

Innovative and information technologies in educational processes



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Part 5. APPLIED ASPECTS OF THE MODERN TECHNOLOGIES' USING TO TRAIN FUTURE PROFESSIONALS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

5.1. COMPONENTS OF PREPAREDNESS OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION TO PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY IN FITNESS CENTERS

The processes of globalization, integration and informatization of society, socio-economic changes in Ukraine have outlined new priorities in the training of specialists in various fields. Deterioration of the health of the Ukrainian nation requires special attention to the problem of improving the effectiveness of training of future physical education professionals who are able to professionally compile and implement individual training programs to preserve and restore human health, in particular in fitness centers⁴⁷⁸.

In connection with the increasing requirements for specialists in physical education, a special attitude requires the multidisciplinary formation of skills and abilities needed by future professionals who determine the professional readiness to work in fitness. New requirements are set for the training of future specialists in physical education (health fitness instructors): professional competence and skill, mobility, readiness to implement innovative and information and communication technologies in professional activities, versatility of professional training.

Some aspects of professional training of future specialists in physical education in higher education institutions were considered by domestic scientists: preparation of future physical education teachers for health gymnastics and fitness with high school girls⁴⁷⁹, programming of physical culture and health classes for women with aqua fitness⁴⁸⁰, fitness technology to increase motor activity and physical fitness of adolescents⁴⁸¹, correction of body weight and composition of women 21-35 years by means of health fitness⁴⁸², formation of readiness of future specialists in physical rehabilitation for professional activity in health centers⁴⁸³ and others. In general, most studies have focused on the use of individual fitness technologies with different age groups. However, despite the presence of a significant amount of pedagogical and methodological research, the issue of forming the readiness of physical education professionals for professional activities in fitness centers has not yet been scientifically developed.

Due to the popular popularity of health technologies and the possibility of employment of physical education specialists in the structure of the fitness industry, it is necessary to use special training of future specialists in this specialty in the study of the theory and methods of fitness.

Despite the presence of a significant amount of pedagogical and methodological research on the formation of professional competence and readiness of future specialists in physical education, preparation for professional activity in fitness centers has not received sufficient coverage.

⁴⁷⁸ KHRYSSTOVA, T. E., DETSYURA, S. I. Strengthening the health of elder school-age children in the process of self-education by physical education, p. 56.

⁴⁷⁹ BATISHCHEVA, M. R. Sposoby indyvidualizatsii ta intensyfikatsii zaniat ozdorovchoiu himnastykoiu ta fitnesom iz divchatamy-starshoklasnytsiamy [Ways to individualize and intensify health gymnastics and fitness classes with high school girls], p. 10.

⁴⁸⁰ HOHLIUVATA, N. O. Prohramuvannia fizkulturno-ozdorovchykh zaniat akvafitnesom z zhinkamy pershoho zriloho viku [Programming of physical culture and health-improving aqua fitness classes with women of the first mature age], p. 12.

⁴⁸¹ KIBALNYK, O. Zmist fitnes-tekhnologii dlia pidvyshchennia rukhovoi aktyvnosti pidlitkiv [Content of fitness technology to increase motor activity of adolescents], p. 43.

⁴⁸² MOROZ, O. O. Korektsiia masy ta skladu tila zhinok 21–35 rokiv zasobamy ozdorovchoho fitnesu [Correction of body weight and body composition of women 21-35 years old by means of health fitness], p. 9.

⁴⁸³ POHONTSEVA, O. V. (2009): Osoblyvosti pidhotovky maibutnikh fakhivtsiv z fizychnoi reabilitatsii do roboty u suchasnykh ozdorovchykh tsestrakh [Features of training future specialists in physical rehabilitation to work in modern health centres], p. 177.

Therefore, the problem of research, which is to identify the components and features of the formation of the readiness of future specialists in physical education for professional activities in fitness centers, becomes especially relevant.

Thus, the social significance of strengthening, preserving and restoring the health of the Ukrainian nation, insufficient theoretical elaboration of the chosen problem and its practical implementation led to the choice of the topic: "Components of readiness of future physical education professionals to work in fitness centers."

The modern system of education in Ukraine puts forward qualitatively new requirements to the existing level of readiness of graduates of higher education institutions for professional activity. Today, society needs proactive and independent professionals who are able to quickly update knowledge, expand skills and abilities, develop new areas of activity, ready to constantly improve themselves and their activities in accordance with the needs of society. The constant deterioration of the health of the population in Ukraine, the current conditions of social and economic development of our country cause tough conditions for competition of specialists in the modern labor market both in Ukraine and abroad. This encourages professionals and researchers in many fields to develop promising models for training future competitive professionals, able to meet the demand of society in adequate and safe for the health of the individual motor activity. From today's point of view, professionals working in the field of preservation and restoration of human health must have some theoretical knowledge, the appropriate level of skills and abilities in order to adequately solve professional problems on the basis of modern health centers. Thus, an important component of the domestic education system is the training of specialists in the field of physical education, namely professionals who perform professional activities in fitness centers to adequately solve professional problems on the basis of modern health centers. Thus, an important component of the domestic education system is the training of specialists in the field of physical education, namely professionals who perform professional activities in fitness centers to adequately solve professional problems on the basis of modern health centers. Thus, an important component of the domestic education system is the training of specialists in the field of physical education, namely professionals who perform professional activities in fitness centers.

The concept of "fitness center" by many authors⁴⁸⁴ is defined as an institution whose activities are aimed at restoring the physical and emotional health of man, improving his physical and mental performance through the use of exercise and modern fitness technology in combination with natural factors. Our analysis proved that the fitness centers in which physical education specialists conduct professional activities also include SPA-establishments, on the basis of which there are fitness halls.

Today in Ukraine there is a tradition of an academic school of physiotherapy, balneology and restorative medicine and extensive scientific and practical experience in the field of spa treatment, on the basis of which health fitness services are provided. The health industry and the system of health restoration is aimed at the full scientifically sound use of numerous natural and preformed physical factors that contribute to the preservation of human health and improve its well-being.

The generalized structural and logical analysis of modern scientific researches allows to state the fact that in the conditions of the existing normative and material base in Ukraine it is natural within the development of SPA to create a network of wellness centers, as a part of modern health-rehabilitation complexes⁴⁸⁵.

Analysts of leading market operators unanimously state that the market of SPA and wellness centers in Ukraine is at a stage of rapid development. Wellness is a fast-growing industry that helps its users slow down aging, prolong youth and improve their own vitality⁴⁸⁶.

⁴⁸⁴ KHRYSTOVA, T. Ie., BOHACHOVA, N. O. Spetsyfika formuvannya hotovnosti maibutnikh fakhivtsiv z fizychnoho vykhovannya do profesiinoy diialnosti v fitnes-tsentrah [The specifics of the formation of the readiness of future specialists in physical education for professional activities in fitness centres], p. 83.

