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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF MODERN EDUCATION IN HUMAN LIFE

Introduction

Education is one of the main things in a person's life. Everyone should strive to get an education; knowledge has not hindered anyone, but vice versa. Educated people have been held in high esteem since ancient times. The modern world, as we see it today, with the latest technology – all this was done by very smart people. A person should develop natural talents through self-education. Active reading of books, scientific literature helps to gain new knowledge.

One can become a specialist in a certain field only after receiving a profession or specialty. If a lot of time has passed after receiving professional specialization, attending qualification courses will not be superfluous. In general, a person gains knowledge and experience all his life, because the world does not stand still. The more educated a person is, the easier it is for him to understand the world around him, to solve the problems that arise in each individual

person in life. If a person has a high level of education, then she can apply her knowledge, skills and abilities in practice, using various information resources.

Nowadays, higher education is valued, as education is the product where money should be invested, this is especially true during the global financial crisis. An educated person has more opportunities to get a well-paid and promising job, since such people easily learn new things, make the most of their knowledge resources. An educated person is more sociable, she has a wide circle of contacts, a large number of friends, business partners. And according to statistics, it turns out that an educated person lives longer.

It is widely believed that education creates differences between people. People of different levels and profiles of education really differ from each other. All people are very different. Not all excellent students achieve success in life, not all university masters are really smart and through education receive a ticket to a happy future. There are interesting individuals who simply did not have the opportunity to graduate, who had to work, for example. Or whose parents did not have the opportunity to not only pay for the contract at the university, but also to help them live during their studies.

But education still plays a big role in human life. Depending on what a person studies, what he is interested in, his personality consists. Someone will be well versed in technology, but write with errors. Who will memorize all verses, but will never understand how the country's economy works.

Why do people most often seek higher education? Firstly, she develops a more or less versatile personality, is able not only to perform work, but also to think. Some people even get university education "for general development", and then do not work in their specialty. And of course, higher education gives great opportunities when applying for a job, in occupying leadership positions. Higher education is also more prestigious, it raises the status of a person in society.

The social circles, that is, those people with whom you study together, also determine a lot in life. Those who studied at a medical institute, and those who graduated from a trade college, will have a different circle of communication. Most likely, these will be different acquaintances, friends, different relationships, values and preferences. Even jokes during friendly meetings, they will most likely have different, incomprehensible to others.

We all will choose a different education, a different profile: who will become a worker, and someone will be a teacher. Different levels: who will become a doctor of science, and someone after school will not want to study anymore at all. Therefore, in the future we will all become different personalities and find people who are close to us in terms of life preferences. And the important role in which we are is determined by the education we received.

High-quality education is an important component in the life of every person, because it allows you to move forward and achieve success. Education develops self-confidence, gives skills and knowledge, and helps to shape individuals. School education plays a particularly important role in human life. Education is primary, secondary, and higher. Education in each

educational institution has its own significance and its undeniable advantages. Primary education provides the main base that helps throughout life; the secondary prepares the way for further study and above gives the path to the future for life.

In the modern world, higher education is of particular value, it helps to get a good job and position, moving up the career ladder. High-quality education opens the way for us in the future, makes us socially and intellectually developed, gives us the necessary knowledge. Each child will be able to answer the question "What do you want to become in the future?" To realize a dream, you always need to learn - even very young children know this.

Education is an essential component of human life. Without it, we would not even be able to simply write or read, could not compose simple numbers, count, or even know the basic safety techniques. It is difficult to imagine the existence of man on Earth without education, it existed in ancient times. Then, of course, everything was completely different, but the meaning was the same: to convey to the descendants the accumulated knowledge. Education is an integral part of our life and without it it is impossible.

Modern education in Ukraine: role and significance

In modern Ukraine, the education system is constantly evolving, and it is characterized by constant updating and self-development. A particularly powerful innovation process embraced the Ukrainian education system in the 1980s-1990s. Instead of the former unified and identical school, gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges, schools of different profiles and directions appeared. Open international schools and universities, private schools and higher educational institutions. Instead of institutes and specialized higher schools (military, civil aviation, art), the main higher educational institutions are now mainly universities and academies.

