barley were planted as everyday need and for gaining profit but gardens and, especially, forests for the future.

Balance between urgent needs and care for the future looks like both the unique gift and the aim to which mankind is striving to return. At the first half of the XIX-th century the cord linking a human being and nature wasn't cut by consumer ideology. Skarzhynskiy's fruit farming impressed with its great scope. Contemporaries wrote about diversity of fruit trees sorts, namely: 240 sorts of apple trees, 130 sorts of pear trees, 60 sorts of plum trees, 20 sorts of cherry trees, 11 sorts of apricot trees, 4 sorts of peach trees, 3 sorts of quince-trees.

Moreover, afforestation was Skarzhynskiy's real passion. He has proved and convinced everybody that labor and knowledge are able to make miracles. And that is possible to create real miracle on the complicated stony soil. The landowner examined hundreds of best techniques, tests, advice and specialists' recommendations. Mentioned above helped him to make dozens of methods for the owners of southern lands. He justified expediency of planting wood lines along the roads, forests and shrubs in the ravines and near the rivers. 10 principal rules of transplanting, terms of planting stock, layer peculiarity, rotation of furrows, local naturalizing, tilled soil depth and quality, effectiveness of using of grass plants and shrubs were found out; combination of different plants was taken into account.

V. P. Skarzhynskiy became the first among the southern landowners who investigated steppe peculiarities of Black Sea area. Nowadays, his talent to define precisely steppe lots for afforestation and fruit trees farming deeply impresses. His main motto: «don't take the nature by force and everything will be nice» sounds as a prophetic one. The greatness of V. P. Skarzhynskiy's personality impresses. But on what should be undergraduates' attention in the context of sustainable development focused? The harvest of fruit trees was expected 8-12 years later and it was possible to admire the forests 30-40 years later. What benefit could the landowner Skarzhynskiy have from his gigantic labor? Is it worth making incredible efforts if you can't get quick income?

Thus, we are facing the principal problem of sustainable development – keeping the balance between quick income and caring of the future generations. Skarzhynskiy was working for the future. It could be accepted as an abstract notion by the present young people but their parents are thinking of their children's future. The children themselves must deeply recognize their connection with the environment, try to use it not only because of the urgent needs but be sparing with the nature in sake for their future children.

It goes without saying that it is impossible to change the paradigm of being wealthy and happy into the paradigm of happiness for us and our descendants by means of directives. The entire moral education system starting with nurseries and directed to the harmonic unity with the nature should be created. Universities play a great role in that process. Those institutions have to educate young people implanting tight interconnection between the past, the present and the future into their consciousness. The balance between satisfying people's modern demands and defending future generations' interests has to be formed at the well-considered age. Without installation in the consciousness the facts and events, their deep recognition and understanding the process of just learning information won't reach the principal goal of sustainable development. Historically, agricultural civilization was always considered to be the main one on the Ukrainian lands. The archetype itself and social-political foundation of the nation have been formed by Ukrainian peasantry. Hence, on the subconscious level the sustainable, well-balanced development, caring attitude to the land, the environment are totally natural for every Ukrainian citizen. At the same time ancient folk wisdom, the unity with the nature was affected by destructive deformation of consumer attitude to the environment. Now, we are trying to come over the consequences of that attitude.

The urgent necessity to launch the sustainable development factors makes natural resources extremely valuable. Agricultural areas resources potential is considered to be factual and potential set of resources of natural, demographic, tourist-recreational production character [9].

It is necessary to achieve well-balance of economic, social and ecological constituents. Well-balanced development must be a foreground issue for the whole

mankind. Moving onto the type of social development which doesn't drain natural and human resources must be mankind's guideline.

It is important to emphasize that well-balanced development principles have to be combined with universal moral values, responsibility for the present and the future. In order to achieve the mentioned above, the certain sample of social organization which could be able to ensure harmonic attitude to the environment, must be specified.

So, today we are to focus on the mentioned problems while delivering the materials which seem to be distant from ecological problems, namely, Ukrainian History.

The undergraduates must realize that when a human being refuses from respectful attitude to the nature, when material, market interests are becoming dominant; we are observing dangerous ecological disasters which are gradually threatening to the existence of the whole mankind.

Whereupon we are observing paradoxical truth, when savings for the sake of savings are leading to the person's exinanition.

Thus, today we are facing the urgent problem of ensuring mankind's well-balanced development. It is necessary to achieve the changes in social relationship and form that type of society which won't ruin the environment of its existence.

So, the paradox of human development is considered as follows: people were always striving to get an instrument of influence on the forces of the nature but, at the same time, they didn't have an instrument of insurance of moral boundaries which are dangerous to be breached.

The person was trying to cut the cord tightly connected him/her with the nature. The consequences of that sad process became no longer known in the form of global warming, anthropogenic disasters, and depletion of natural resources.

The problems of well-balanced development restoration and achieving harmonic interconnection with the environment have become obvious, today.

Thus, the universities should use their educational potential in order to create that paradigm for the youth and for the future generations.

References

1. I. Lysyy, *National-Cultural Philosophy Identity. Seven Approaches to the Theme. Monograph* (2013).
 2. M. Khylko, *Mod. Ukr. Philos.: Trad., Tend., Innov. Ecological – a New Paradigm of Philosophy of Culture, Spirit and Promotion* (2011).
 3. M. Heidegger, *Introduction into Metaphysics*, P.302, (1998).
 4. Z. Herasemchuk, V. Polishchuk, *Sustainable Development of Region: Theory, Methodology, Practice*. P.12, (2011).
 5. O. Kononenko, *Sustainable Development Actual Problems*. P.109, (2016).
 6. Methodical Materials for Educational Module Introduction, Kyiv: Ecological Guard, “*Sustainable Development Strategies Fundamentals in Ukraine*”, P. 13, (2016). https://www.sd4ua.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/metod_materialy_do_modulyu.pdf
 7. O. Vyshnevskya, O. Litvak, S. Litvak, *Development of Economic Branch Basing on the Bio-economic Factors: Theoretical and Practical Aspects*, P.18, (2016).
 8. S. Boychuk V.P. *Skarzhynskiy. Alive Legend of the South*, P.91, (2012).
 9. O. Dovhal, *Development of Agricultural Territories Regional Resource Potential: Theory, Methodology, Practice*, P.267, (2018).
- R.