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THE UPBRINGING OF STUDENTS' ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY IN AGRARIAN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS: REGULATORY ASPECTS

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The social need for the upbringing of the environmental responsibility of students in agrarian higher educational establishments is shown in this article. The international regulations (conventions, protocols, agreements), which require to bring up the value attitude to the environment at younger generation are given. It was made the analysis of Ukrainian legislation, which defines the priorities in the education of specialists for the agricultural sector.

Keywords: *Upbringing, responsibility, environmental responsibility, the upbringing of students.*

Problem statement in general outline and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. One of the main problems facing mankind in the XXI century is to resolve the environmental problem that can cause the climate change, various cataclysms and ecological disaster. To solve this problem is necessary to change the existing consumer attitude to nature, to respect ecological values, to form ecological culture among the population, to carry out professional activities on the basis of sustainable development, to bring up environmentally responsible citizens.

Analysis of recent research and publications in which there is a solution of this problem. The research of L. Bilyk, N. Demeshkant, N. Efimenko, L. Lukyanova, N. Oleinik, N. Pustovit etc. are dedicated to the explanation of various aspects of formation of ecological competence of personality. However, the question of analysis of the regulatory framework for environmental responsibility upbringing of the specialists in the agricultural sector is not enough emphasized.

The purpose of the article is to show the social needs of students' bringing up in agrarian higher educational establishments, of analysis of Ukrainian and international legal norms which oblige to form the awareness of the need to carry out professional activities on the basis of sustainable development in students – future specialists of agrarian sphere

The study conducted the content analysis of international (conventions, protocols, agreements) and Ukrainian (Laws of Ukraine) regulations

concerning the features and specificity of professional education of students in agrarian higher educational establishments.

The main material research and explanation of the results. The international legislative documents of international level (conventions, protocols, agreements) demand the education of environmental responsibility. They are Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (ratified by Ukraine 01.07.1999), The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (ratified by Ukraine 20.05.1986) Declaration of Rio de Janeiro on Environment and Development, the European Landscape Convention (ratified by Ukraine 07.09.2005) The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on the Conservation biological diversity (ratified by Ukraine 12.09.2002), The Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (ratified by Ukraine 02.04.2004) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (ratified by Ukraine 06.07.1999) Convention on the prohibition of military or any hostile use of environmental impact (ratified by Ukraine 06.13.1978), Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (ratified by Ukraine 02.04.1994), the Convention on Biological Diversity (ratified by Ukraine 29.11.1994), the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural Natural Heritage (ratified by Ukraine 4/10/1988) Convention on the protection of wild flora and fauna and natural habitats in Europe (Ukraine ratified 29.10.1996), the Convention on the assessment of the environmental impact in a transboundary context (ratified by Ukraine 19.03.1999) The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (ratified by Ukraine 09.20.1988), the Framework Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change (ratified by Ukraine 29.10.1996) Framework Convention for the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians (ratified by Ukraine 7.04. 2004), the Rotterdam Convention on the prior Informed consent procedure regarding certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (ratified by Ukraine 26.09.2002) Stockholm declaration on environment (does not require ratification), the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants (ratified by Ukraine 18.04.2007). As agricultural production involves the use of a wide range of chemical plant protection (pesticides), so we consider it is necessary to pay attention to the environmental and social responsibility of specialists of this sphere which regulated by international protocols and conventions. The purpose of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure regarding

Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (revised in 2013) is the promotion of shared responsibility and joint efforts to integrate the trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potentially harmful effects and promotion of ecological use. [1]

Professional environmental responsibility of specialists of the agricultural sector is determined by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. [2] This convention regulates the production and use of some chemical substances that pollute the environment. The document states that each party prohibits and takes legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate or limit the production, use and import it chemicals listed in Annex A (elimination) and B (restriction).

Thus, widespread use of such insecticide in agriculture as DDT (Douste) - DDT (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis (4-chlorophenyl) ethane) CAS No: 50-29-3 is a subject of limitation. Such chemicals used in agricultural work as Aldrin CAS No: 309-00-2; Chlordane CAS No: 57-74-9; Dieldrin CAS No: 60-57-1 must be eliminated.

Environmental and professional responsibility as components of social responsibility of specialists of agrarian sector is defined by the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety [3] and the Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Environment and Development (Principle 15) which promote an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms. They are the results of modern biotechnology and can cause negative effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account the risks to human health with a particular focus on transboundary movements.

