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HISTORY AND INNOVATIONS OF YOUTH SCIENCE MANAGEMENT

Abstract. The study is dedicated to the comprehensive analysis and generalization of research methodology and scientific research of young scientists in the historical context. It is emphasized that the use of the experience of past years will contribute to the development of modern young science in the difficult conditions of wartime.

During the research, general scientific methods (analysis, synthesis, comparison) were used. A SWOT analysis of the scientific activity of young researchers was used to highlight the main characteristics, positive aspects, innovations, and historical connections. Source methods were used for processing, typology and modeling. In addition, during the research, the authors' own work experience as young scientists was taken into account. The scientific novelty of the research consists in the reproduction of the problems of the history of the development of youth science from the 19th to the 21st centuries. On the basis of critically analyzed facts, archival documents and the reconstruction of certain social and political events, it is proved that the synergy of scientific research of young scientists is aimed at studying the native land: historical past, traditions, flora and fauna, biography, etc. A retrospective logical-systemic analysis of the scientific work of young scientists made it possible to outline the following main trends: the traditionality and imitation of the methodology of carrying out scientific research from teachers to students, the organizational and social nature of the organization of scientific and cognitive searches from the 19th century. and to modern times; regionality of carrying out scientific research, which combines the study and research of the history of the region, the creativity of world-famous personalities of history, music, literature, philosophy, biology, etc. Youth science at the current stage is carried out on the basis of scientific tradition and rationality, which was formed in the process of a solid foundation of the laid historical foundations of the implementation of scientific research activities through the leading centers of scientific research of the past, the research heritage of scientists from various fields of knowledge who successfully conducted their scientific research. Today, in the conditions of Russian destruction of monuments of Ukrainian culture, it is important to preserve the achievements of past generations. In addition, the methodology of scientific research of young scientists is implemented through the prism of virtualization of scientific knowledge, innovative forms of scientific work, synergy, dialogicity.

Key words: management, scientific youth, youth science, history, education, research, philosophy of science, reform of science, young scientists.

ІСТОРІЯ ТА ІННОВАЦІЇ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТУ МОЛОДІЖНОЇ НАУКИ

Анотація. Дослідження присвячене комплексному аналізу й узагальненню методології досліджень та наукових пошуків молодих вчених в історичному контексті. Підкреслено, що використання досвіду минулих років сприятиме розвитку сучасної молоді науки у складних умовах воєнного часу.

У ході дослідження використовувались загальнонаукові методи (аналізу, синтезу, порівняння). Для виокремлення основних характеристик, позитивних сторін, інновацій, історичних зв'язків використовувався SWOT-аналіз наукової діяльності молодих дослідників. Для опрацювання, типологізації і моделювання залучались джерелознавчі методи. Крім того, в ході дослідження враховувався власний досвід роботи авторів, як молодих науковців. Наукова новизна дослідження полягає у відтворенні проблематики історії розвитку молодіжної науки з XIX до XXI ст. На основі критично проаналізованих фактів, архівних документів та реконструкції окремих суспільно-політичних подій доведено, що синергія наукових досліджень молодих науковців спрямована на вивчення рідного краю: історичного минулого, традицій, флори і фауни, біографістики тощо. Ретроспективний логіко-системний аналіз наукової роботи молодих вчених дозволив окреслити такі основні тенденції: традиційність та наслідуваність методології здійснення наукових досліджень від викладачів до учнів, організаційно-товариський характер організації науково-когнітивних пошуків від XIX ст. і до сучасності; регіональність здійснення наукових пошуків, що поєднують вивчення та дослідження історії регіону, життєтворчості всесвітньовідомих персоналій історії, музики, літератури, філософії, біології тощо. Молодіжна наука на сучасному етапі здійснюється на основі наукової традиційності та раціональності, що сформувалася у процесі міцного фундаменту закладених історичних основ здійснення науково-дослідницької діяльності через провідні центри наукових досліджень минулого, дослідницької спадщини постатей науковців з різних галузей

знань, які успішно проводили свої наукові пошуки. Сьогодні в умовах нищення росіянами пам'яток української культури, важливо зберегти здобутки минулих поколінь. Окрім того, методологія наукових досліджень молодих науковців реалізується крізь призму віртуалізації наукових знань, інноваційних форм наукової роботи, синергетики, діалогічності.