⁴⁸⁵ POHONTSEVA, O. V. Osoblyvosti pidhotovky maibutnikh fakhivtsiv z fizychnoy reabilitatsii do roboty u suchasnykh ozdorovchykh tsentrah [Features of training future specialists in physical rehabilitation to work in modern health centres], p. 178.

⁴⁸⁶ KUCHMYSTYI, S., KAZYMYROVA, K. Pryntsypy stvorennia SPA-prohram [Principles of creating SPA programs], p. 87.

Domestic authors⁴⁸⁷ interpret the concept of "fitness" as a system of physical exercises for health, which is due to the individual state of the psychophysical sphere of man, his motivational certainty and personal interest. Conventionally, fitness can be divided into three types (general, physical and sports-oriented), each of which has its own characteristics in the content of the lesson (limits of motor activity, load, complexity, emotionality).

Other authors emphasize that as a product fitness service is presented on the market as a highly specialized product aimed at meeting the needs of the population in physical activity and a healthy lifestyle, which determines the need to study market segments as structural elements taking into account their individualization⁴⁸⁸.

From today's point of view, the essence of the concept of "SPA" in a broad sense covers the following components: swimming (outdoor or indoor pool, bath, jacuzzi, salt baths), fitness programs (non-strength training, cardio, gymnastics, stretching exercises for joints), meditation, yoga; classical spa therapy includes: aero-, helio- and thalassotherapy in combination with massage and special gymnastics; SPA treatments include: hydro- and balneotherapy, which also include aqua aerobics and aqua fitness.

In fact, any effective spa program is a synthesis of modern science, folk traditions and art, designed to serve not only to achieve cosmetic effects, but, above all, the harmonization of body, mind and spirit. Therefore, the practice of opening fitness salons on the basis of SPA-salons, where future specialists in physical education, in particular health fitness instructors, can work, has become widespread.

Thus, fitness centers belong to the preventive and health facilities, where professionals in physical education can carry out professional activities, whose readiness to solve professional problems must be at a high level.

As a large number of fitness centers have recently opened, it is necessary to structure them by introducing a classification. On the basis of the generalized analysis it is conditionally possible to divide all fitness centers on the offered fitness programs. The first group includes the following fitness centers, which offer only aerobic fitness programs: basic aerobics, dance aerobics, step aerobics and more. Group II includes fitness centers, which in addition to aerobics use other areas of fitness: Pilates, fitness yoga, callanetics and others. The third group includes fitness centers, which use other sports, but are offered in a fitness format. These include sports such as karate, wushu, judo and more

Another division can be conditionally carried out according to living conditions. Group I includes fitness centers, which have only one gym. Group II includes fitness centers with two or more gyms. Group III includes fitness centers, which in addition to several gyms also have a swimming pool, cafe-bar and additional services (beautician, hairdresser, masseur).

The latter approach is based on dividing fitness centers by the number of clients involved. According to this division, there are small centers with no more than 150 clients. Medium – the number of customers from 150 to 300 people. Large - the number of customers from 300 and more.

Health related fitness aims to achieve and maintain physical well-being and reduce the risk of disease (cardiovascular system, metabolism, etc.). "Fitness as a physical activity is a specially organized activity within fitness programs: running, aerobics, dancing, aqua aerobics, weight correction classes, etc., and as an optimal physical condition includes achieving a certain level of results of motor tests and low disease development»⁴⁸⁹. In this sense, fitness is a criterion for the effectiveness of physical activity.

⁴⁸⁷ IVASHCHENKO, L. Ya., BLAGIY A. L., USACHEV, Yu. A. Programirovaniye zanyatiy ozdorovitelnyim fitnesom [Health Fitness Programming], 198 p.

⁴⁸⁸ KHRYSSTOVA, T. Ie., BOHACHOVA, N. O. Spetsyfika formuvannia hotovnosti maibutnikh fakhivtsiv z fizychnoho vykhovannia do profesiinoi diialnosti v fitnes-tsentrah [The specifics of the formation of the readiness of future specialists in physical education for professional activities in fitness centres], p. 84.

⁴⁸⁹ KRUTSEVYCH, T. Iu. Teoriia i metodyka fizychnoho vykhovannia [Theory and methods of physical education]. T. 1, p. 13.

The structure of professionalism of pedagogical activity of a young specialist presupposes which specialist should be formed in the process of professional adaptation. It includes professionalism of knowledge (pedagogical, methodological, psychological, philological, general and reflective), professionalism of communication (socio-communicative, socio-psychological skills and mastery of forms of pedagogical influence), professionalism of self-improvement (understanding the need for professional growth and practical actions to achieve higher professional level). The main factor influencing the development of professionalism of young professionals in physical education and sports is the system of their education⁴⁹⁰.

Preparedness for professional activity of the future specialist in physical education and sports is considered as a result of the process of complex organization of educational influences aimed at forming a future specialist's positive attitude to professional activity in the field of physical culture and mastering the system of methodological views, beliefs, theoretical knowledge and concepts. practical skills needed to develop the basics of professionalism.

This fully applies to physical education professionals who will work in fitness centers. The problem of transition of specialists from one direction or sphere of professional activity to another becomes urgent. The effectiveness of personal resources for the reorientation of professional activity in the process of professional development, obtaining new professional education or qualification is determined by the readiness of the individual for cognitive and creative activities.

Despite the fact that the professional activities of physical education teachers are significantly different from the activities of fitness center instructors, there are no major differences in the programs. We have determined that both for work at school and for work in fitness centers, future specialists in physical education need theoretical knowledge in such disciplines as pedagogy, especially pedagogical principles and methods, theory and methods of physical education, anatomy and physiology. human, physiology of physical exercises, theory and methods of gymnastics (for instructors terminology is of great importance). All these disciplines are included in the curriculum of higher education institutions. But there is also special knowledge that future specialists in physical education should receive: knowledge of specialized terminology, the sequence of combinations of exercises in the composition, the ability to compile a synopsis of a training session, knowledge of methods of varying the load.

The biggest difference in the practical training of future physical education professionals is that most fitness programs should be performed with music. That is, all the exercises included in the training session must be performed to a musical beat, without stopping for an explanation. This means that the physical education specialist himself must be able to hear music, show exercises accompanied by music, depending on the features of the fitness program, give commands and methodological comments at the same time.

At the same time, practical skills differ significantly. The content of the professional activity of the instructor is to be able to qualitatively, correctly and beautifully show different exercises depending on the specifics of the lesson, to be able to teach those who practice, to perform exercises independently and to compose sets of exercises. Instead, the physical education teacher must be able to show, explain and teach the student to perform the exercises independently, using various methods. The difference in psychological training is that a physical education specialist working in educational institutions communicates only with a certain age group, and in a fitness center he is forced to be able to communicate with different age groups. And the complexity of this communication is that in schools, students do not have the right to choose a teacher, and in fitness centers, clients have the right to choose an instructor.

