

**FEATURES OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN UKRAINE IN
MODERN CONDITIONS (PROBLEMS, COMPARISONS, PROSPECTS)**

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Abstract: The aim of the work is to highlight changes in the educational process of Ukraine, which is an integrated component of the overall process of fleeting negative changes in the country as a whole in modern conditions. Today, the redistribution of spheres of influence between the world leaders at the expense of the interests of third countries has become a negative trend in the twenty-first century. Distance learning becomes relevant during the hostilities of the full-scale war that is going on in Ukraine. On the basis of causal relations, it is proposed to investigate the purposeful destructive «reforming» of the education system itself, which aims not so much to reduce the cost of its operation and gradual decline, but as to instill in young people «clip thinking» far from critical thinking. (It is very convenient to manipulate such consciousness in one's own interests).

It has been proven that in recent years distance learning has been presented and introduced more and more persistently, and the bureaucracy of science is gaining momentum with its artificial «achievements», which are only declarative in nature. It is concluded that: 1) «gadgetization» of life and lack of socialization in distance learning are the biggest shortcomings that can further affect the development of man himself and the development of the society as a whole; 2) there is a threat of further social stratification of society, increasing the gap between opportunities in different social groups; 3) distance learning in the current circumstances of hostilities and the imposition of martial law on the territory of Ukraine is an appropriate form of education in the country for a short period.

Key words: educational process, distance learning, gadgetization of life, clip thinking, destructive reforming, martial law, social stratification of society

The educational process in Ukraine is an integrated component of the overall process of fleeting negative changes in the country as a whole. During its independence, Ukraine has gone through a difficult path of ambiguous transformation. «From the sixth economy in the world to the poorest country in Europe... This is the path of Ukraine in the process of transition to a market economy since independence. From the concept of «socially oriented business» to the concept of «stuffing your own pocket above all»... This is the slogan of the oligarchs in power» [1, p. 154].

It is easy to believe: «Ukraine is the poorest country in Europe! Such a sentence was handed down to the country by the International Monetary Fund, as the policy of cheap labor and building a raw material model of the economy led to the impoverishment of large sections of the working population and mass labor migration» [2, p. 222]. «A humiliating achievement of the country: during the years of independence in Ukraine a whole class was formed - the class of workers abroad. Of the 18 million able-bodied population, 10 million are workers abroad, who fill the country's budget with foreign exchange earnings» [3, p. 15].

In this situation, the decline of Ukraine's education system, which has been going on for decades, should be emphasized, and the purposeful destructive «reforming» of the system itself aims not so much to reduce its operating costs and gradual decline, but to instill in young people «clip thinking» far from critical thinking. (It is very convenient to manipulate such consciousness in one's own interests). And in this aspect, distance learning is being presented and introduced more and more persistently, the bureaucracy of science is gaining momentum, and artificial «achievements» are declarative in nature.

According to the electronic resource, «...distance learning is a set of information technologies and teaching methods that provide for education without the physical presence of applicants in the educational institution. The difference between

distance learning and extra-mural learning is the use of synchronous mode - in which students work together with the teaching staff of the institution, using the means and technical solutions of communication in real time, adhering to the educational schedule. Legislation, distance education is regulated by separate provisions of the Ministry of Education and Science on distance learning for higher and secondary education, however, it is widely used by private entities in the form of mutual convenience. The main features of distance learning are interactive interaction in the learning process to set aside time for independent studying of material, consulting support in the learning process. Distance education has many advantages and many disadvantages: it allows more convenient use of interactive technologies, solves the issue of distance and transport, eliminates the factors of delay in moving to classes, makes it easier to involve physically distant experts, specialists or replace teachers, allows you to better use the principle of clarity. The disadvantages of distance education are the need for reliable technical equipment, reformatting of certain approaches and topics, improving methodological support, retraining of teachers and mastering new knowledge and skills of pedagogical skills that will work remotely in conditions of insufficient or no visual, emotional and psychological communication with participants of educational process» [4].