Ключові слова: менеджмент, наукова молодь, молодіжна наука, історія, освіта, дослідження, філософія науки, реформа науки, молоді вчені.

Articulation of the problem in general terms and its connection with important scientific or practical tasks.

In the current context, the full-scale invasion of the Russian army of the Ukrainian territory and the introduction of martial law became a challenge for the scientific field. This negatively affected the life of every citizen, society in general; national monuments, cultural achievements and etc. found themselves at risk. This determines the urgency of the problem of preserving the educational and scientific achievements of many generations and using their experience at present. Currently, Kremenets is in the rear and far from the front line, although there are also dangers and challenges of war, but the location of the city determined the opportunities for the continuation of the work of young scholars.

Development and functioning of youth science involves revealing its essence as a form of culture in implementation of modern strategies for development of higher education in Ukraine. The transformation of science into a form of culture leads to its transformation into configurations of modern discourses, production of new knowledge, communication models, and logical rationality. The very process of development of scientific research in different historical periods represents an epistemic value: from the accumulation of facts to their detailed study, from the 19th to the 21st centuries. The work of a man of science in different centuries differed and had its own characteristic research features. However, it is in the nature of science to “accumulate knowledge: each new theory contains successful previous theories as individual cases and even explains why and under what conditions these theories work” [2, p. 14]. Reflection on scientific reflection itself is a determining feature of modern scientific cognition at the metatheoretic level of science, which is often interpreted and presented as a methodology of science.

The determining characteristic of youth science lies in the degree of development of young scholars and fulfillment of their intellectual potential, which is of great importance not only at the level of research activity of an individual higher education institution, but also of the scientific community of the whole world, emphasizing

human-dimensionality, reflectivity of the cultural potential of knowledge in general. It is important to trace, within the historical context, trends in the development of scientific research of young scholars, who are always new ideas generators and in the environment and conditions of an educational institution. In particular, the scientific work of young scholars in the Volyn' Gymnasium (Lyceum) of the 19th century and the Kremenets Lyceum of the 20s–30s of the 20th century and in modern times.

Research analysis. Amid war, youth science continues to develop, which is confirmed by a number of scientific conferences on current topical issues [12]. However, researchers have not carried out comprehensive and scientific studies of the issue of analyzing the development of youth science in educational institutions of Kremenets in different historical periods. During the long time of establishment of various types of institutions in Kremenets, considerable progressive experience in organizing young science has been accumulated, but fundamentally these solutions have not yet been generalized. There are only fragmentary reviews of scientific research by young scholars and synthetical works covering scientific activity. Researcher S. Koliadenko emphasizes the role of training facilities in the scientific and methodical work of the lyceum [7, pp. 62–73]. In historiography, there are works of a biographical nature dedicated to individual young scholars, for example, to W. Besser [3], A. Andrzejowski [20] and to development of botanical science in general [1]. Certain works allow analyzing the peculiarities of the student education system and the conditions for laying foundations for their future scientific work [10]. There is a publication about organization of scientific research in general in the educational environment of Kremenets in the 19th–21st centuries [18]. We find snippets of information on conducting scientific research at the Kremenets Lyceum in the 20s–30s of the 20th century in publications by N. Obolonchuk, in particular, about the Volyn' Scientific Institute [14], and I. Skakalska [17].

It is important to pay attention to the problems faced by young researchers today amid the full-scale war. The author of the publication notes

that “grant and other funds provided to youth organizations for personal projects were frozen or (with prior consent of the donor/s) redirected to purchasing humanitarian supplies, for since the first days of the war, the usual youth hubs, centers, councils reformatted their activities into volunteer headquarters” [19]. There are only collections of works published based on proceedings of conferences [13], scholars’ own scientific research, but we have not come across any synthetic work about current scientific research of young scholars of Kremenets.

Paper purpose statement. The purpose of the paper is to analyze and generalize the research and scientific inquiry methodology in the historical context of young scholars using the example of the activities of educational institutions in Kremenets, Ternopil region. The authors focused on the fact that using past experience will contribute to development of current scientific inquiry of scholars in the difficult wartime conditions.