The current process of Ukraine's entry into the European educational and scientific space is associated with increasing requirements for the level of professional competence of future specialists in physical education and sports, the quality of knowledge and skills, which largely depends on the level of physical culture and health services. Ukraine's integration into European

⁴⁹⁰ KHRYSSTOVA, T. Ie., LUSHCHAI, S. M. Pedahohichni umovy pidhotovky vchytelia fizychnoi kultury do vykhovnoi roboty zi shkoliaramy [Pedagogical conditions of preparation of the teacher of physical culture for educational work with schoolboys], p. 61.

society creates a need for specialists of a new quality level and sets tasks for physical education institutions of higher education to prepare future specialists in physical rehabilitation for professional activities. However, in our opinion, the same requirements can be made to other specialists in the field of preservation and restoration of physical and psycho-emotional health.

The system of professional and pedagogical readiness of a physical education specialist includes the following interrelated components: psychological readiness, practical readiness to perform pedagogical activities and readiness to further improve oneself as a specialist⁴⁹¹.

To improve the training of specialists who combine high professional competence, mobility, social activity, humanism, which will help a professional to coexist successfully in the information society, requires some optimization and updating of innovative forms and methods of educational process, improving the content of education and changing the pedagogical paradigm. The same goes for physical education professionals who have linked their future careers to work in fitness centers.

Graduates of the Faculty of Physical Education can work in all parts of the physical culture movement, physical culture and sports organizations and associations of a new type (fitness clubs, health centers), NGOs, youth associations, voluntary associations, federations of mass sports (aerobics, fitness, sports dances, billiards), as well as in educational institutions and tourism. Typical activities of a specialist in physical education are physical culture and health, sports, educational, organizational and recreational, professional and applied physical training.

Analysis of the psychological and pedagogical literature shows that in the structure of readiness, scientists identify such components as: motivational-volitional, intellectual-operational, evaluative-reflexive;⁴⁹² motivational, orientation (knowledge of the features and conditions of professional activity); operational (possession of tools and techniques, knowledge, skills and abilities), which are necessary for this area of activity; volitional (self-control of behavior); evaluation (self-assessment of their professional training in accordance with the process of solving professional tasks in accordance with the optimal samples);⁴⁹³ cognitive; activity, motivational, communicative-reflexive;⁴⁹⁴ motivational, orientation, operational, evaluative⁴⁹⁵.

In the structure of the general readiness of the person for professional activity it is possible to allocate such kinds, as: spiritual (ideological, political, ethical), mental (mental, volitional, reflex-emotional), special-labor (theoretical, technical, technological), body-physical (functional, motor) readiness.

There are distinguished five components in the structure of professional readiness, namely: 1) motivational (professionally significant needs, interests and motives); 2) orientation-cognitive (knowledge and ideas about the content of the profession, the requirements of professional roles, ways to solve professional problems); 3) emotional and volitional (sense of responsibility for the result of activities, self-control, ability to manage the actions that make up the performance of professional duties); 4) operational and activity (mobilization and updating of professional knowledge, skills, abilities and professionally significant personality traits; adaptation to the requirements of professional roles and to the conditions of professional activity); 5) institutional and behavioral ("attitude" to conscientious work).

Readiness for professional activity has a complex dynamic structure and includes the following components: motivational (responsibility for tasks, sense of duty); orientation

⁴⁹¹ PETUNIN, O. V. Teoretychni osnovy pidhotovky studentiv do profesiinoi diialnosti vchytelia fizychnoi kultury [Theoretical bases of preparation of students for professional activity of the teacher of physical culture], 137 p.

⁴⁹² BIELSKYI, Ya. Teoretychni ta metodychni osnovy pidvyshchennia efektyvnosti pratsi vchytelia fizychnoho vykhovannia [Theoretical and methodical bases of increase of efficiency of work of the teacher of physical education], 438 p.

⁴⁹³ DIACHENKO, M. I., KANDYBOVICH, L. A. Psikhologicheskiye problemy gotovnosti k deyatelnosti [Psychological Issues in Preparedness for Activities], 176 p.

⁴⁹⁴ IVANOVA, L. I. Suchasni pidkhody do profesiinoi pidhotovky maibutnoho vchytelia fizychnoi kultury [Modern approaches to the training of future physical education teachers], p. 66.

⁴⁹⁵ MOROZ, O. O. Korektsiia masy ta skladu tila zhinok 21–35 rokov zasobamy ozdorovchoho fitnesu [Correction of body weight and body composition of women 21-35 years old by means of health fitness], p. 12.

(knowledge and ideas about the features and conditions of activity, its requirements for the individual); operational (possession of methods and techniques, the necessary knowledge, skills, abilities, processes of analysis and synthesis, comparison, generalization, etc.); volitional (self-control, self-mobilization, the ability to manage the actions that make up the performance of duties); evaluation (self-assessment of their preparedness and compliance with the process of solving professional tasks in the optimal way).

During the generalizing theoretical analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature, we have identified the following structural components of the readiness of future specialists in physical education for professional activities in fitness centers: motivational, cognitive, professional and self-assessment. The integrity of this formation is determined by the full development of the components we have identified.

Based on the analysis of scientific literature and study of fitness centers as institutions of professional activity of physical education specialists, the study "readiness of future physical education specialist to professional activity in fitness centers" is considered as an integrative formation of personality, characterized by a set of motivational, cognitive, professional and self-assessment components. These elements reflect the development of personal qualities of the future specialist and the result of mastering professionally oriented knowledge, skills and abilities that will allow him to focus his efforts on maintaining and restoring physical and emotional health,

We will reveal the content of the structural components of the formation of the readiness of future specialists in physical education for professional activities in fitness centers.

Motive (from the Latin *moveo* – move) – is a material or ideal object, the achievement of which is the content of activity. The motive is presented to the subject in the form of specific experiences, characterized either by positive emotions – from the expectation of achieving this subject, or negative, associated with the incompleteness of the actual situation. The motive of achievement is a stable personality trait, which is manifested in the desire to succeed (high results). Instead, the motivation to achieve – the desire to improve results, dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, persistence in achieving their goals, the desire to achieve their own – is one of the main characteristics of a person who has an impact on human life; human desire to succeed in various activities⁴⁹⁶.

According to modern ideas, there are motives for conscious choice of professions: leading motives – motives related to the content of pedagogical activities (love for children, desire to devote themselves to the education and training of children), and motives of social significance of the teaching profession; additional motives – not essential for obtaining the profession of a teacher (like the subject, family traditions); random motives – not related to the content of pedagogical activities (prestigious considerations, long vacation).

An important factor in the formation of readiness for action is the coincidence of the motivational sphere of the subject with the nature of the goal, and professionally important qualities, in contrast to professionally significant, determine not the attitude to professional functions, and the process and result of their performance.

The professional knowledge of a specialist in physical education is always complex. He needs knowledge in various fields of science that are related to the study of human life: pedagogy, psychology, anatomy, physiology, theory and methods of physical education. They are needed for his professional training as a specialist in physical education. Compared with teachers of other disciplines, the training of a specialist in physical culture is in a broader scientific and practical aspect⁴⁹⁷.