Secondary education in Ukraine during various historical eras and in the XX century. In particular, had no permanent term and ranged from 9-year-old (1940-1950), 10-year-old (1950-1967, 1997-1991) and 11-year-old to 12-year-old. Abroad, the time frame for completing secondary education is also changing, and they are not the same in different countries. Secondary education is compulsory in order to continue to receive education at a higher educational institution. The initial level of higher education in Ukraine, as in many other countries, can be obtained at a specialized college. A person acquires a complete higher education only after successful completion of a higher educational institution. According to the law "On Education", institutes, academies and universities are included in higher education institutions in Ukraine. The reform of the higher education system in Ukraine is characterized by the search for optimal correspondence between the established traditions in Ukrainian higher education and new trends related to entry into the global educational space. There are several trends along this path.

The first is related to the development of a multi-level system in many universities in Ukraine. The advantages of this system are that the multi-level system of higher education organization provides greater mobility in terms of the rate of training and the choice of a future specialty. It forms the ability of the graduate to master new specialties on the basis of the received university education. The second trend is a significant enrichment of higher education institutions with modern information technologies, widespread Internet connection and the intensive development of distance learning for students. The third trend – the universitization of higher education in Ukraine and the process of integration of all higher education institutions with leading universities in the country and in the world, leads to the emergence of university complexes. The fourth trend is the transfer of higher education in Ukraine to self-financing. The fifth trend is the restoration of higher professional education, taking into account world standards. Therefore, we are witnessing the transition of Ukrainian universities to the regime of experimental work on testing new curricula, educational standards, new educational technologies and management structures.

Education is the science and art of equipping people of all ages with knowledge about the difficulties and problems that they may have to face, and with means to overcome difficulties and solve problems. The highest level of professional education – creative mastery – cannot be achieved without a general humanitarian education and without innovative approaches to solving any problems (socio-economic, industrial-technological, economic, etc.). Orientation to these strategic directions is acceptable, but the conservatism inherent in higher education impedes progress.

The main goal of innovative education is the preservation and development of human creativity. However, creativity and design are not enough today. Education needs to accept universal value. For this, first of all, it is necessary to make sure that it develops harmonious thinking, built on a combination of the individual's internal freedom and her social responsibility, as well as tolerance for dissent.

Today, a thinking person is obliged to observe, analyze, make suggestions, be responsible for decisions made and be able to overcome conflicts and contradictions. And for this, it must have a culture, a multi-criteria setting for solving problems, and also understand that no one can claim the ultimate truth and neither theory can be considered universal and eternal. So, the main principle of innovative education is that it is aimed at creating a worldview based on multi-criteria decisions, tolerance for dissent and responsibility for one's actions.

The development principle (the development of interdisciplinary relations, the formation of a system of generalized concepts) involves such an organization of the information space of knowledge that would allow science to avoid fragmentation and narrow specialization. An analysis of the processes of reforming educational systems in developed countries shows that all of them are due to the need to formulate a new education paradigm. In connection with the integration processes, the creation of a global educational space, such a paradigm in its essence should be relevant and in general terms common to the whole world.

Within the framework of UNESCO 1992, the International Education Commission of the XXI century was created. led by Jacques Delors and the World Commission on Culture and Development led by Perez de Cuellar. These commissions were instructed to prepare and publish before 1995. The reports were supposed to help countries in developing the 21st century. Politicians in the field of science, education and culture. This is due to the fact that no country is capable of solving modern universal problems on its own, no matter how powerful the economy, it is small. To accomplish such tasks, it is necessary to combine the economic, intellectual and spiritual capabilities of the entire world community.

The implementation of these approaches requires the development of a new educational paradigm, aimed primarily at developing the spirituality and creative nature of man. The main objective of educational practice is not only the study of the laws of nature and society, but also, the mastery of the humanistic methodology of the creative transformation of the world, the harmonization of relations in the system "man – nature – society".

The term "paradigm" (from the Greek – Example, sample) means a theory or model of the statement of the problem, which a certain scientific community took as a model for solving research problems. The principles of the generally accepted paradigm are the methodological basis of the unity of a particular scientific society (school, direction), which greatly facilitates their professional communication.

In the work of S. Podmazin, "personality-oriented education", the concepts of "paradigm" are interpreted as follows: "The paradigm is a model used to solve not only research, but also practical problems in a certain field of activity. The need for a new paradigm arises in connection with the transition to new types of thinking and new ways of transforming reality"¹.

The new paradigm as the priority task of education (general, secondary and higher) involves orientation to the interests of the individual, adequate to modern trends in social development. Education can be considered aimed at the interests of the individual, if through it one can solve such problems (Fig. 1).

