

endothelium, and he was a pioneer in developing an artificial heart and using an artificial heart pump with a patient. In 1958 he performed the first successful grafting in arterial angioplasty. His method of patching arteries has become a key accreditation in all surgeries worldwide.

And his work in cardiac surgery spanned more than 75 years during which he performed 50,000 surgeries, including the ones for heads of states.

3. Neurosurgeon Mohamad Baydoun, M.D. is fellowship-trained in complex spinal surgery and spinal oncology. He specializes in minimally invasive spine surgery (MIS) for a variety of spinal conditions, including back pain, neck pain.

Dr. Baydoun was counting with taking the stem cells from the patient's stomach fat and injecting them into his spine to promote regeneration in his injured spinal cord and its repairing.

This procedure was completely experimental, as no other medical procedure had done it with stem cells before, and which yielded miraculous results for the paralyzed patient. This scientific method is Dr. Beydoun has helped many people with spinal problems start walking again.

The science of Lebanon does not stand still. It is being improved and the Lebanese scientists are constantly working on new technologies.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

The Ukrainian educational system is organized into five levels: preschool, primary, secondary, upper secondary and postgraduate education.

Education is either state funded or private. Students who study at state expense receive a standard scholarship if their average marks at the end-of-term exams and differentiated test is at least 4 (see the 5-point grade system below); this rule may be different in some universities. In the case of all grades being the highest, for most students the level of government subsidy is not sufficient to cover their basic living expenses. Most universities provide subsidized housing for out-of-city students. Also, it is common for libraries to supply required books for all registered students.

There are two degrees conferred by Ukrainian universities: the bachelor's degree (4 years) and the master's degree (5–6th year). These degrees are introduced in accordance with Bologna Process in which Ukraine is taking part. Historically, Specialist's Degree (usually 5 years) is still also granted.

On September 25, 2017, a new law on education was signed by the President of Ukraine which says that Ukrainian language is the language of education at all levels except for one or more subjects that are allowed to be taught in two or more languages, namely English or one of the other official languages of the European Union. The law stipulates a 3-year transitional period to come in full effect. In February 2018 this period was extended until 2023.

Ukraine is a popular destination for education among Asian and African students. There are more than 63,000 students from 130 countries of the world now. A lot of non-government companies try to help students from all over the world apply to one of the universities in Ukraine.

The *Law on Education (1996)*, the *Law on Higher Education (2002)* and the major reform legislation *Law on Higher Education (2014)* constitute the legal framework for Ukrainian higher education. Ukrainian legislation regulating higher education includes also more limited legislation as well as decrees and regulations of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Because of a perceived lack of quality, 76 higher education institutions and their branches were denied licenses in 2015.

Ukraine has a 99.4 literacy rate. Ukrainian universities use a traditional 5-point scale:

"5" = "excellent"

"4" = "good"

"3" = "satisfactory"

"2" = "unsatisfactory"

Higher education qualifications combine both academic and professional qualifications. This is a very important feature of Ukrainian higher education inherited from its Soviet past. The State Diploma serves as both an educational certificate and a professional license. Employment is determined by a match between the state determination of the knowledge and skills required for different occupation levels and the state determination of levels of educational qualification. Hence is the correspondence between classification of educational qualification and that of the occupational structure, leading to the introduction of the term 'educational-proficiency' level.

In Ukraine accreditation procedures include both accreditation of the programmes of study in a certain field of study and specialty offered by HEIs, and institutional accreditation of HEIs.

To have a study programme accredited in a certain field of study and specialty a HEI must meet the demands of the higher education standards in terms of educational and professional provision offered by it. Programmes of study are

accredited in relation to the relevant qualification associated with a certain educational-proficiency level, and thus at a certain level of accreditation.

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LE SYSTEME DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR AU CONGO ET EN UKRAINE

Les études supérieures constituent une thématique importante à l'éducation des congolais. L'université Marien-Nguabi représente au Congo la principale infrastructure culturelle assurant cette fonction. Créée le 04 Décembre 1971, sous le nom d'université de Brazzaville suite à l'éclatement de la fondation de l'Enseignement Supérieur en Afrique Centrale (FESAC).

Après la dissolution de la fonction de l'enseignement supérieur de l'Afrique Centrale, l'université de Brazzaville fut créée en 1971. En 1977, l'université de Brazzaville change de dénomination et devient l'Université Marien-Nguabi.

Elle est l'unique institution publique de l'enseignement supérieur comprenant des facultés et des écoles professionnelles. Elle comprend les établissements ci-après: facultés de droit; des sciences de la santé; des sciences économiques; des lettres et des sciences humaines. Ecole Nationale de l'Administration et de la Magistrature (ENAM), Ecole Nationale Supérieure Polytechnique (ENSP): Génie mécanique, électrique, civil – sciences et Technologies alimentaires, Ecole Nationale Supérieure (ENS), Faculté de Droit (FD), Institut du Développement Rural (IDR), Institut Supérieur de Gestion (ISG), Institut Supérieur de l'Education Physique et Sportive (ISEPS) .

Aujourd'hui nous faisons nos études en Ukraine, à l'Université Nationale technique «KhPI». Nous avons choisi Kharkiv parce que c'est un centre scientifique connu dans le monde. Avec ses 200 000 étudiants, répartis dans les universités, les académies et collèges de la ville, Kharkiv est souvent surnommée la ville des étudiants. Trois prix Nobel ont contribué au renom de l'universités de Kharkiv : ce sont le biologiste I. Metchnikov, l'économiste S. Kouznets et le physicien L. Landau. Kharkiv est le plus grand centre scientifique d'Ukraine: en particulier, c'est à Kharkiv que l'atome fut désintégré en 1931, une première mondiale, et c'est là que fut construit le fameux Tank T-34 ainsi que le système de détection "Koltchouha" qui a terni le mythe de l'invisibilité des avions furtifs américains "stealth".