The structure of the motivational component includes a wide range of motives that are necessary for the formation of readiness of higher education seekers for professional activities:

⁴⁹⁶ KHRYSSTOVA, T. Ie., LUSHCHAI, S. M. Pedagogichni umovy pidhotovky vchytelia fizychnoi kultury do vykhovnoi roboty zi shkoliaramy [Pedagogical conditions of preparation of the teacher of physical culture for educational work with schoolboys], p. 62.

⁴⁹⁷ KHRYSSTOVA, T. E., DETSYURA, S. I. Strengthening the health of elder school-age children in the process of self-education by physical education, p. 57.

cognitive motives (acquisition of new knowledge, interest in independent knowledge of the necessary skills and abilities); professional motives (desire to succeed in professional activities); social motives (awareness of the social significance of the future profession, duty and responsibility to others); motives of personal interest (desire for self-knowledge, self-affirmation and self-improvement).

Thus, most of the authors who studied the structure of readiness for professional activity, emphasize that we should talk about two components of the development of higher education students during their studies: professional (operational and technical) and personal.

Today, the concept of "readiness for professional activity" as a cumulative psychological neoplasm of the initial stages of professionalization, which consists of the orientation and ability of the subject to perform the selected professional activity in accordance with regulatory requirements that arise before the completion of professional training. Five functional components in the structure of activity are identified, such as: gnostic; design; constructive; organizational and communicative. The structure of readiness includes professional knowledge, skills and abilities, high moral qualities, mental and physical strength, high emotional and volitional stability.

Thus, the basic qualities of a specialist in physical education, in particular health fitness, are: intellectual, emotional-volitional, psychomotor, primarily the speed of thought processes, high productivity of mental activity, emotional stability, good volitional self-regulation.

In our opinion, the professional activity of future specialists in physical education, in particular specialists who carry out professional activities in fitness centers, involves constant personal and professional growth, accumulation of experience and mastery of new technologies, improvement of practical skills, creative self-realization and more.

Motivational criterion of readiness of the future physical education teacher is defined as a system of conscious and personally assigned needs and motives of improvement of vital activity on the basis of self-realization of the person in professional sphere which provides the correct choice of a profession, professional and personal development. Motivation is an important component of readiness, as it affects the creation of the necessary relationships, guidelines, personal experience, professionally significant qualities, excellence in activities, skills that ensure the effectiveness of professional activities.

The cognitive component, in our opinion, should reflect the theoretical awareness of students about the features of professional activity in modern health centers: 1) knowledge of the basic concepts of health fitness (fitness, aerobics, fitness, health, healthy lifestyle, fitness center); 2) knowledge of physical health, physical performance and the factors that affect their formation and maintenance at the optimal level for the individual; 3) knowledge of anatomical and physiological features of people of different ages; 4) knowledge of modern health systems through the use of exercise; 5) knowledge of the concepts of formation of individual programs in modern health fitness centers; 6) knowledge of methods and organization of classes in modern health fitness centers.

The most important factor in the physical readiness of the future teacher for professional activity is the formation of his need for physical self-improvement as an element of professional self-education. Individual physical fitness of future specialists in physical education reflects the process of development of vital physical qualities, the level of physical performance; formation of behavioral attitudes to lead a healthy lifestyle; compliance with the regime of study and rest. A specific feature of the work of a physical education teacher is motor activity, which is determined by the content of the subject as lessons and extracurricular sports activities. Self-esteem is one of the most important indicators of professional success, because only with adequate self-esteem a young specialist will be able to work on a peer-to-peer model and have an educational impact.

Most authors interpret the concept of readiness for professional self-development as an internally holistic combination of all structural components of the individual's psyche, aimed at its constructive interaction with the outside world by obtaining a personally meaningful and adequate to society requirements of professional activity.

Based on the generalized structural and logical analysis of the available information, the classification of readiness levels is formed:

1) high (independence in setting and solving new tasks, adequacy of assessment and self-assessment of professionally important qualities, ability to effectively solve problems in conditions of time shortage, etc.);

2) average (average level of manifestation of the given qualities);

3) low (inability to independently set and solve difficult tasks, inadequate assessment and self-assessment of professionally important features, etc.).

Thus, the theoretical analysis of the problem of formation of readiness of future specialists in physical education for professional activity in health centers showed that expanding the scope of activities of a specialist in physical education requires directing their training to weapons to preserve and restore physical and emotional health, functional state of the human body, to master modern health and prevention technologies to preserve and strengthen the health of the population of Ukraine. It is from such positions that the modern environment of professional activity of specialists in physical education, in particular instructors in health fitness, is considered.

The analysis of practical experience allowed us to conclude that the components of individual programs to restore and preserve the physical and emotional health of the individual in fitness centers are exercise, various types of modern fitness technology, natural factors. The structural components of the readiness of future physical education specialists for professional activity in fitness centers are determined and substantiated: motivational – reflects the motivation of students to achieve success in professional activity in fitness centers; cognitive – characterizes the theoretical awareness of students about the peculiarities of the professional activities of physical education specialists in fitness centers; professional-activity – determines professionally oriented skills and abilities, physical qualities of students, necessary for drawing up and realization of individual programs of preservation and restoration of physical and psycho-emotional health and functional condition of the individual in fitness centers; self-esteem – characterizes the presence of communicative and organizational tendencies of professionals who carry out professional activities in fitness centers, the level of their attractiveness to the environment.

Thus, the theoretical analysis of scientific works on the problem of formation of readiness of future specialists in physical education for professional activity in modern fitness centers allowed to find out the insufficient theoretical and methodological development of the chosen topic. The readiness of the future specialist in physical education for professional activity in fitness centers is considered as an integrative formation of personality, which is characterized by a set of motivational, cognitive, professional and self-assessment components that reflect the development of personal qualities of the future specialist, which will allow him to focus his efforts on maintaining and restoring physical and psycho-emotional health, improving efficiency and improving the functional state of the body in the application of tools and modern technologies of fitness and natural factors in health and sports facilities.

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ANNOTATION

Part 1. MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1.1. Maryna Kabanets. COLLABORATION OF UKRAINIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN SUPPORTING GIFTED STUDENTS

The purpose of the study is to analyze the main forms of cooperation of lyceums for gifted students and higher education institutions to provide pedagogical support to gifted students: involvement of university professors, associate professors of higher education institutions in teaching certain courses for lyceum students, supervising research work of lyceum students, use of organizational forms close to university ones (lectures, tutorials), increase of independent work, lyceum students' participation in university life, cooperation with students in research work. The principles of ensuring continuity in work with gifted youth in the complex "lyceum – university" are substantiated.