The new educational paradigm involves relatively higher education as well as the acquisition of competence, erudition, the formation of creativity, a personality culture. This is its main difference from the old paradigm, in general, was aimed at training (its slogans were: knowledge, skills, and education). The search for ways to introduce a new paradigm and corresponding new education models is not limited by the increase in the content of educational disciplines or the duration of training. It is about achieving fundamentally different educational goals that have never been formulated before and which are to achieve new, higher levels of education of each individual and society as a whole.

The goal of state education policy is to create conditions for the development of personality and creative self-realization of every citizen of Ukraine, to educate a generation of people who

¹ Podmazin S. I. Osobystisno-orientovana osvita: sutnist i zmist / S. I. Podmazin // Kulturolohichniy visnyk. - 2006. - Vyp. 16. - S. 123-128.

will work and study effectively throughout life, preserve and enhance the values of national culture and civil society, and develop and strengthen an independent, democratic and the legal State as an integral component of the European and world community.

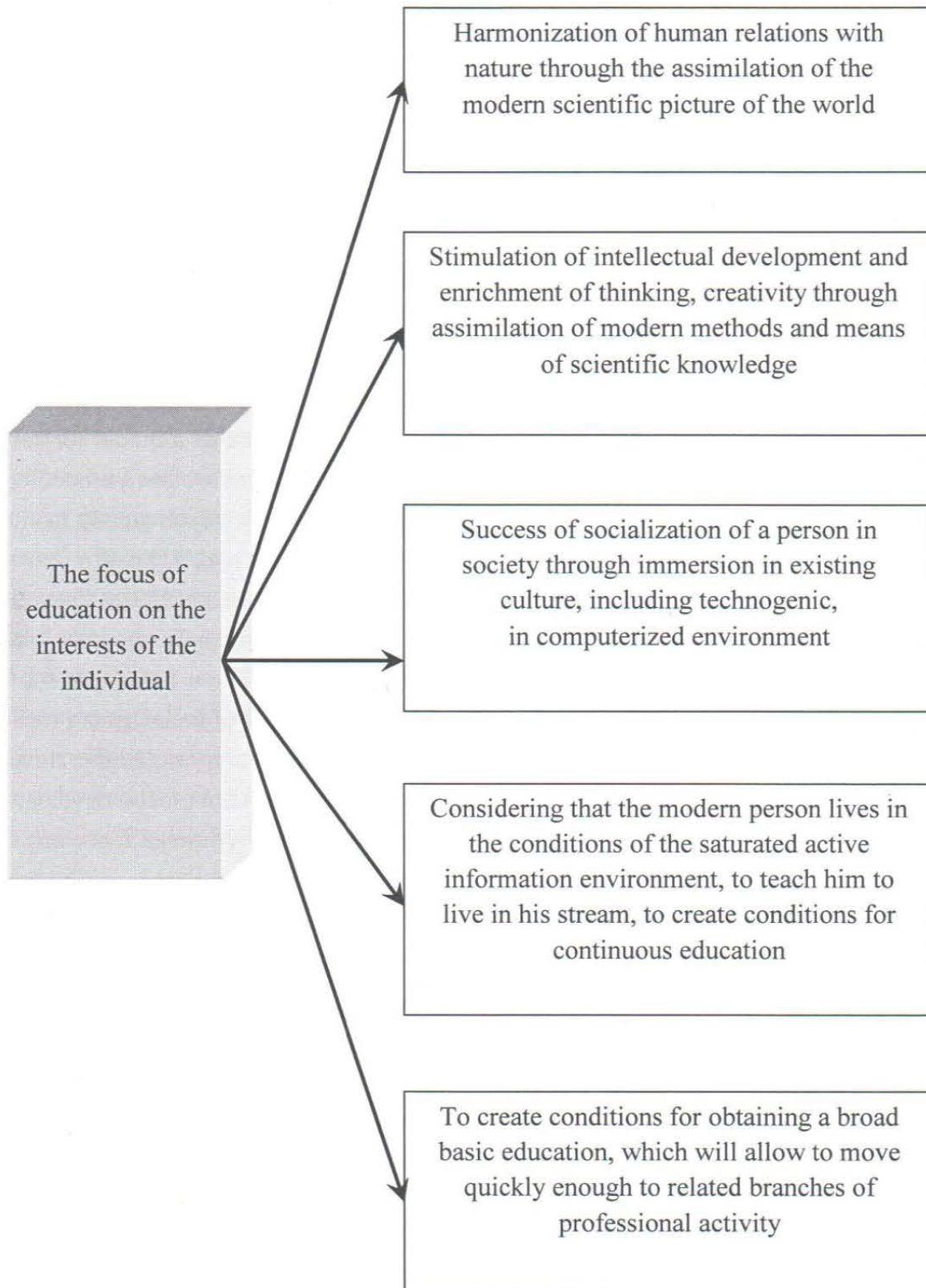


Fig. 1. The tasks that education decides to be geared toward the interests of the individual. Source: Generalized by author based on: Ortynskyi V. L. Pedahohika vyshchoi shkoly: navn. posib. [dlia stud. vyshch. navch. zakl] / V. L. Ortynskyi - K.: Tsentru uchbovoi literatury, 2009. - 472 s

The priority areas of state policy in the field of education are shown in Fig. 2.