Basic material presentation. The philosophy of scientific discourse considers science as a social institution and a factor of production activity, determining the main characteristics of scientific knowledge at the present stage: the totality of science from personal dimensions to the global scale; interconnection with production and engineering activity (technologization of modern scientific knowledge); excessive rationalization of consciousness and life, which causes chaotic, even irrational interpretation of the surrounding world; constant monitoring of main new scientific achievements in some area or other; and transformation of knowledge into information resources. Properly speaking, the last aspect of the development of science rests on the shoulders of young and progressive scholars, whose activity is characterized by a furious rate of obtaining scientific information in the process of intensive scientific and technical development of modern dynamic society.

It is beyond argument that the specifics of contemporary science outlined above are perceived and realized by young scholars and have an impact on the orientation of their research activities, taking into account the features of scientific traditionality and rationality, as well as innovativeness and progressiveness, reflection on scientific reflection itself at the metatheoretic level of scientific cognition, as well as the conditions of martial law in the state.

The current period of development of youth science in Taras Shevchenko Regional Humanitarian-Pedagogical Academy of Kremenets

(hereinafter referred to as RHPAK) was preceded by previous historical experience. In particular, the newly established Volyn’ Gymnasium (since 1819 – Lyceum) invited in 1805 young scholars who continued their research while teaching. It is common knowledge that selection of teaching staff was influenced by scientific achievements of future teachers, their methodological attainments and the use of a creative approach in the educational process. The scientific component played a significant role, as it was hoped that the gymnasium (lyceum) would turn into a university in the near future [5].

As an example, a science teacher had to interest students and convince them of practical importance of knowledge that is to conduct natural science and geological research. Grammar school students acquired practical skills in science, mathematics and physics classrooms, a chemical laboratory, a botanical garden and a library. Gymnasium students acquired practical skills in science, mathematics, and physics classrooms, a chemical laboratory, a botanic garden, and a library. All these classrooms and laboratories were well equipped. The gymnasium also had a printing office that published, among other things, scientific works by students. Thus, students learnt during their studies not only the basics of scientific cognition, acquired practical skills, but also realized their value [20, p. 24-25]. The skills of independent work were formed in students in the first place, which later allowed engaging productively in scientific research.

It is telling that in 1809 the “Society of Youth of the Volyn’ Gymnasium” was founded, the charter of which provided for a number of measures and instructions aimed at spiritual improvement and development, including literary, of students, pursuance of scientific research by them [6, p. 427]. As early as on November 5, 1818, a new literary student society was founded in Kremenets. Its activities became especially intensive in 1819 when highly respected writer and teacher of literature A. Felinskyi took the position of the Kremenets Lyceum’s director [6, p. 428]. The operation of those societies is a vivid example of due consideration to and support for youth initiatives on the part of the educational institution management. In addition, we see interest of the students themselves in scientific research.

We can cite many examples when students of the Volyn’ Lyceum received all-round education and then were able to apply their knowledge in various fields, leaving behind scientific works, in particular, M. Vyshnevskyi, a teacher with all-encompassing humanistic interests – philosopher, historian,

and literature scholar. His greatest achievement is represented by “Monuments of the Polish Literary History” [8, p. 91]. So, we note that at the Volyn’ Lyceum proper conditions were created for development of scientific interests of students and their young mentors.

Membership in the Society of Science Lovers in Warsaw, which at one time included teachers of the Volyn’ Lyceum was revealing in formation of young scholars and their desire for scientific growth. It was not easy to become a member of the Society. For example, then young teacher Y. Lelevel, being already a reputable historian, did not become a member of the Society on the first try [11, p. 244]. He started historical studies in Kremenets at a high scientific level. Thus, in 1807, Y. Lelevel published his first scientific works in Vilna, and already in 1809 he worked and organized research work at the Volyn’ Gymnasium. His independence and bold views hindered his career both in the gymnasium and in the office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, where he worked immediately after his return to Warsaw in 1811. The researcher immerses himself in scientific work. The young scholar works a lot on the history of Poland, world history and historical methodology. By the way, during that period, when the scholar created his main works, romanticism dominated cultural life. All these events and intellectual trends influenced the ideas of the Polish scholar, which was reflected in his scientific concepts. The historian promoted civil liberties, ideals of democracy, and national liberation of peoples [4].