1.2. Yuriy Slyusarchuk, Olha Slyusarchuk, Mariya Polishchuk, Oleksandr Tymchenko. ACTIVE TEACHING METHODS BASED ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

The directions of introduction and systematization of application of information technologies in education for the purpose of increase of efficiency and quality of educational process and its results at all levels of education on the basis of integration of IT and pedagogics are considered. It is shown that in line with the deepening of integration processes and the development of international division of labor, it is important for countries to conduct a common educational policy, adapt national training systems to radically changed world market conditions, to the existing in its most dynamic segments.

1.3. Leonid Tsubov, Osana Kalinska, Iryna Chorna. THE INFLUENCE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION IN THE MANAGEMENT ON THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS

The article analyzes and summarizes the implementation and implementation of the principle of cooperation in the management of a professional educational institution and its impact on the formation of professional competence of students. The importance of using and influencing the principle of cooperation in the educational process as a way to form the professionalism and skills of the subjects of educational activity is described. It is determined that the introduction of the principle of cooperation in the management of a professional school most effectively promotes the development and training of competitive in the labor market qualified personnel capable of creative work, professional development, development and implementation of knowledge-intensive and information technologies.

1.4. Olena Belyaeva. STATE-PUBLIC DEPARTMENT OF ACTIVITY OF INSTITUTIONS OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

The essence and particularities of the implementation of public-state management in the activity of the modern general educational establishment are overviewed in the article.

1.5. Olga Palamarchuk. THE INFLUENCE OF ACADEMIC STAFF ON THE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY

The article analyzes the influence of academic staff on the key performance indicators of the university. It is established that the issue of evaluating the effectiveness of higher education institutions is relevant in the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) as evidenced by analytical

reports of the European University Association, EUA and scientific articles of European researchers. It is determined that one of the key stakeholders that affects the performance of the university is the academic staff and the functions they perform in the life of the university (teaching, learning, research and participation in effective governance of the university).

1.6. Oleg Punchenko. ALLOY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND DYNAMICS OF INNOVATIONS – THE BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONTINUOUS EDUCATION

The article presents modern continuing education as an alloy of information technology and the dynamics of innovation. It substantiates the essence of a purposeful, organized, sustainable and thought-provoking process, serving the specific needs of the individual in using the information resources of society necessary for his professional growth, which made it possible to reveal this type of education as a value, and as a systematic process, and as a result of the development of the spiritual world of the individual. Attention is focused on the essence of information technology and innovation as the basic components of this type of education.

1.7. Mariia Ruda. SUSTAINABLE UNIVERSITY: THE CONCEPT OF MANAGING A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION THAT IS APPROPRIATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The state policy of Ukraine is aimed at the accelerated integration into the European community and the building of a democratic society that fully complies with global standards. In this context, the question arises as to the radical enhancement of the role and place of man, including intellectual potential in socio-economic activities. As the world's experience shows, any modern society, country or the Commonwealth of States are striving to achieve a high level of development, giving priority to the formation and effective use of its intellectual potential. However, not yet sufficiently studied and requiring further research are methodological and practical approaches to integrated assessment of the current state of forecasting and constructing models of management of higher education institutions as a mechanism of realization of intellectual potential and effective use at the state and regional level. In connection with the growing importance of intellectual capital, in order to improve the efficiency of economic development and welfare of the nation, it is urgent to develop a modern model of management of higher education institution as the most significant element of the realization of labor potential of the society. To solve this problem, it is necessary to study the current state of training specialists at higher education institution using the case of developing a market model of functioning a large university which is the Lviv Polytechnic National University. The article analyzes the current state of higher specialist training and the development of a market model of functioning great university; the methodological Toolkit of the SWOT-analysis and the method of assessment that is based on the analysis of the activity of the University, as the manufacturer of products and services; presents the results of the research of the authors dealing with developing the concept of activities of higher educational institutions in the conditions of market relations, which can be used by other universities in the course of their activities.

1.8. Nataliia Sas. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS IN THE QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

The paper considers the application of the principles of TQM (Total Quality Management) to the educational services of the higher education institutions in Ukraine. The processes influencing the result are identified, the conditions that ensure the quality of providing educational services at higher education institutions at each of the stages are determined; the influence of stakeholders on the process of improving the quality of educational services is considered. The focus of the article is the higher education seekers, employers, and employees. The article substantiates the necessity and

importance of using the idea management system as a tool for the development of higher education institutions; the full cycle of management of ideas, conditions of success of the system of management of ideas are offered; the approaches to collecting proposals from, their capabilities and limitations are presented.

1.9. Alexander Sklyarenko. MODERN MANAGEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND EDUCATION

The importance of scientific and organizational activity, education for the further development of economy, science, technology, innovative way of the state is revealed in the work. The current state of education and the difficulties that arise in the development process and ways of improving the state of education have been briefly analyzed.

1.10. Kateryna Tryma. THE IMPACT OF STAKEHOLDERS ON QUALITY ASSURANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION: FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXPERIENCE

The chapter analyzes the forms and methods of influence of NGOs on ensuring the quality of higher education by European and domestic higher education institutions. Based on the analysis of current monitoring reports on the development of higher education in the EHEA and the analysis of the scientific literature, the tendency to expand the role of various participants in ensuring the quality of higher education is shown. The advantages of using public control tools to ensure the quality of higher education are presented. It was found that NGOs have a high degree of public confidence and are able to monitor the activities of higher education institutions, which balances the functions of the state in the field of quality assurance in higher education. This nature of the activities of NGOs determines the growing trend of public leadership in ensuring the quality of higher education.

1.11. Valentyna Yuskovych-Zhukovska. TENDENCIES OF DIGITALIZATION OF HIGHER SCHOOL

The rapid trends of digitalization of the global information society require the systematic modernization of higher education, focused on the needs of the innovative labor market. Information and communication technologies are an integral part of the digital environment. They largely determine the further economic development of society. It is necessary to form information and digital competencies that will facilitate student's employment in a digital environment with a purpose to ensure the readiness of higher education students to digital modernization of life.

Part 2. THE USE OF INNOVATIVE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

2.1. Olena Shenderuk, Anna Nabok. DEFINING TEACHER'S CHARISMA: MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH

This paper presents a new approach to the notion of "charisma" in Teaching. It was identified that the interdisciplinary character of the mentioned notion has its roots in religion, philosophy, sociology and other humanitarian sciences that allows applying the given notion towards the personality of a teacher as a leader, who intends to provide effective all-round education. This study identified the following components of a charismatic teacher: exceptional moral qualities, the ability to unite people around him in collective conscious creativity, which manifests itself in the ability to ask the right questions, the ability to listen, soft correction, the ability to feel the audience, individual creative zest and other personal qualities. The components of the notion of "charisma" have been singled out and rethought in accordance with the new educational challenges. Effective education as one of them brings forward the concept of a transformational teacher that is similar to the one of a charismatic leader.