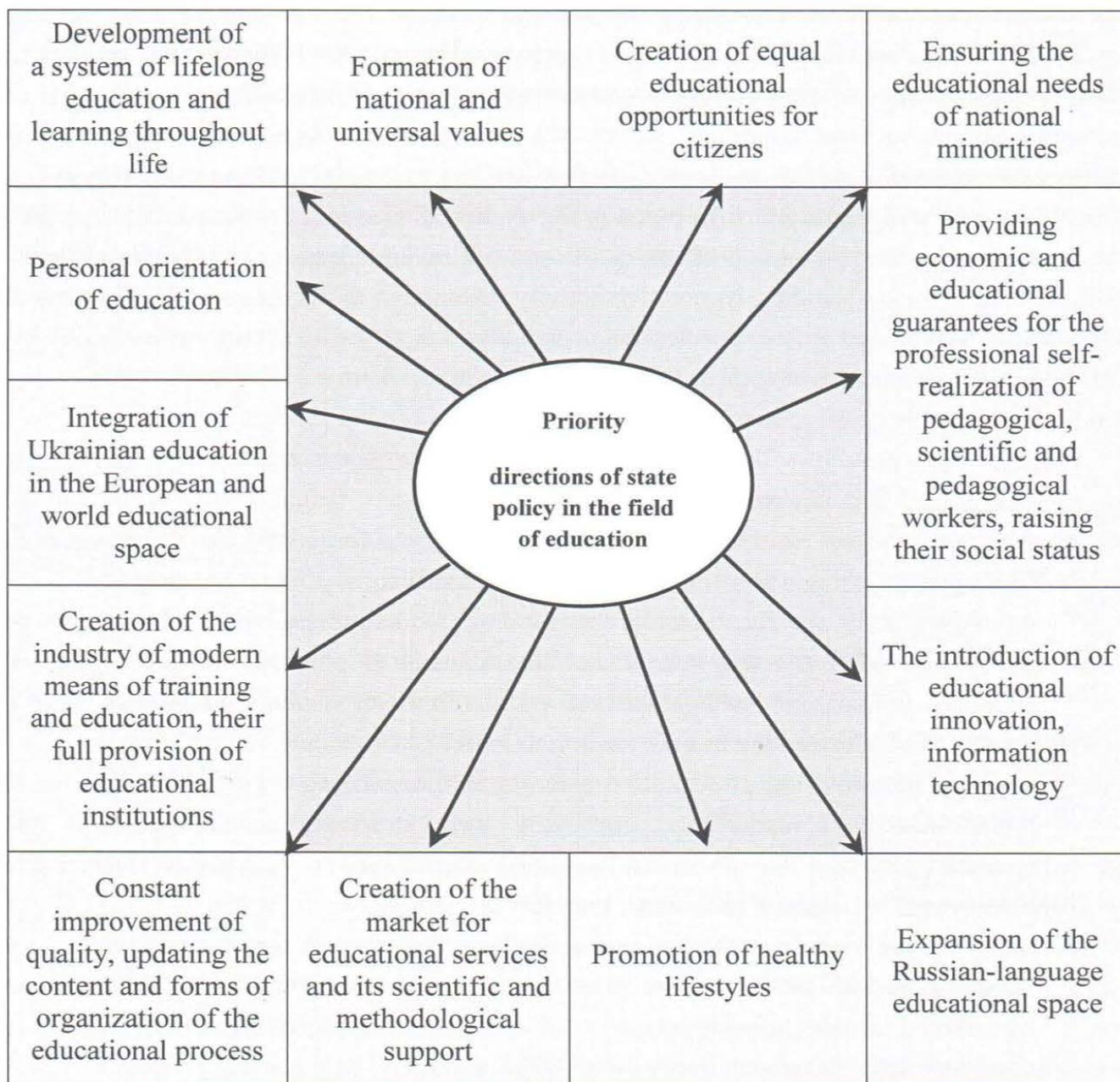


Fig. 2. Priority directions of state policy in the field of modern education in Ukraine. Source: Generalized by author based on: Ortynskyi V. L. Pedahohika vyshchoi shkoly: navn. posib. [dlia stud. vyshch. navch. zakl] / V. L. Ortynskyi - K.: Tsentr uchbovoi literatury, 2009. - 472 s.

The National Doctrine² discloses the obligation of the state to ensure the main activities of educational institutions, notes on the national nature of education and upbringing, equal opportunities for quality education, outlines ways to ensure continuity of education, lifelong learning, emphasizes the need for the use of information technologies in education. The requirements for modern education management and the economics of education are clearly formulated, the need for a combination of education and science, training of pedagogical and scientific-pedagogical personnel, which would be able to provide social guarantees to

² Ukaz Prezidenta Ukrainy Pro Natsionalnu doktrynu rozvytku osvity vid 17 kvitnia 2002 roku № 347/2002.

participants in the educational process, is indicated. The doctrine defines the strategic objectives of education in the field of international cooperation.

In the last chapter of the National Doctrine, the expected results are predicted: "The implementation of the National Doctrine will ensure the transition to a new type of humanistically innovative education, which will contribute to a significant increase in the intellectual, cultural, spiritual and moral potential of the individual and society. As a result, powerful positive changes will take place in the system of material production and spiritual revival, in the structure of political relations, life and culture. Independence and self-sufficiency will increase spine personality, its creative activity, strengthen the democratic foundations of civil society and speed up its development. activates the process of national self-identity, increase its civil authority, as well as the status of citizen of Ukraine in the international socio-cultural environment"³.

Based on these principles, the foundations of the concept of higher education are developed:

- ✓ relevance to social needs that are changing,
- ✓ the transition from rigid, unified schemes to a variety of forms of ownership, sources of funding for training and research, organizational structures,