The Kyoto Protocol [4] states that each party – signatory should reduce emissions providing sustainable development and upbringing of ecological responsibility of young generation. Thus each country undertakes to carry out or continue to develop such measures according to its national conditions as energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy; protection and improvement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases in accordance with their obligations under relevant international environmental agreements; promotion of sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation; organization of sustainable forms of agriculture in the context of climate change and others.

The integration of Ukraine into the European community provides the environmental policy of the country and ensures the formation of the high level of environmental culture of its citizens. As part of the commitment to

the Action Plan EU – Ukraine Association in 2010 the strategy of State Environmental Policy of Ukraine was developed

The Law of Ukraine “On basic principles (strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine till 2020” focused the attention on the major environmental problems, their reasons, the situation in some natural areas (air, water protection, soil, land, forests; subsoil). The risks of emergencies, waste and hazardous chemicals are shown, the creation of system of biosafety and the features of biological and landscape diversity are reasonably mentioned.

The strategy states that the national environmental policy is directed at achieving a number of strategic goals and objectives. So the tasks of Goal 4 “The Integration of environmental policy and improvement of integrated environmental management” in agriculture determine “to create the conditions for a wide introduction of environmentally oriented and organic technologies of agriculture and achievements in 2020, their use and doubling the area of their use in 2020 to the base level.” [5]

To implement the Strategy in 2011 the Cabinet of Ministers approved the National Action Plan on Environmental Protection for 2011-2015. In 2015 some provisions were reconsidered and 5 basic goals of the Strategy were formulated.

Objective 1. The formation of environmental values and the principles of sustainable consumption and production of a society

Objective 2. The providing of the sustainable development of natural resources of Ukraine.

Objective 3. Ensuring environmental policy integration in social and economic development of Ukraine through the introduction of instruments of specific models of resource-efficient, “green” and low carbon economy.

Objective 4. Achieving the environment that will provide a socially acceptable level of risk to the integrity of ecosystems and human health.

Objective 5. Improving the institutional mechanisms of the state system of environmental management. [6]

According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Environmental Protection” [7] The task of legislation on environmental protection is to regulate relations in the sphere of protection, use and reproduction of natural resources, environmental safety, prevention and elimination of the negative impact of economic and other activities on the environment, preservation of natural resources, genetic fund of wildlife, landscapes and other natural complexes, unique territories and natural objects related to the historical and cultural heritage.

The law regulates education and educational activities for environmental protection. Article 7 defines the need to improve the ecological culture of society and training professionals that “are provided with universal compulsory comprehensive education in the field of environmental protection, including pre-school institutions, general secondary, vocational and higher education, improving job training and retraining.” [7] Environmental knowledge must be a mandatory requirement for all officials involved in the use of natural resources and can impact on the environment. Also those higher and professional educational establishments were defined that train specialists in the field of the environment and natural resources.

Environmental responsibility is based on the individual performance of the duties and rights that allow keeping the environment. The law defines the following duties of citizens in environmental protection:

- a) to save the nature, protect and rationally use its wealth in accordance with the requirements of the protection of the environment;
- b) to operate in compliance with environmental safety and other environmental standards and limits of the use of natural resources;
- c) don't break environmental rights and legal interests of other subjects;
- d) introduce penalties for environmental offenses;
- e) compensate the damage caused by pollution and other negative effects on the environment.

The Law of Ukraine “On Environmental Protection” obliges all citizens regardless of professional area to take care of the environment. The current legal framework regulates the professional activities of specialists of agricultural sectors. So the Law of Ukraine “On Pesticides and Agrochemicals” [8] states the basic principles of state policy in the sphere of activities related to pesticides and agrochemicals, regulates the legal relations connected with the state registration, production, purchase, transportation, storage, trade and safe for human health and the environment the use of pesticides and agrochemicals, the rights and duties of enterprises, institutions, organizations and individuals, and powers of the executive authorities and officials in the field.

One of the most negative anthropogenic impacts on people and the environment is the use of various chemicals in the production processes. Pesticides and fertilizers are the greatest danger in the agricultural sector.