2.2. Yuriy Slysarchuk, Volodymyr Demchenko, Mariya Polishchuk. CONCEPTS OF ACTIVATION OF PROFESSIONAL THINKING OF STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL SPECIALTIES IN THE LEARNING PROCESS

The article considers the basic concepts of activation of professional thinking of students of technical specialties in the learning process. On the basis of the built model of management of process of perception of knowledge and increase of intellectual level of the person, systems of the automated training with a substructure of control, diagnostics on the basis of the corresponding tests ordered according to intelligence indices are investigated. It is shown that models of optimal management of the educational process can be built only when the basic laws and parameters of regulation of thought processes are known, which ensure the assimilation and understanding of subject-oriented knowledge.

2.3. Maria Strenacikova, Jr. TECHNOLOGIES IN SLOVAK ONLINE EDUCATION – REMOTE LEARNING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

In our article, we focus on the use of technology in the teaching and learning processes during school closure caused by coronavirus COVID-19. Although a lot of money and energy has been invested in the digitalization of education, neither teachers nor students were prepared for a situation, when all education activities would be done only in a virtual mode. Teacher used information systems during remote learning (e.g. EduPage and Moodle). In addition, most teachers used various cloud platforms for teaching (mainly Zoom, GoogleMeet and Microsoft Teams). Teachers shared information, materials and experiences on Facebook (Zavretá Škola [Closed School]). They also obtained educational materials from portals managed by authorities and public companies (Ministry of Education, State Pedagogical Institute) and used the benefits of temporary free services of domestic and foreign multinational companies, organizations and corporations (libraries, galleries, publishing houses, etc.).

2.4. Olha Blaha. THE PROBLEM OF LONELINESS AND WAYS TO OVERCOME IT IN THE HISTORIOSOPHY OF EDUCATION OF UKRAINE

The research is devoted to the problems of loneliness and ways to overcome it in the historiosophy of education in Ukraine. It is emphasized that the globalization processes of our state lead to the threat of losing the vital principles of the younger generation, its separation from spiritual values, the emergence of maladaptation, social isolation and, consequently, to a sense of loneliness among various segments of the population. The main causes of loneliness, in particular children's loneliness, are analyzed. It turns out that the study of the essence of the problem of loneliness, which occupies an important place in the historiosophy of Ukraine, has acquired special significance in modern society. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the New School should direct the work of teachers to overcome the emotional crisis of children and teenagers and bring the Church closer to the upbringing of children and families, especially those in which spiritual ties and moral principles of common life are violated.

2.5. Valentyna Greskova. FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' TRAINING FOR TEACHING STUDENTS FOLK CRAFTS OF PODILLIA

The article, based on the analysis of academic sources, presents an analysis of peculiarities of teacher training for introducing works of folk crafts to primary school age children, reveals the system of professional training of future teachers to acquaint the younger generation with the centers of traditional folk crafts of Podillia region, as Podillia folk crafts make up a significant part of all-Ukrainian decorative and applied arts.

2.6. Yulia Karpenko, Natalia Kuksa, Oleksandr Zviriyaka. INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES AND METHODS IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE PHYSICAL THERAPISTS, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS

The article analyzes the main approaches to the system of training of professional personnel in physical therapy, ergotherapy in higher education institutions of Ukraine. The main provisions of the standard of higher education in the specialty 227 Physical Therapy, ergotherapy and peculiarities of specialization for the first educational level are highlighted. The authors emphasize that the implementation of these provisions will improve the efficiency of professional training of future specialists in physical therapy, ergotherapy in institutions of higher education. The fundamental role of practical training according to the curriculum of the specialty is considered. The integral, general and professional competences of the specialty are analyzed.

2.7. Iryna Nepomniashcha, Anzhela Proseniuk, Alla Kolesnik. THEORETICAL BASES OF INTRODUCTION OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF METHODOLOGICAL WORK IN THE PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION

The article presents the theoretical foundations of the introduction of innovative technologies in the organization of methodical work in preschool educational organization. The essence of the concepts "pedagogical technology" and "innovation" is revealed. Objective needs to improve the system of education, upbringing and development of preschool children determine the need for rapid growth of the role and importance of methodical work, make scientific analysis and practical improvement of this work an urgent problem that affects the achievements and results of teachers.

2.8. Ellina Panasenko, Larysa Semenovska. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE PERIODIZATION OF THE HISTORICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL PHENOMENON

Based on the analysis of the achievements of the classical and modern philosophical, psychological and pedagogical knowledge, theoretical and methodological foundations for substantiating the periodization of the historical and pedagogical phenomenon are determined. In this regard, the general scientific, pedagogical and historical-pedagogical approaches have been characterized, their importance has been proved to ensure the narrative nature of the study, the unity and continuity of the historical-pedagogical process.

2.9. Volodymyr Prystynskyi. USING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATIONS OF HEALTH CARE IN THE PRACTICE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The innovative approaches to ensuring the updating of the content of the process of physical education of children and student youth are presented. It is assumed that the introduction into the practice of the educational-upbringing process of interactive communications (tablet computers, heart rate monitors, gadgets, 3D visualization, contactless sensor systems, etc.) and innovative technologies (plot cognitive-motor games, valeological relay races, erudite quizzes, information, and educational trainings, etc.) of health care will increase the motivation of pupils and students to be engaged in physical culture trainings both during the school day and extracurricular forms of education and upbringing.

2.10. Tetiana Turka, Yuliya Lymareva. USING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TEACHING PROCESS OF NATURAL-MATHEMATICAL DISCIPLINES

The article is devoted to the problem of organizing the study of natural-mathematical disciplines, in particular Physics, based on experimental activities and the use of information and communication technologies when conducting the experiment at institutions of education of different levels of accreditation. On analyzing the views of prominent educators of the 19th century, the main aspects of learning based on practical experimental activities of the individual are studied.

The prospects for the development of the ICT-based teaching methods of Physics are outlined. The comparative analysis of didactic possibilities of virtual and real physical experiments and expediency of use of each of them in the teaching process of Physics under the conditions of modernization of training is carried out. The modern experiment should become one of the main integrating means in solving the problem of integration of academic disciplines in their practical application, and the virtual experiment should expand the possibilities for multiple repetition, conscious assimilation, and application of knowledge.

Part 3. MODERN TECHNOLOGIES OF TEACHING PRESCHOOL AND SCHOOL CHILDREN

3.1. Mykola Balukh. INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO THE FORMATION OF A HEALTHCARE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE MODERN PRIMARY SCHOOL

The article, based on the analysis of academic sources, reveals the peculiarities of future primary school teacher training for the formation of a health preserving educational environment of modern primary school. It is emphasized that health preserving characteristics of the work of a primary school teacher with students include the requirement for a teacher to master a set of health preserving competencies and technologies which help to lay the foundation of primary school student's life preserving and health promotion essentials, students become familiar with necessary knowledge, skills and life competencies, methods of ensuring a healthy lifestyle.

