

«Єдність нації», на думку В. Ющенко, є чинником консолідації української нації у розбудові європейської держави: дотримання ліберальних цінностей стає можливим у пануванні єдиної державної мови, відсутності подвійних стандартів у політиці, культурі й історії, толерантності у відносинах, повазі до своєї історії, а також щоб Україна була соборною державою.

«Шляхом злагоди та процвітання» – запропонована національна ідея І. Бех та К. Черною. Вона «близька і зрозуміла всьому народові, може сформувати свідомість, дух нації, який стане рушійною силою розбудови правової демократичної держави» [1].

Враховуючи історію українського народу, вважаємо доречним згадати вислів экс-президента України Л. М. Кравчука, що можна «втратити все – державу, територію і навіть мову. Але якщо живе ідея, не знищена народна мрія, все повернеться «на круги своя» [4]. Саме тому важливість формування та впровадження національної ідеї є фундаментом розвитку держави та нації, рушійною силою у державотворчих процесах.

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Larysa Dzevytska
Donetsk Law Institute MIA of Ukraine

FORMATION OF HUMANITARIAN CULTURE OF FUTURE SPECIALIST

The future specialist is a person who has not only knowledge, skills, proficiency, but also it is a person who knows his or her place in life, is able to assess himself or herself adequately, has respect for the world around.

It is difficult to work with a person who forgets about morality and humanity. This is a problem of modern society, which pushes us to the realization of need to form a high humanitarian culture of the future specialist.

The content of a common culture includes universal human values, such as truth, goodness, love, and freedom. The core of a person's culture is education and politeness.

The scientific knowledge certainly plays an important role in the formation of a good specialist, but it must harmonize with his or her humanitarian potential. Of course, education in the humanities must be based on a solid scientific foundation. The only problem is how to reach the golden mean here. You can't just be a specialist, first of all you have to be a human. Everything should be in moderation. Separately, the humanitarian and scientific culture is incomplete. This is due to the fact that they are a part of a single culture of man and society.

Education in humanities aims to minimize the consequences of the autonomy of rational knowledge, its ruthlessness.

The basic values of education in humanities are defined as follows: responsibility for common values, free worldview self-determination, general cultural competence, personal self-actualization in culture and social environment.

The specialists need knowledge and skills that can be used for further progress of science and technology. It is in the context of a person's desire to identify his or her own creative abilities, to affirm the personal start in public life, the humanitarian aspect of his or her general culture is formed. Ultimately, it allows educating a humanitarian-oriented specialist.

The study of such disciplines of the humanitarian cycle as philosophy, culturology, sociology, economics, political science, history, psychology, foreign languages have a huge impact on the formation of a system of values of the specialist.

In the process of humanitarian training, the worldview, ethical, aesthetic, communicative qualities of the future specialist are developed, his mental outlook is enriched, and a humanitarian mindset is formed. All these qualities are formed on the basis of knowledge and skills that students acquire in the process of studying the humanities and social and economic disciplines.

Usually researchers define the humanitarian environment as the set of organizational structures, pedagogical technologies and traditions of higher education institutions aimed at the formation and development of sustainable humanitarian interest and moral, creative characteristics of students.

The society is on the verge of information civilization, and therefore it is important to come up with a definition and the main specific features of the so-called information worldview.

Mastering the moral principles of the profession will undoubtedly help to establish the necessary balance in the relationship of the future specialist with the world around.

Today, in the age of the information revolution, it is important that each person is aware of himself or herself as one of the components of a complex information environment and has the basics of behavior in relationships with other subjects, which are formed in accordance with their information worldview. It is necessary for specialists to think not only in categories, concepts, forms, but also to have emotional and visual thinking, which can be developed through the humanitarian orientation of education and through mastering the moral foundations of their profession.

In other words, education in humanities lays the groundwork for free and conscious choice.

Education in humanities should not be seen as a compulsory and unnecessary component of education. All possible directions should be presented here and the initiative and freedom of creativity of the lecturer should be fully shown.

In the process of studying the discipline it is possible to form such competencies: to think in culturological categories; to express and substantiate his or her attitude to the events of sociocultural life, to use knowledge of the history and theory of culture in understanding modern problems of cultural development, to make a comparative and historical analysis of cultural periods, to explain and evaluate the facts of sociocultural life from the humanitarian side [2, p.56].

Humanitarian culture is the cultivation of values that are focused on human development.

Knowledge and values form the basis of the general culture of man and the culture of society. Culture is the most important factor in the successful development of a specialist. A specialist can be skilled, and at the same time, heartless. A good specialist must have a system of moral and aesthetic values that determine the motivation and actions of the individual. Everyone needs to be aware of the consequences. A good specialist must be able to listen to others, put himself in someone else's position.

Thus, education in humanities should be seen as an involvement in spiritual culture aimed at the preservation and development of humanity. The future specialist must create a system of values that is an important part of his future humane attitude to the world around.

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