It should also be noted that according to the observation of scholar A. Schmidt, there are claims that T. Czacki invited aged teachers to the Volyn’ gymnasium. However, the author of the study about the Volyn’ Lyceum refutes the diffused opinion. In particular, the oldest among those working in 1805 preacher Vasyl Sobkevych was 51 years old, while the others were much younger, for example, Yu. Chekh – 43 years old, V. Yarkovskyi – 38, P. Yarkovskyi – 25, A. Malavskyi – 29 years old [21, p. 121]. Accordingly, scientific research was carried out by young teachers.

In 1808, T. Czacki offered a job at the Volyn’ Gymnasium to young scholar, doctor of medicine W. Besser who accepted it. He started working as a professor of natural history at the Volyn’ Gymnasium, and also, after the death of F. Scheidt, was the director of the botanic garden. It was then that he met A. Andrzejowski. Friendly relations were soon established between them, devoted to botany. They traveled together in the vicinity of Kremenets, gradually expanding the geography of

their studies of Polissia, Podillia, and the Dnipro region – all the way to the Black Sea coast. In numerous expeditions, scholars collected plants and herbarium materials and described new species. At the same time, a research center was built in Kremenets, which just due to their selfless labor later became famous in Ukraine and well-known in Europe [20, p. 26].

A. Andrzejowski himself officially becomes first an assistant and then associate of his teacher W. Besser; almost all their off-duty time they spend on trips, which took place with the support of the Polish nobility. During his travels, A. Andrzejowski recorded unknown plant species, which he later described as new to science. Thus, in honor of Tadeusz Czacki, who was in charge of the Volyn’ Gymnasium, he gave his name to the genus Czackia, new to science, from the Liliaceae family. He described many plant species during his work at the Kremenets Lyceum. The scientific achievement of the first years of scientific research by A. Andrzejowski in Volyn was the locality of the azalea pontica, a glacial relict endemic with a discontinuous natural habitat (Caucasus and Right-Bank Polissia) he discovered together with Dionizy Mikler was the scientific achievement of the first years of scientific research by A. Andrzejowski in Volyn’. A. Andrzejowski’s authority as a naturalist grew, and in 1818 he was appointed to the position of a botany and zoology teacher at the Volyn’ Gymnasium (Kremenets), where he worked until 1834 combining teaching with scientific work [20, p. 29].

The Kremenets Lyceum of the 20th century, which was a large educational district that combined various educational and scientific institutions, became the successor to the educational traditions of the Volyn’ Lyceum. The work of F. Monczak can be a vivid example of the youth science development. In 1928, F. Monczak started working as a young scholar (about 30 years old) and geography teacher at the Kremenets Lyceum. In order to collect materials for scientific research, he traveled abroad to the Czech Republic (1924), Austria (1929), and Argentina (1935). Monczak prepared a thesis “Temperature Fluctuations in 1910-1919 in the Areas of the Hawaiian Islands” (Record Office of the Ternopil region, fund 131, file 263, sheet 115). The scholar also devoted a lot of time to studying Volyn’, in particular, he compiled maps of Volyn’ and Kremenets land. However, his greatest merit includes the creation in 1937 of a scientific, cultural and educational institution – Wilibald Besser Museum of the Kremenets Land. He became the first director and collector of the museum’s funds

(Record Office the Ternopil region, fund 131, file 263, sheet 4).

The current young teachers of the academy, in particular, members of the Young Scholars Council of the RHPAK (hereinafter referred to as YSC of the RHPAK), continue scientific research of famous scholars. Scientific activities of the YSC of the RHPAK are governed by the relevant Regulations and provide for accomplishment of the main goal – “ensuring a systems approach to training of highly qualified academic and teaching staff, preservation and development of the academy’s intellectual potential” [15].