3.2. Tetyana Kominarets. THE RELEVANCE OF THE FORMATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

One of the directions of a modern educational policy of many countries is the competence direction of the learning process. In the XXI century, the education system is experiencing significant progress in information and communication technologies (ICT) and their impact on the educational process, on the schooling of the young people. The formation of information competence of students as subjects of the educational process is the key to the education systems of economically developed countries. The IT in the education has led to a number of reforms in Ukraine, which are associated with the emergence of educational networks, new forms and means of learning. dissemination of new pedagogical technologies.

3.3. Olga Litovchenko, Veronika Kovylyna. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AS AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF EDUCATING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

The article reveals the essence of information technology as a means of educating preschool children. The possibilities of information and communication technologies that are most often used in preschool education and the positive aspects of such use of information and communication technologies in preschool education are given. The data of scientific researches in the field of influence of ICT and the computer on health of children of preschool age are presented.

3.4. Iryna Malakhova. CREATING A SITUATION OF SUCCESS IN THE LESSONS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINES AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPING COGNITIVE CAPABILITIES OF STUDENTS

This article is an attempt to generalize such a teaching method as the individualization of the educational process. It is aimed at shaping a successful student with a proactive attitude and higher universal human values; an individual possessing relevant knowledge, as for the XXI century, and communication skills. This article analyzes the current state of the nationhood, as well as the

necessity of encouraging the pursuit of becoming successful individuals, capable of facilitating an accelerated economic growth and cultural development of a country, capable of acquiring new knowledge and applying it into practice throughout their lifetime; citizens who are prepared to the challenges of everyday life and employment in the European and global community. This article lists the cutting edge methods of applying the technologies into education; develops the methods of contributing to the event of success; presents the favourable ways of its application in the educational work.

3.5. Iryna Mozul. SUBJECTAL NATURAL SCIENTIFIC COMPETENCE AS A PUPIL'S PERSONAL CREATION

The primary level of education is the foundation of schooling, because there the foundation for the formation of the future citizen's personality is laid. It is aimed to ensure the further development and all-around development of the child's personality, to create conditions for the full mastery of the basic educational level and the ability to learn. Competencial approach is the renewal of education, because the formation of competencies involves the organization of individual knowledge, self-government. Subjectal natural scientific competence is a personal education that characterizes the pupil's ability to solve available socially and personally significant practical and cognitive problems related to real objects of nature in the field of human-nature relations. Subjectal competencies in the field of natural science are the student's abilities to use natural knowledge for solving problems in a life situation.

3.6. Yuliia Pivnenko. METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF IMPLEMENTING THE COMPETENCY APPROACH AT LESSONS OF BASICS OF HEALTH

The article describes some methodical features of introduction of the competence approach at lessons of basics of health; the authors have done the comparative characteristic of competence-oriented and traditional tasks; they have also developed the methodical structure of the competence-oriented task; they have given the methodical explanations of essence of various forms and methods of intensification of educational process with the indication of their features and examples of the corresponding tasks.

3.7. Nadiia Skrypnyk. THE DISTANCE LEARNING FORM IN THE METHODOLOGICAL TRAINING SYSTEM OF HUMANITIES PEDAGOGICAL COLLEGE

This study examines the peculiarities of the distance learning introduction to the modern educational system. Currently, distance learning is promising and has a right to exist, because it encourages students to work independently, promotes the individualization of the future specialist's professional development process, and adjusts to completely new opportunities for creative self-expression. Distance learning is an open learning system that provides active, high-quality, accurate communication between teacher and student through innovative technologies and multimedia. The relevance of the distance learning development in Ukraine is described. The effectiveness of distance learning in the methodological system of students in the study of linguistics, as well as the positive impact of distance learning forms and methods on the formation of communicative and speech competence of students are brought to light.

3.8. Iryna Yakymchuk. APPLICATION OF MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSES (MOOC) IN THE COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

The article represents the development research on the college teachers' media education competences by means of MOOC. Teachers training for application mass media in pedagogical activity is substantiated. Realization stages of college teachers' media education in accordance with the Concept of media education introduction in Ukraine are presented. The forms and methods setting media competences that allow to achieve a higher level of education in an educational institution are proposed.

Part 4. INNOVATIVE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN HIGHER EDUCATION

4.1. Liudmyla Cherednyk, Alla Bolotnikova, Yuliia Hunchenko. INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES OF TEACHING THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

The article analyses innovative technologies, strategies, tactics and methods of teaching Ukrainian as a foreign language in higher education institutions. It is proved that effectiveness of interaction is envisaged not only by ability to speak grammatically correctly and use proper language units, but also by awareness of national and cultural specifics of verbal and nonverbal behaviour, sociocultural norms, dominant strategies and tactics of communication of a particular ethnic group. It is substantiated that language is one of the most important factors of intercultural communication. Traditional and innovative methods of teaching Ukrainian as a foreign language (method of role play, method of design, case-study, method of situational exercises, audio-lingual method, silent way, etc.) are described.

4.2. Veronika Khalina, Vyacheslav Butskyi, Anastasiya Ustilovska. INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH: MODERNIZATION OF CURRICULA

The article proves the importance of using an interdisciplinary approach as a tool for modernizing curricula. The influence of an interdisciplinary approach on the functioning of socio-economic systems in general is determined. A specific successful example of modernizing a curriculum through the application of an interdisciplinary approach is considered.

4.3. Iuliia Lebed. USE OF COMPUTER TESTING AS A TOOL FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATING KNOWLEDGE OF PHILOLOGICAL DISCIPLINES IN THE CONDITIONS OF DISTANCE LEARNING

One of the most effective and objective ways to test students' knowledge is through tests. Thanks to the use of computer information technology, a large number of people can be assessed at the same time during monitoring. However, the use of information and communication technologies in testing has its advantages and disadvantages. The article highlights the features of the use of computer technology in the philological cycle as a tool of monitoring knowledge. The basic requirements for test tasks and the advantages of using computer testing are considered.

4.4. Yuliia Vakal. ANALYTICAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE MASTERS OF EDUCATION: ESSENCE AND STRUCTURE

The article is devoted to the formation of analytical competence of future masters of education, its essence and structure. The article presents the author's interpretation of the concept of "analytical competence", shows its structure schematically. The article describes the main abilities necessary for future masters of education to form their analytical competence; subjective factors that affect analytical competence, etc. The components that together form the analytical competence of future masters of education, namely: information-logical, procedural and evaluative, are identified. In the structure of analytical competence, both structural elements and classification features are identified: analytical skills and abilities, analytical activity and logical thinking.

4.5. Olha Yuzyk, Lidiia Pletenytska. INFORMATICS AND MATHEMATICS COMPETENCE AS A PROBLEM OF PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH

The article provides a thorough study of the state of coverage of information and mathematical competence by scientists on its formation among future professionals in pedagogical specialties. The emphasis in the presented research is on the formation of computer science and mathematics competence in the training of computer science teachers. The article reveals the work

of scientists to determine the structure of information competence. The importance of mathematical competence is revealed. The content of mathematical competence is investigated.

