## EDUCATION AND SCIENCE REFORM IN UKRAINE

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Educational reform is extremely important. Obviously, Ukrainian education today does not meet the contemporary needs of the individual and society, nor the needs of the economy, nor the global trends. That is why the systemic transformation of the field has started, the main goal of which is the new high quality of education at all levels: from primary school to higher education institutions.

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Educational methods include teaching, training, storytelling, discussion and directed research.

There is the need to reform the education system and form a coherently effective educational and scientific system that fully meets the requirements of time is conditioned by a number of internal and external factors.

Large-scale reform of education in Ukraine became possible by the adoption of the Framework Law of Ukraine "On Education". The purpose of education reformation is the comprehensive development of a person as a person and the highest value of society, its talents, intellectual, creative and physical abilities, the formation of values and necessary for the successful self-realization of competencies, education of responsible citizens who are capable of conscious social choice and directing their activities for the benefit of other people and society, enriching on this basis the intellectual, economic, creative, cultural potential of the Ukrainian people, raising the educational level of the community to ensure the sustainable development of Ukraine and its European choice.

The reform is carried out in four directions: reform of secondary education, vocational (vocational and technical) education, higher education and creation of a new system of management and financing of science. Each of them undertakes activities aimed at achieving a common goal: to transform Ukrainian education into an innovative environment, in which students and students will acquire the key competences necessary for every modern person to be successful, and scientists have the opportunities and resources to carry out research that will directly impact on the socio-economic situation in the state.

During the reform, it is planned to introduce new standards of education, to improve the material and technical base of educational and scientific institutions, to attract the best pedagogical and scientific staff, and to introduce a fair and transparent system of financing the education and science. The reform also aims to enhance the prestige of teaching and research.

It was planned to establish a system for ensuring and constantly improving the quality of higher education, which complies with the recommendations and standards of the European Higher Education Area.

The following standards and recommendations are based on a number of basic principles of internal and external security of the quality of higher education in the European Higher Education Area:

• higher education institutions are primarily responsible for the quality of the educational services they provide and how this quality is ensured;

• the interests of society in the quality and standards of higher education should be protected;

• the quality of the curricula should be developed and improved for the benefit of students and other beneficiaries of higher education in the European Higher Education Area;

• there must be effective and robust organizational structures within which these academic programs are implemented and maintained;

• transparency and the use of external professional assistance in quality assurance processes are important;

• the creation of a culture of quality in higher education should receive all support;

• processes need to be developed to enable higher education institutions to demonstrate their own openness and accountability, including accountability for public and private investment;

• quality assurance that guarantees openness and accountability, fully compatible with assurance processes of quality to improve the efficiency of the institution;

• educational institutions should demonstrate their quality both nationally and internationally;

• the used processes must not limit diversity and impede innovation.

Some other factors, including the reduction of the number of students and the weak position of Ukraine in the international education market, also have a negative impact on the current state of the education system and its development.