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TEACHING THE EUROPEAN VALUES IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN UKRAINE

Currently, Ukraine is going through difficult but significant times of the formation of national statehood, defending its independence in terms of external aggression and going through the thorny path of reforms. The basis for reforms in various fields in Ukraine should be presented by understanding that the Ukrainian people, as the only source of power in Ukraine, using the right to rule, choose the European integration vector of our state's development. That is why defining and reforming of modern education should be based, first of all, on European values.

First of all, the European Union is based on respect for human rights and freedoms, and this is one of the main European values. In Article 2 of the Maastricht Treaty, also called the Treaty establishing the European Union, the “Values of the Union” – the values that the European Union is founded on, are the following: respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to all member states. The legislation of these states is characterized by pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men.

M. Scheler described four types of values, with the hierarchy built starting from the lowest to the highest, namely: 1) hedonistic - satisfaction or dissatisfaction, useful and civilizing values, that is, those that create "pleasant"; 2) vital — nobility and

mundanity, a sense of vitality, vital development and health in contrast to fatigue and illness; 3) spiritual — aesthetic values, such as: beauty and ugliness, justice and injustice, pure knowledge; pieces of art, positive legislation, scientific organizations; 4) religious — holy and unholy.

The term "values" indicates the human, social or cultural significance of certain objects and phenomena of reality. The entire range of objects of human reality, social relations, natural phenomena can be objective values or objects of value attitude, evaluated within the plane of good and evil, truth and untruth, beauty and ugliness, fair or unfair.

It is extremely important to distinguish the relationship between value aspects in the personality and cognitive and volitional ones, which allows us to educate democratic values through socialization. Within the value categories there are extreme directions of knowledge, interests, and preferences of various social groups and individuals.

V. Suprun notes: "A value is a persistent belief that a certain type of behavior is more important in the existing cultural continuum. Values exist in social consciousness and are internalized by the individual."

So, a value is a belief, and a belief is an individual act of human activity, a personified act, that is, this definition refers to the value of one or another behavior for the person himself.

The problem of values is complex and debatable. Its solution is possible at the intersection of many humanitarian sciences: philosophy, sociology, law, psychology, history, political science. Teaching the European values in higher educational institutions of Ukraine, special attention should be paid to the extrapolation of the values of the United Europe to the educational and cultural space of modern Ukraine. Therefore, human rights should be interpreted as political, economic, social, cultural and other opportunities for life, given to man by nature, which are inalienable and obligatory for all citizens to observe.

Individual freedom is considered as one of the essential features of human existence, which constitutes a necessary condition for the existence of society, reveals the higher spiritual essence of a person and the value of his life.

Equality should be understood as the equality of all citizens of society before the law and the court, the presence of equal constitutional rights and freedoms.

Self-realization is the process of personality formation, resulting in the values - goals, directions and methods of activity, adequate to individual abilities, and the ability to realize one's purpose independently and originally through goal setting.

Tolerance is a type of interaction and relationship between different parties - individuals, social groups, states, political parties, where they show acceptance and patience for differences in views, ideas, positions and actions.

Peace is considered as a state of society characterized by the absence of war, when any conflicts are resolved through agreements.

Legality is the legal regime in the state, which is manifested in the requirement of strict and unwavering compliance and mandatory implementation, as well as the accurate application by all legal subjects of law.

Respect for other cultures is a tolerant attitude towards a "foreign" culture (worldview, way of thinking, thoughts, beliefs, etc.).

Solidarity — unanimity, common interests, active sympathy for certain actions or judgments; social cohesion, unity of actions, joint activity, where certain goals are achieved, social problems are solved, and common interests are realized.

It is necessary not only to teach the European values, but also to implement them in everyday life.