Of course, the emergence of distance learning in Europe can be attributed to 1840, when students in England were offered education by mail [5]. «In Ukraine, the date of the official start of the introduction of distance learning can be considered January 21, 2004, when the order № 40 of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine approved the «Regulations on distance learning», which initiated the introduction of new technologies in education» [6].

Distance learning became especially important during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is debatable how appropriate this implementation was, but it demonstrated the possibility of an alternative form of learning through mass computerization and the development of modern learning technologies.

The main advantages and disadvantages of this form of education should be highlighted. The advantages include: the ability not to waste time on the road,

flexible study schedule, clearly structured material, skills of using digital tools, access to materials in the «24/7» mode, there is a skill of self-education (with sufficient self-organization of the student). But a long stay at the computer does not benefit your eyesight, there is no emotional contact during distance learning, it is difficult to use interactive techniques, there is no working atmosphere, the monotony of everyday life can be annoying. But the «gadgetization» of life and lack of socialization are the biggest shortcomings that can further affect both the development of man himself and the development of the society as a whole. There is a theory that cheap distance learning will be used for the poor people, and face-to-face and more expensive - for those who can pay for it. There is a threat of further social stratification of the society, increasing the gap between opportunities in different social groups.

But life poses new challenges for people and for entire countries. This is especially evident in the global changes taking place in the world. The redistribution of spheres of influence between the world leaders at the expense of the interests of third countries became a negative trend in the twenty-first century. Distance learning becomes relevant during the hostilities of the full-scale war that is going on in Ukraine. It should be noted that guidelines have been developed for the organization of the educational process in asynchronous mode during martial law [7].

«This procedure should be applied in conditions when the opportunities for physical attendance by students are limited or absent, traditional tools of semester control and certification of students at NTU «KhPI» can not be used due to force majeure (martial law, natural disasters, quarantine measures order and other force majeure circumstances)» [8].

General provisions include:

«1.1. Distance learning technologies involve the interaction between participants in the educational process both asynchronously and synchronously in time.

1.2. Distance communication of participants of the educational process can be carried out through means of communication built into the distance learning system of NTU «KhPI» (hereinafter - Office 365), e-mail, messengers (Viber, Telegram,

etc.), video conferencing (MS Teams, ZOOM, Google Meet, Skype, etc.), forums, chats, etc.

1.3. Control measures of the educational process with the use of distance learning technologies must meet the following requirements:

- authorized access to information and communication tools for distance learning;
- the ability to determine the start and end time of access, the duration of tasks;
- the objectivity of the criteria for verifying the results of performance with the active use of automated assessment tools;
- variability of formation of tasks of control actions with use of algorithms of a random choice of questions.

1.4. All control measures of the educational process with the use of remote technologies are carried out only after the successful identification of the applicant. The identification procedure must be carried out immediately before the control measure. Identification of applicants for test tasks should include data authentication (login, password). Identification for the oral component of the control activities using the selected video conferencing platform must include the following steps: establishing video and voice communication with the teacher; demonstration of a student card, record book or other document proving the identity of the applicant (with number, visible photo and full name).

1.5. Control measures must be carried out in accordance with academic integrity: do not leave the field of view of the webcam, do not involve third parties and / or provide access to electronic devices to third parties, do not use third party items. At the request of the teacher or members of the commission, the applicant must demonstrate the premises in which he is during the event. If the requirements are not met, the teacher or the commission has the right to terminate the control measure.

1.6. Appeal of the results of control measures is carried out in accordance with the requirements of local regulations of the university. The peculiarity is that the

higher education applicant sends the application in electronic form (scanned copy of the application with a personal signature). After that, the appeal process begins» [8].

Of course, reality makes its adjustments to intentions. And here it should be noted that, according to statistics, attendance at classes among the 1st year-students - 70%, and already among the 5th year-students - 10%, regardless of the location of students. Some of them were looking for an opportunity to study, and some were looking for a reason not to study under the guise of martial law and imaginary reasons. And distance learning in the current circumstances of hostilities and the imposition of martial law in Ukraine is a desirable form for the short term.

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