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**Polyvach M.A.**

**Main bases of the scientific and organizational activity and influence of P.D. Pshenychnyy at establishment of Ukrainian Agricultural Academy.**

*Main bases of the scientific and organizational activity and influence of P.D. Pshenychnyy at establishment of Ukrainian Agricultural Academy, his pedagogical and rector activity are research edin the article. Generalization of the problem of professional training, as a background for human's development and social progress was made.*

**Keywords:** Ukrainian Agricultural Academy, P.D. Pshenychnyy, animal science, training.

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### **NUBIP OF UKRAINE IS LEADING EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRARIAN PROFILE (TO THE 115TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNIVERSITY)**

*The basic milestones of one of the leading educational institutions of the agricultural profile in Ukraine – National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, which in 2013 celebrated its 115th anniversary. Highlights origins, the main stages of higher education and research the agricultural establishment.*

**Keywords:** National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, higher education institutions, agricultural department KPI, the agricultural establishment.

... He was already well over a century, but it is still young. He – a National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, which celebrated its 115th anniversary in 2013. It happened that he came rooted in the XIX century, and the crown, which is an expanding country and the world – in the XXI. Launched in the Russian Empire, and he survived it, and another – Soviet, as the two world wars, and is now on the development of an independent Ukraine.

Our history dates back to the agricultural department of Kyiv Polytechnic Institute.

The current system of agricultural education in Ukraine its formation many owe this educational institution was opened in the late XIX century. March 11, 1897 Nikolay II presented a memorandum to the need for Kiev Polytechnic Institute of Agricultural Department. January 30, 1898 for personal resolution of emperor was approved "Majesty" command: "open first courses Polytechnic Institute in Kiev in the autumn of the year in temporary premises and appoint a director and teacher of the Institute privy councilor Victor Kyrpychov." Organized by the Ministry of Finance Commission, one of the key roles played in which the director of the newly created institution, the professor, the eminent mechanical engineer V.A. Kirpichev, has developed a position on the Kiev Polytechnic. This document contains 75 articles that define KPI objectives, the procedure of financing, framing, rights and responsibilities of students, employees, management structure. According to published in June 8, 1898 the provisions Kyiv Polytechnic Institute of Emperor Alexander II was considered a higher education institution which aimed to provide its students with technical background and had four departments – agriculture, engineering, mechanical and chemical.

Teaching at the Institute began in September 1, 1898 in the building of the 1st Kiev Commercial College (now the book factory on the Worovsky str., 24), to take a temporary lease. In April 1902, students moved into six new-built buildings at Brest-Litovsk highway, built in the Romanesque style of architecture under the guidance of Academician I.S. Kitner.

Organizers of the agricultural department KPI take into attention that at the time it was the only source of higher agricultural education not only in the Kiev region, but also throughout the Ukraine. Its first dean was master of agriculture, the actual state councilor, emeritus professor and chair of department breeding M.P. Chyrvynskyy, whose teachings were entered into the treasury of domestic science. By the way, in 1905, after the restoration of the autonomy of universities, he became the first elected director of the institute. In 1908 he was elected dean of the agriculture department of ordinary professor, a outstanding scientist and agronomist P.R. Slyozkin who gave a course of lectures on general farming.

Honorary member of the KPI and lecturer at the agricultural department was emeritus professor of the Imperial Moscow University K.A. Timiriazev. His pupil E.P. Votchal for 30 years headed the Department of Botany, created by her excellent laboratory. Having considerable experience in phytophysiological laboratories of Moscow University, Peter agricultural and

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forestry academies, University of Warsaw, thoroughly acquainted with the organization of the work of laboratories and research stations in Vienna, Innsbruck, Zurich, Bern, Heidelberg, Halle, Berlin, from the first years he turned it into center of ecological and physiological studies. That K.A. Timiriachev started school of Ukrainian plant physiologists. Along with him, work his students and associates, after outstanding scientists V.R. Zelenskiy, V.V. Kolkunov, M.K. Malyushytskiy, I.M. Tolmachev, O.M. Kekukh, M.I. Orlovskiy, O.O. Tabenetskiy, I.F. Zavgorodniy, P.E. Yaroshinskiy and other.

Important role in training agricultural specialists played Zoological Laboratory and Zoological Museum, established under the leadership of Y.M. Wagner. Successful operation of department is hard to imagine without the course design construction and operation of agricultural machinery. This occupation led the young mechanical engineer – professor K.I. Schindler, who had domestic and foreign experience in design and use of agricultural machinery. His school has become the leader in the training of agricultural engineering. K.G. Schindler created at Batyev hill first in Russian Empire station, testing of agricultural machinery and equipment, which until 1916 remained the basis for training and practice and scientific research. A professor M.P. Chyrvynskyy, who is considered one of the founders of the national livestock science lab created and the approximate total breeding sheep. In addition, were laboratories of partial agriculture (professor P.G. Slyozkin), general agriculture (professor O.V. Klyucharov), partial breeding (professor S.O. Ivanov), wood cabinet, entomological and meteorological stations and other cabinets and services.

The first issue – 32 scientists and agronomists – took place in 1903, the Head of the State Examination Commission was a famous scientist and an honorary member of the popular Kiev Society naturalists D.I. Mendeleev, who praised the graduates. Acquainted with the state of scientific and teaching work at the institute, in a memorandum to the Minister of Finance, he wrote: "I have seen most of the best laboratories in Western Europe, not to mention the Russian laboratories of higher educational institutions, and I believe that laboratories, classrooms and workshops Kiev Polytechnic feature among all the seeing me not only modernity and wealth of equipment and various improvements and adaptations designed for student employment, which is particularly worthy of attention" [2].

Characteristically, the leading scientists of the agricultural department KPI believed that the learning process should be combined with research. This thesis embodied in its judgment professor E.P. Votchal "Teach can only be one who is himself in science" [4].

Analysis of teachers of agricultural department KPI gives reason to believe that they paid attention to the forms of management in the agricultural sector, supported by the Stolypin agrarian reform, the implementation of which was to ensure the establishment of private ownership of land in the hamlet basis. However, developed recommendations for improving farming methods in estates.

And came a great crashing – World War I, which also led to a fallen empire revolution of 1917. At this time, the KPI, along with many other universities, was not functioning. Total for nineteen years prerevolutionary Agronomy department issued 639 professionals.

In 1918, the KPI has been restored with agricultural (agronomic) faculty, which enrolled 44 students. But during the civil war, when the government is constantly changing, it worked intermittently.

During this period Directory – government of the Ukrainian People's Republic – prepared by the law of the Kiev Agricultural Academy – public high school, which was subordinated to the Ministry of Land Affairs. This act provided for the establishment of six faculties – agronomy, forestry, mezhevoy, veterinary, engineering, economics, which were divided into departments, and training was carried out in ukrainian language. However, defeat in the war and the elimination of the Ukrainian People's Republic prevented in 1920 to implement this idea into practice. [5]

Civil War – is history. And in the spring of 1921 the KPI again earned. And with it the Agronomy Department, which enrolled 194 students. It is on this basis in 1922 when the KPI was founded Kyiv Agricultural Institute (KAI) with 4 compartments – zootechnical, economic, agricultural and the agricultural engineering science, which for a year became an independent

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institution of higher education. He gradually expanded, and in early 1930, was built Golosiyevo four academic buildings, two residential buildings (operating at present), three dormitories and support buildings, and the Institute included several departments – agriculture organization, forest engineering, agricultural mechanization, agricultural chemistry and soil science, land reclamation, hydraulic engineering, cultural, technical, labor – plus agropedagogical department and educational facilities and testing stations.

The complex KAI in the 30's formed and started operating agrochemical Institute, Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, Agroengineering Institute of Sugar Industry, Engineering and Economics Institute of Agriculture, Zootechnical and Agro-pedagogical institutions reorganized later in independent research institutes or faculties KAI.

In the end of 1934, the director of the Kiev Institute of agrochemical I.S.Mironovsky achieved a return of the name "Kyiv Agricultural Institute" [1].

Now return back to the time when in the Russian Empire was Poland. Returning to understand how at the structure of present NULES of Ukraine was one of his finest educational and research institutions - Forestry and Landscape Architecture.

Kyiv Forestry Institute origins of Warsaw forest school to join the Institute of Agriculture and Forestry in the city of Marimont (Poland) in 1840. Later (1862), this institution was transferred to the city of Novo-Alexandria (now – Pulawy, Poland). Scientific director of the institution in the 90 years of the XIX century was famous natural scientist, Professor V.V. Dokuchaev. At the beginning of World War I the forest department moved to Kharkov, and in 1921 he became a member of the Kharkov Agricultural Institute.

In September 1930, by decision of the Government of Ukraine Faculty of Forestry Kharkov Agricultural Institute and the Forest Engineering Faculty Kiev Agricultural Institute made association and provide a basis formed Ukrainian Institute of Forestry, which included the following departments: forest, exploitation of forest, mechanical technology of wood, Wood-Chemical.

In 1936 Ukrainian Institute of Forestry transformed in Kyiv Forestry Institute (KFI) with one forestry faculty, which had 22 department and enrolled about 650 students. Their education was interrupted by World War II.

After the war Kyiv Forestry Institute resumed his work with the following faculties: Forestry, Forest Engineering, Mechanical Technology of Wood, Agroforestry, Forestry Mechanization, Boyarsky teaching and research forestry with six forest [6].

In 1954 Kyiv Agricultural Institute was merged with the Ukrainian Forestry Institute in single institution – Ukrainian Agricultural Academy (UAA). In the years 1957-1962 she was a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences as part of its educational part. It was at this time in its structure introduced Kyiv Veterinarian Institute, who began his work as a veterinary faculty of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute (1920), and from 1921 has functioned as an independent Kyiv Veterinary and Zootechnical Institute, and from 1930 operates Kyiv Veterinarian Institute [3].

Since 1962, Ukrainian Agricultural Academy had become subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and became one of the best institutions of higher education branch of the Soviet Union and showed transient red flag of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the All and the Komsomol Central Committee, awarded the 1989 team UAA as the winner of socialist competition among 108 universities agricultural profile. Justly in the late 80's last century, he was instructed to assist and coordinate activities with the creation of the Agricultural Institute in Phnompenh city (Cambodia) [2].

In August 1992 at the UAA appeared Ukrainian State Agrarian University, the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine on July 29, 1994 granted national status. Since that time, it was known as the National Agrarian University and was in the CMU functional management.

The modern name – National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine (NULES of Ukraine) – acquired in 2008 by the nodules by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The same resolution approved by the supervisory board of the University and made amendments to its regulations. Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in 2010, the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine granted the status of self-governing (autonomous) research

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national university. Since then, the university is the research type, which conducts educational, research, scientific innovation, educational, industrial and consultancy activities aimed at the development of modern problems of life science and the environment, usage, reproduction and sustainable development of biological resources terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, the introduction of new environmental agro-biotechnology, technology renaissance safety and soil fertility, energy-saving agricultural technologies, environmental and legal management in rural areas, monitoring and control of standards, quality and safety of agricultural products, processed products, and the environment.

Today NUBiP Ukraine consists of 12 scientific studying and 13 research institutes, 20 faculties, 3 research stations and 7 teaching and research facilities farm. Its structure consists of: Southern Branch "Crimean Agrotechnical University", 12 separate units of regional higher educational institutions of I-III level of accreditation – Berezhansky and Nijinsky agronomic institutes, colleges – Irpin economic, Nemishaevo agricultural, Zalishchyky agrarian named after E. Khraplyvy, Mukachevo agrarian, Prybrezhnensky agrarian, Bojarsky environment and natural resources, Crimean agroindustrial and Bakhchisaray construction, architecture and design plus Crimean College hydromelioration and mechanization of agriculture [1]. This powerful educational research and innovation complex, which is deservedly considered the center of agricultural research and education in Ukraine, able to make (and make!) professionals from almost all specialties and agricultural environmental protection, forestry and veterinary medicine, cooperates with many research institutes of National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine.

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*Лановіюк Л.П.*

**НУБіП України – ведеуще учебное заведение аграрного профиля  
(к 115-ой годовщине университета).**

*Показаны основные вехи истории одного из ведущих учебных заведений аграрного профиля в Украине – Национального университета биоресурсов и природопользования Украины, который отметил в 2013 г. свое 115-летие. Освещенные истоки, главные этапы развития высшего учебного и научно-исследовательского аграрного заведения.*

**Ключевые слова:** Национальный университет биоресурсов и природопользования Украины, высшее учебное заведение, сельскохозяйственное отделение КПИ, аграрное заведение.

**Лановюк Л.П.**

**НУБіП України – провідний навчальний заклад аграрного профілю (до 115-ої річниці університету).**

Показано основні віхи історії одного із провідних навчальних закладів аграрного профілю в Україні – Національного університету біоресурсів і природокористування України, який відзначив у 2013 р. своє 115-річчя. Висвітлені витоки, головні етапи розвитку вищого навчального і науково-дослідницького аграрного закладу.

**Ключові слова:** Національний університет біоресурсів і природокористування України, вищий навчальний заклад, сільськогосподарське відділення КПЗ, аграрний заклад.

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**В.О. ХВІСТ**

## **НУБіП УКРАЇНИ: ІСТОРІЯ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ**

В статті висвітлюються етапи і особливості інтеграції флагмана аграрної освіти і науки в Україні – НУБіП України – у світову систему вищої освіти. Постановою Кабінету Міністрів України від 30 жовтня 2008 р. йому надано дослідницький статус, що дає можливість перетворити Київський центр університету на серцевину великого науково-освітнього комплексу, до якого увійшли б навчальні, дослідницькі та виробничі структури різних рівнів.

**Ключові слова:** аграрна освіта, університет, Болонський процес.

На початку 2009 р. в структурі Міністерства аграрної політики України було 23 вищих навчальних заклада III-IV рівня акредитації та 118 технікумів I-II рівнів акредитації [1].

Однією з вимог Болонського процесу на шляху створення спільного Європейського простору є органічне поєднання освіти й науки. Лише таке поєднання може забезпечити, з одного боку підготовку висококваліфікованих, конкурентноспроможних на вітчизняному та світовому ринках праці фахівців, а з іншого – стабільний

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