Promotion of effective and productive scientific research work of young scholars of RHPAK involves providing them with methodological and organizational assistance in preparing theses, issuing author’s abstracts, publishing scientific works; assistance in participation in research-to-practice conferences and seminars, exhibitions, roundtables etc.; assistance in involving gifted student youth in research work; and promotion of dissemination of research findings of young scholars and their implementation in practice [15, pp. 2-3]. If we raise the issue of the real pragmatic areas of research activities conducted by the YSC of RHPAK in the context of the above-mentioned theoretical theses, then the following should be noted among them: informativeness and accessibility are the main priorities in the work of the YSC of the RHPAK.

“The dialogic approach opens up new prospects for cognition and transformation of nature and society, and at the same time it also reveals the presence of trends that threaten humanity with ecological crises, social instability and increased loneliness of an individual in giant megacities, the feeling of being “abandoned” in the callous mechanized world.” [9, p. 223]. The paradigm of dialogueness in modern philosophy of science becomes a cornerstone for fundamental reinterpretation of scientific problems in contemporary scientific cognition. Therefore, the next vector of innovative scientific research activities of the YSC of the RHPAK is to establish cooperation with young scholars of other higher education institutions of Western Ukraine. Of those, there are young scholars from the Warmińsko-Mazurski University in Olsztyn; friendly relations have been established with representatives of its Institute of History, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University, and Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University.

Innovative and creative forms of holding scientific-educational activities represent an important focus area of the YSC of the RHPAK, both in terms of encouraging active participation

in them, and in order to relieve psychological and emotional tension, which often hinders the achievement of positive results in scientific research. Taking into account the historical, natural and cultural uniqueness of the metaphysical aspects of the city of Kremenets, the YSC of the RHPAK introduced the program “Kremenets science: open air, or Science in sneakers.” It determines the very format of scientific meetings – in the form of a research-to-practice seminar-camping trip, participating in which young scholars had the chance not only to articulate scientific reports but also to get acquainted with remarkable cultural and historical sights of Kremenets.

The seminar-camping trip as part of the above-mentioned program each year is devoted to a different range of research problems, the thematic content of which unfolded in the coordinates of the following topics: “National identity: cultural-historical, social and economic dimensions” (2016), “(UN)SAFETY: socio-political, psychological, ecological, informational, technical and cultural-aesthetic dimensions” (2017), “Leadership as a socio-psychological phenomenon” (2018), “Education in the Kremenets land: traditions and prospects” (2019), “Cultural area: today’s challenges” (2020). In addition, the itinerary of seminars-camping trips is always planned taking into account the factor that part of the stops should be tied to the topics of specific reports of the participants, primarily related to local-history studies [13].

The outlined issues of seminars-camping trips are determined by their specifics predetermined outcomes, which, in turn, is not conducive to intellectual freedom, creative courage, intellectual innovativeness – the mega-important factors without which scientific creativity in general is simply impossible. Therefore, the conference of young scholars “Litteris et Artibus: new horizons” acts as a radically different vector of research activities of the YSC of the RHPAK, which gives each participant an opportunity to present research findings in the area of their own scholarly interests, display critical thinking, and show an enhanced and updated approach in the context of the problems they study [18, p. 180].

Traditionally, such conferences are held in November in the format of a plenary session and three panel sessions (humanitarian-artistic, natural-technological, and psychological-pedagogical panels, respectively). PhDs, post-graduate students, master’s degree students and degree seekers both from the academy and other higher education institutions, as well as scientific officers of the Kremenets Botanic Garden present

their scholarly papers. Moreover, the artistic “note” of the conference is always represented by musical and poetic performances of musicians, artists and creative individuals of the academy. Each conference participant also receives a certificate of participation; a collection of scholarly papers is published based on the results of the scientific meeting.

Youth science in Taras Shevchenko RHPAK presents itself through various subject-thematic manifestations and projections, since changes in higher education require a young teacher-scholar to be able to adapt to the new conditions of the educational environment, perfect himself in order to meet the needs of the time. This is the case of young scholars almost to the greatest extent, because they are the ones who have to face the new conditions for the defense of PhD theses, receiving the academic rank of associate professor. The Young Scholars Council, whose activities are related to fulfillment of scientific potential of master’s students, postgraduates, and young teachers, has, to the extent possible, contributed to rallying young colleagues for personal self-development of everyone and general development and diversification of the academy’s scientific life.

