

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ БІОРЕСУРСІВ  
І ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ УКРАЇНИ



*Матеріали Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції*

**ПРОДОВОЛЬЧА ТА ЕКОЛОГІЧНА БЕЗПЕКА  
В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ ТА ПОВОЄННОЇ ВІДБУДОВИ:  
ВИКЛИКИ ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ ТА СВІТУ**

*присвяченої 125-річчю Національного університету  
біоресурсів і природокористування України*

**Секція 4. Якість освіти та гуманітарна наука в умовах війни  
та глобальних викликів**

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У збірнику подано результати обговорення актуальних проблем, перспектив і шляхів забезпечення продовольчої та екологічної безпеки в умовах війни, плану відновлення України, сталого розвитку світу в контексті глобальних і регіональних викликів, трансформації суспільства та формування нової парадигми розвитку.

**Редакційна колегія:**

Ніколаєнко С. М. (відповідальний редактор), Кваша С. М., Кондратюк В. М., Ткачук В. А., Шинкарук В. Д., Барановська О. Д., Баль-Прилипка Л. В., Братішко В. В., Глазунова О. Г., Гриценко І. С., Діброва А. Д., Євсюков Т. О., Каплун В. В., Коломієць Ю. В., Кононенко Р. В., Васишин Р. Д., Мельник В. І., Остапчук А. Д., Отченашко В. В., Рудик Я. М., Ружило З. В., Савицька І. М., Тонха О. Л., Цвіліховський М. І., Яра О. С.

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Відповідальний за випуск: **Отченашко В. В.**

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**PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION THROUGH EDUCATION<sup>1</sup>**  
**Ivan Malashenko**, a bachelor student (vanya.malashenko.2002@gmail.com)  
*National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine,  
Kyiv, Ukraine*

Education is a critical component in building resilient communities and fostering social cohesion. The need to create social cohesiveness via education has never been more critical than

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<sup>1</sup> Supervised by Oksana Chaika, PhD in linguistics, Associate Professor at National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine and Visiting Researcher at University of Luxembourg

now, when we are dealing with a multitude of worldwide crises such as wars, conflicts, and social unrest. Our culture regards education as the "most powerful generator of social capital," and social cohesiveness is viewed as enhancing cohesion [1]. Education is considered as a key institution that fosters cohesion because it integrates immigrants into society and provides them with the information and skills they need to participate more readily in society. Education can help to create social cohesiveness by encouraging a sense of shared identity, values, and responsibility.

Education may help people form new social relationships in a variety of ways. To begin with, education may help to the formation of social capital by encouraging better social networks, civic involvement, and mutual trust. Education enhances people's proclivity to participate in civic activities, which promotes social cohesiveness. Furthermore, education has the potential to foster inclusive societies by increasing relationships between people from varied backgrounds. As a result, obstacles can be removed and prejudice and discrimination reduced. The following are some ways in which education might foster social cohesion [3]:

- The fundamental principles of interpersonal and political behavior should be taught in schools.
- The "distance" between people of various backgrounds is thereby reduced through the educational experience that is intended to be provided in schools, which should be generally consistent with those citizenship standards.
- All pupils should have equal access to educational opportunities, according to school systems.
- Public schools are supposed to take into account the goals and interests of numerous groups while also making an effort to provide citizenship a universal foundation.

Around the world, particularly in developed countries, there are specific circumstances that make it difficult for people to acquire and retain a functional level of literacy as well as for children to attend to or stay in school. Poverty, especially extreme poverty, is the most effective way we have found to undermine the right to education and limit the enjoyment of educational opportunities. The demands of job, underemployment, and unemployment each present specific obstacles, as does geographic isolation. For instance, maintaining household livelihoods may necessitate adult males moving from rural to metropolitan areas and across borders in search of paid jobs; this may place additional pressures on other family members and limit their ability to pursue higher education [2].

To understand why and how educational opportunities are unequally distributed, we must also take into account injustices and discrimination based on factors such as gender, color, age, and disability. Around the world, educators are a persecuted species that is more at risk from exhaustion than extinction as they attempt to carry out their daily tasks while simultaneously addressing the essentially constant change brought on by reforms, improvement programs, and new policy initiatives [2].

There are difficulties involved in encouraging social cohesion through education. First, there can be opposition from people or organizations that worry that education would advance ideals that are in opposition to their own. Second, it could be challenging to give every person access to a high-quality education in some areas due to a lack of educational resources. Thirdly, a shortage of trained educators or educational resources may make it difficult to use education to foster social cohesiveness.

Building strong communities and fostering social cohesion necessitate education. Education may help combat global crises like wars, conflicts, and social instability by developing inclusivity, trust, and a sense of shared identity and purpose. Even if it may be challenging to develop social cohesiveness through education, it is critical to continue pushing education as a means of creating stable, cohesive communities. Policymakers, educators, and other stakeholders must collaborate to overcome the challenges to creating social cohesion via education and ensuring that everyone has access to it. By doing so, we may create a more unified, egalitarian, and inclusive society.

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