- ✓ multi-variability of educational and methodical work: independent determination by universities of forms and methods of the educational process, the introduction of advanced pedagogical technologies and various forms of students' knowledge control, the use of accelerated learning according to individual curricula,
- ✓ democratization of higher education management: expanding the rights and powers of higher education institutions, improving their structure, developing rules and conducting student admission, resolving personnel issues, organizing production and commercial activities, international cooperation,
- ✓ unity of the higher education system: a combination of the democratization of governance with uniform state requirements, with the introduction of common educational standards with common criteria for assessing the activities of higher education institutions and determining their status,
- ✓ integration of education and science, activation of scientific departments, cooperation with the NAS of Ukraine and industry academies of sciences,
- ✓ improving the formation of the student body. Search, maintenance and stimulation of the development of gifted children, adolescents, youth, differentiated training of gifted students,
- ✓ the formation of a mechanism for the distribution and social protection of graduates, the development of an appropriate regulatory framework, in particular the responsibility of the parties for failure to fulfill their obligations,
- ✓ strengthening educational work, developing a concept for educating students; strict observance of the law on the secular nature of public education,

³ Ukaz Prezydenta Ukrainy Pro Natsionalnu doktrynu rozvytku osvity vid 17 kvitnia 2002 roku № 347/2002.

- ✓ further integration of Ukrainian higher education and science into the European and world educational and scientific space, cooperation with international, regional and national foundations, establishing mutually beneficial relations with foreign partners, encouraging foreign investors to participate in the development of higher education and science in Ukraine.

These conceptual provisions are documented in the Law of Ukraine “On Education”, the National Doctrine of the Development of Education in Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine “On Higher Education”, and regulatory documents of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

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⁴ Zakon Ukrainy «Pro osvitu» vid 5 veresnia 2017 roku. № 2145-VIII. Redaktsiia vid 16.01.2020.

⁵ Ukaz Prezydenta Ukrainy Pro Natsionalnu doktrynu rozvytku osvity vid 17 kvitnia 2002 roku № 347/2002.

⁶ Zakon Ukrainy «Pro vyshchu osvitu» vid 01.07.2014r. №1556-VII. Redaktsiia vid 01.01.2019.

Conclusions

The education system in Ukraine is one of the few important competitive advantages of our state. It is modern education that shapes the country's future, the prospects for its development in the long term. Unfortunately, today Ukrainian universities are not able to occupy high places in the first hundreds of light educational ratings. According to the British company Quacquarelli Symonds, six Ukrainian universities were included in the list of the best educational institutions in the world. Highest rating received Kiev National University. T.G.Shevchenko – 421 place. At the same time, in Ukraine there are 325 higher educational institutions - one of the highest rates in the world.

Social progress, the development of economic and political institutions directly affects the educational sphere. On how quickly the education system responds to changes, its effectiveness depends. A new era is generating demand for a new education or innovative education. What is modern education? First of all, this is a departure from traditional classical forms with the transition to a platform of information networks, in particular, the Internet. Today, full modern education is on the agenda. Leading universities of the world, such as Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford University, are actively introducing forms of distance education. On the basis of these educational institutions, the educational platforms Coursera, EDX, Udacity were developed. Today, more people have passed through these educational systems than in the entire history of these venerable educational institutions. An innovative education of this format is doomed to success and is already beginning to find fans in Ukraine. Such trends directly affect the Ukrainian education system, limiting its competitiveness.

A step forward in the field of educational reforms was the adoption of a new version of the Law of Ukraine “On Higher Education”. Among his innovations are the financial and economic autonomy of universities, the ability to choose an administration, academic autonomy, improving educational public procurement, the further development and implementation of the Bologna system. In fact, Ukrainian universities fell into a competitive environment in which the role of the teacher, his professionalism will be a decisive factor in the survival of the institution.

One of the global achievements of Ukraine in the field of education, one of the few state reforms was the introduction of external assessment. Corruption in the field of education was dealt a crushing blow, Ukrainian applicants really got equal rights and opportunities. Caring for the quality of education in the country and its development depends not only on the state, but also on civil society and its institutions. Innovation in education requires a significant accumulation of funds and resources, and most importantly – a competent managerial approach, strategic planning, control and transparent financing. An innovative education, which includes the latest techniques, the maximum integration of digital technologies, is not the distant

tomorrow, but already existing reality. Any public organization, professional association or educational foundation is today the key element in the system of modern education in Ukraine. Modern education is a step towards a healthy, smart society.

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Abstract

Nowadays, education plays a key role in human life, because with it people can achieve incredible heights, build a career, be sought-after and professional specialists in their field of activity. Modern education forms a person, and his personal qualities such as self-discipline, determination, upbringing, tolerance, sociability, craving for new sources of information and much more. Accordingly, the developed qualities can help a person better adapt in the social environment, speak freely and openly in public, expressing their thoughts and points of view, find like-minded people, and also acquire significant status in society. Education helps a person to reach his potential, learn something new, be competent and moral.

Keywords

Modern education, person, career, specialists, personal qualities, sociability, potential, literacy, morality.

ROLA I ZNACZENIE NOWOCZESNEJ EDUKACJI W ŻYCIU LUDZKIM**Streszczenie**

W dzisiejszych czasach edukacja odgrywa kluczową rolę w życiu człowieka, ponieważ dzięki jej pomocy ludzie mogą osiągnąć niewiarygodne wyżyny, zbudować karierę, być poszukiwanym i profesjonalnym specjalistą w swojej dziedzinie. Współczesna edukacja kształtuje człowieka i jego cechy osobiste, takie jak samodyscyplina, celowość, wychowanie, tolerancja, towarzyskość, pociąg do nowych źródeł informacji i inne. W związku z tym wytworzone cechy mogą pomóc osobie w lepszym przystosowaniu się do otoczenia społecznego, swobodnym i otwartym mówieniu w społeczeństwie, wyrażaniu swoich myśli i punktu widzenia, znajdowaniu ludzi o podobnych poglądach i zdobywaniu znaczącego statusu w społeczeństwie. Edukacja pomaga odkryć potencjał, nauczyć się czegoś nowego, być piśmiennym i moralnym.

Słowa kluczowe

Nowoczesna edukacja, osoba, kariera, specjaliści, cechy osobiste, towarzyskość, potencjał, umiejętność czytania i pisania, moralność.