Professional development of young scholars-teachers of the academy is aimed at their acquiring teaching skills in the process of advanced training through cooperation with other educational institutions in the process of internship. In the current context, this task is included in the system of internal quality assurance of higher education, therefore, a contemporary young scholar, while carrying out his scientific activities, in particular those related to obtaining the an academic rank of associate professor, understands the importance and necessity of international internship. In this respect, it is important to note the integrating activities of the YSC of the RHPAK, which are intended to combine efforts in this area as exemplified by joint internship at the Lublin Higher School in the city of Ryki (Republic of Poland).

Youth science in the city of Kremenets is represented and supplemented by the Student’s Scientific Society of Taras Shevchenko RHPAK, which “actively promotes the development of science and emergence of interest in scientific work in the youth environment, fosters scientific values, holds youth scientific events, as well as informs students about scientific activities in the departments and beyond” [16, p. 2]. The following should be emphasized among the main tasks of this youth scientific organization: intensification of scientific, research activities of students in order

to ensure the deepest and fullest mastery of the chosen teaching profession; development of skills of independent pursuance of scientific research and a creative approach to solving current problems of science development in Ukraine and others [16, pp. 2-3]. In addition to the ongoing theoretical scientific and educational activities, the Students’ Scientific Society of Taras Shevchenko RHPAK also carries out innovative activities related to today’s challenges: holding student online readings “The life world and activities of teachers and students of the Volyn’ Lyceum,” training sessions “How to properly formulate your opinion and how to successfully speak to an audience,” and organization of the virtual photo exhibition “We are proud of our history.” The 16th student research-to-practice conference “Current problems of today through the eyes of youth” is kind of an outcome of scientific activities based on the results of which a collection of student scientific works is being published.

Conclusions from this study and prospects for further research in this area. A retrospective logical-systems analysis of the scientific work of young scholars made it possible to outline the following main trends: traditionality and continuity of the methodology for carrying out scientific research from teachers to students (Volyn Gymnasium), the organizational and collegial nature of organizing scientific and cognitive research from the 19th century and to modern times – (“Society of Youth of the Volyn Gymnasium” (1809), Literary Students’ Society (1818), Young Scholars Council and Students’ Scientific Society of Taras Shevchenko RHPAK; membership in prestigious scientific institutions abroad (Society of Science Lovers in Warsaw); creation of research centers in the city of Kremenets (on the initiative of T. Czacki, W. Besser, A. Andrzejowski); and the regional nature of conducting scientific research, which combines studies of and research into the history of the land, the creative life of world-famous figures of history, music, literature, philosophy, biology etc.; and the flora and fauna of the land. Special mention should go to some common features in the scientific studies by teachers and students of Kremenets in different historical times as, in particular, the desire to carry out research regardless of various factors (lack of opportunities, funding, and support) and promote Kremenets through scientific achievements.

At the present stage, youth science in the Kremenets land is pursued on the basis of scientific traditionality and rationality formed on the solid foundation of established traditions of performing scientific research activities through the prism of

the leading research centers of the past, scientific research heritage of the prominent figures of scholars from various branches of scientific knowledge who successfully conducted their scientific research. In addition, the methodology of scientific research of young scholars is implemented through the lens of virtualization of scientific knowledge, innovative forms of scientific work, dialogueness (training sessions, roundtables, scientific and organizational meetings, conferences, constant interaction with various social institutions and organizations), synergy and the like.

Thus, historical and innovative models of youth science development in the Kremenets land serve as a cultural foundation, without whose consideration it is impossible to understand the ontological origins of consciousness of the intellectual scientific community of the land as a whole and to evaluate the ways of science development further down the road.

It is our belief that the most acute problems for scientific youth, which are potentially threatening and need to be solved as soon as possible, are the following: the outflow of personnel from science (brain drain); innovative cooperation between science and business being unconvincing without mutual support; insufficient popularization and funding of science. Therefore, development of this field and society in general depends on how many young people will go into science. Today, amid total destruction Ukrainian cultural monuments by Russians, it is important to preserve the achievements of past generations.

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