The article can be recommended to scientific and pedagogical workers, teachers of higher education institutions of II-IV levels of accreditation for the training of teachers of computer science and other pedagogical specialties.

4.6. Volodymyr Babienko, Juliana Irhina. TECHNOLOGY OF USING MIND MAPS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF HIGHER SCHOOL

The article is devoted to the problem of the mental maps use as the innovative way of the information organization within the higher education process. The analysis of scientific approaches to the theory of radial thinking and the experience of mental maps use in planning, evaluation and educational process has been presented. The effectiveness of mindmapping in the process of students' listening and note-taking lectures has been proved; the analysis and the lecture information supplementation within the framework of independent individual and collective work involving the cloud services use has been substantiated. An alternative to the manual and programmatic mindmapping use including the Freemind program has been determined. The conclusion related to the fact that the use of mental maps is able to shorten the students' time for note-taking as well as to improve the information memorization and to provide this information with the personal significance and individual systemicity has been drawn.

4.7. Iryna Shvetsova. TECHNOLOGY OF ACTIVE TRAINING IMPLEMENTATION TO MARITIME ENGLISH COURSE

This paper aims at pointing out the concepts of modern professional training of future seafarers, in accordance with international standards and emphasizes their importance for students. The purpose of the study is to analyze the. Various technologies of active training of professional Maritime English for effective training in the formation of maritime professional communication are analyzed. The effectiveness of the implementation of active learning technologies is determined, which allows students to develop the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for education, careers and life. The study considers that Deeper learning is key to ensuring that students thoroughly explore the content of Marine English through collaboration and that acquired knowledge, thinking skills and interpersonal skills facilitate adaptation to life situations.

Part 5. APPLIED ASPECTS OF THE MODERN TECHNOLOGIES' USING TO TRAIN FUTURE PROFESSIONALS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

5.1. Tetiana Khrystova, Inessa Rebar, Altai Abdullaiev. COMPONENTS OF PREPAREDNESS OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION TO PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY IN FITNESS CENTERS

It is proved that the readiness of a future specialist in physical education to professional activity in fitness centers and other health facilities is an integrated concept, which is characterized by the totality of the following components: motivational, cognitive, professional-active and self-evaluation. These elements reflect the gradual development of personal qualities of the future specialist and the result mastering professionally oriented knowledge, skills and skill that will enable him to direct their efforts to preserve and restore physical and emotional health, improve their working capacity and improve the functional state of the body in the process of using innovative technologies of fitness wellness.

5.2. Alina Kvitka. SOCIAL AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF FUTURE OFFICERS OF THE STATE CRIMINAL AND EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF UKRAINE FORMING USING INFORMATIVE AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

The article deals with the issue of the importance for future officers of the State Criminal and Executive Service of Ukraine to master social and communicative competence. The author emphasizes that the essence of this competence is a set of knowledge, skills, ways of thinking, views, values, personal and professionally important properties that determine the ability of a specialist of the penitentiary service to carry out effective communication and social interaction, to establish and maintain the necessary contacts with the colleagues, governors, subordinates and persons serving a sentence.

5.3. Valentyna Stoma. MODEL OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION-DIGITAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS OF NATURAL-MATHEMATICAL SPECIALITIES IN THE TRAINING PROCESS

The article is devoted to a model of the development of information-digital competence of future teachers of natural-mathematical specialties in the process of professional training. The model reflects the goal of pedagogical activity, structural components of development, stages, and corresponding blocks (target, organizational-methodological and analytical). The model of development of information-digital competence includes diagnostics of results, that is based on criteria and indicators of development: behavioural criterion is characterized by indicators “Motivation” and “Self-development”, theoretical criterion – indicators “Volume of knowledge” and “Depth of knowledge”, technological criterion – indicators “the ability to use digital technologies” and “the ability to work with information”. These indicators determine three levels of development of information-digital competence of future teachers of natural-mathematical specialties in the course of professional training – low, medium and high.

5.4. Galyna Buchkivska, Valentyna Baranovska, Volodymyr Ocheretnyy. FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES OF FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS BY MEANS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

The study deals with the modern approaches to the formation of professional competences of future primary school teachers by means of information and communication technologies, organization of informational preparation of a future teacher on a competence based approach, which provides harmonious, balanced and appropriate combination of traditional and modern information and communication technologies for the training of a future primary school teacher.

5.5. Svitlana Kizim, Svitlana Liulchak. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE E-LEARNING ENVIRONMENT AND POSSIBILITIES OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF RISING TEACHERS

At the present stage of higher education development, the priority is to find approaches to improve future teachers’ training, in particular in the organization of student’s independent study, which is manifested in the use of ICT, allows ensuring an effective organization of self-guided work. The implementation of e-learning environment provides students’ educational and self-educational activities with openness, flexibility and mobility, expands the range of use and choice of tools depending on the goals and objectives of professional training of rising teachers. A promising direction for the modernization of teachers’ professional training is the use of e-learning environment. Creating such an environment requires compliance with the following requirements such as accessibility, rationality, adaptability, interactivity, multimedia, suitability.

5.6. Kateryna Kovalova. COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF FUTURE ENGINEERS AS EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AT HIGH SCHOOL

The essence of the concept of “communicative competence” is reviewed in the article, and the characteristics of this concept developed by Ukrainian and foreign scientists are introduced. The purpose of the article is to analyze the concept of “communicative competence” and to determine the structure of the communicative competence of future engineers. The authors differently determine the structure of the communicative competence of specialists. They distinguish linguistic, speech, sociocultural, strategic competencies, which include cognitive, emotional and behavioural components.

5.7. Valentyna Mishedchenko. ON THE ORGANIZATION OF PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICE OF THE FUTURE MUSIC TEACHER IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

The article theoretically substantiates the role of pedagogical practice as an important pedagogical condition for the formation of personality of future primary school music teacher. Possibilities of improving the process of formation of his professional skills during practice are considered. It is emphasized that pedagogical practice is an important component in the process of higher education, during which there is a comprehensive development and formation of the future teacher. It allows him to test the individual's readiness to dedicate his life to education and upbringing of younger generation. In the process of practical future teachers' training, the main emphasis is on the representation of students' musical and pedagogical knowledge, performing skills and abilities. At the same time, the gap between the theoretical knowledge of students and the ability to use them in practice, the lack of connection between general pedagogical and special disciplines leads to the fact that students start their practical activities insufficiently prepared.

5.8. Maria Ogrenich, Maryna Shepel, Maryna Yakovlieva. THE ROLE OF DEONTOLOGICAL CULTURE IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO FUTURE TOURISM SPECIALISTS

The article reveals the influence of deontological culture on a foreign language teaching process as a prerequisite of future tourism specialists' development. The analysis of domestic and foreign scientific literature devoted to the problems of deontological culture and professional ethics is made. The authors give their own definition to the concepts of «future tourism specialists' deontological culture» and «future tourism specialists' professional ethics». