

FEATURES OF THE ORGANIZATION AND CARRYING OUT OF ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGICAL PRACTICE DURING MARTIAL LAW

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One of the components of the studying special construction disciplines final stage is educational practice, the task of which is to acquaint students with the specifics of the direction and specialty of training and formation of professional competencies of the future specialist.

The engineering-geological practice is carrying out for students of the educational program "Industrial and Civil Construction" in the specialty 192 "Construction and Civil Engineering" of the first (bachelor's) educational level by the teachers of the Department of Foundations is no exception.

In peacetime, the short deadlines of a week's practice provided for an organizational period, which included the collection of any information about certain special geological works that are already being carried out or are just being planned at the construction sites of the city of Odesa.

The practice program includes excursions around the city and the coast to get acquainted with the geological conditions of the Odesa region and modern physical and geological processes; visiting construction sites to get acquainted with the basics and types of drilling, works on the installation of pits, retaining walls, bored piles, etc.

Today's realities present teachers with not new tasks regarding the training of specialists in the distance mode. This format allows students to continue their studies, and therefore, to carry out educational practice during martial law.

However, it is one thing to organize a distance learning process with attending lectures, performing practical tasks, etc., and it is quite another to organize educational practice. The difficulties are connected with the impossibility of visiting either the sea coast or construction sites during martial law.

It could seem that carrying out practice in a distance format will not be sufficiently high-quality and informative, and, in general, is not appropriate. But this is far from true!

Many years of experience of carrying out the educational practice in field conditions, with access to construction sites and the sea coast, allowed the teachers of the department to accumulate a fairly large database from various objects, which is a sufficient number of photos and even, unfortunately, a small number of videos, which

are currently used for optimal familiarization with the objects of study during such peculiar "excursions" in remote mode. Such practice is intended to cover the entire range of issues of the working program.

At the beginning of practice, students were given recommendations for independent mastery of practical skills in accordance with distance practical training programs.

The best in terms of efficiency and ease of connection are such programs as Moodle, Meet, Google Classroom. Such programs already help to plan the educational process, create courses and communicate with students.

This makes it easier to hand off assignments and helps keep students connected and helps students stay connected with the head of practice from the department.

Distance carrying out of practice is implemented through a combination of the following measures: means of providing methodical material to the student; means of monitoring the student's success; means of consultation of the student by the teacher; means of interactive cooperation between the teacher and the student; the possibility of quickly supplementing the course with new information, correcting errors.

Teachers are carrying out consultations regarding the organization and conduct of practice; during the entire period of practice, in addition to conferences, communication is carried out by telephone and with the help of various messengers.

Each student receives an individual task, based on the results of which he presents a report at the final certification. It would be appropriate if student teams prepared a presentation reflecting the main areas of practice.

The advantage of the remote form of practice was that the students are safe and present reports showing the objects and geological conditions that they could see in different regions of Ukraine. Each student can give a geological assessment of the territory in which he lives.

The assimilation of the sections of special disciplines is confirmed by the effectiveness of the students' practice in distance mode, and the knowledge they receive is the basis for further successful study of construction disciplines.

Of course, there are still certain disadvantages in carrying out of educational practice with the help of information technologies. It is always better to see everything that was studied in theory "with your own eyes".

A lot of effort is spent on getting as many students as possible to complete practical training and take the exam on time.

But during the war and martial law, the teachers of the department, having no other choice, try to do everything possible and impossible to keep the contingent of students, involve them in the educational process and not lose the quality of imparting knowledge.