At the “end of 2009 in Ukraine it was gained more than 20 tons of obsolete pesticides in 2987 warehouses, more than half of which is unknown

mixture of highly toxic pesticides that are in the list of persistent organic pollutants UN.” [5]

In Ukraine the status of land resources is defined as “close to critical”. 71% of Ukraine lands are agricultural lands, 78 percent of which is the arable land. However, “common in all territory is the process of land degradation, the most large is the erosion (about 57.5 percent of the territory), pollution (20 percent of the territory), flooding (about 12 percent of the territory). The nutrient content in soils reduced and annual loss of humus are 0.65 tons per 1 hectare.” [5] The Law of Ukraine “On basic principles and requirements for safety and quality of food” [9] regulates the relationship between the executive, the food business operator (the subject that carries out activities for or not for-profit and manages the primary production, sale and circulation of food or other objects sanitary measures) and consumers of food and determine the procedure to ensure safety and quality parameters of some food products produced in circulation, brought into the customs territory of Ukraine and taken out of it. Chapter XI of the Act defines the responsibility for violation of legislation on individual safety and quality of food, but this responsibility involves only penalties. For example, paragraph 1 of Article 64 states: “failure to comply with legislation on safety and individual quality of food on hygiene requirements for food at all stages of production and circulation, including the approval of the process of production and circulation of foodstuffs persons who have contraindications to work with the food and whose presence in the workplace can lead to the production and circulation of dangerous foods – entails a fine for legal entities – ranging from five to eight minimum wage; for individuals – entrepreneurs – ranging from two to five minimum wages.” [9] The Law of Ukraine “On the State Biosafety System for creating, testing, transportation and use of genetically modified organisms” regulates relations between the executives, producers, sellers (suppliers), developers, researchers, academics and consumers of genetically modified organisms and products which produced by technology that used for their development, creation, testing, research, transport, import, export, placing on the market, deliverance into the environment and use in Ukraine with the provision of biological and genetic safety. [10] Environmental responsibility of specialists of agrarian sector is defined in the Concept of the State program of development of the agricultural sector for the period until 2020. This concept involves “the creating of organizational and economic conditions for the effective socially directed development of the agricultural sector, stable provision of population with quality and safe domestic agricultural and industrial agricultural raw materials,

manufacturing products with high added value, increasing the scope of the world market for agricultural products and foodstuffs.” [11]

Conclusions and recommendations for further research. The social need for upbringing of ecological responsibility of young generation is defined by current legal documents of the international and national levels. Internationally it was adopted a set of regulations, including conventions, protocols, agreements, which were ratified by Ukraine, and they consequently require to educate the value attitude to the environment of younger generation. Analysis of Ukrainian legislation proved that a number of laws that regulate activity in the agricultural sector based on sustainable development and in accordance they determine the need for professional education of students of agricultural universities.

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ВИХОВАННЯ ЕКОЛОГІЧНОЇ ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНОСТІ СТУДЕНТІВ АГРАРНИХ ВИЩИХ НАВЧАЛЬНИХ ЗАКЛАДІВ: НОРМАТИВНИЙ АСПЕКТ

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У статті розкрито суспільну потребу у вихованні екологічної відповідальності студентів аграрних вищих навчальних закладів. Подано нормативні документи міжнародного рівня (конвенції, протоколи, угоди), які зобов'язують виховувати у підростаючого покоління ціннісне ставлення до навколишнього середовища. Здійснено аналіз українського законодавства, що визначає пріоритети у вихованні фахівців для аграрної галузі.

Ключові слова: виховання, відповідальність, екологічна відповідальність, виховання студентів.

ВОСПИТАНИЕ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ АГРАРНЫХ ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ: НОРМАТИВНЫЙ АСПЕКТ

И. В. Сопивник

В статье раскрыта общественная потребность в воспитании экологической ответственности студентов аграрных учебных заведений. Поданы нормативные документы международного уровня (конвенции, протоколы, соглашения), которые обязывают воспитывать у подрастающего поколения ценностное отношение к окружающей среде. Осуществлен анализ

украинского законодательства, определяющего приоритеты в воспитании специалистов для аграрной отрасли.

Ключевые слова: воспитание, ответственность, экологическая ответственность, воспитание студентов.

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THE CONSTRUCTION OF LEADERSHIP QUALITIES CLUSTER OF AGROINDUSTRIAL SECTOR FUTURE SPECIALISTS

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The article shows the way of designing and structure of the leadership qualities of agroindustrial sector future specialist. It is emphasized that, using different research methods (questionnaires, biographical method, method of expert assessment, analysis of regulatory documents and industry standards method, mathematical data processing methods), the most important leadership qualities of agroindustry's professionals are selected and differentiated in the following groups: the general management qualities; leadership; specific (specific for the agroindustrial sector). The necessity of each selected quality for the successful leadership in the agricultural sector is justified.

Keywords: Education of leaders, leadership qualities cluster, methods of personal properties construction; agribusiness leader's educational ideal.

The problem in a general view and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. The development of the postindustrial informational society, democratization of the political processes of European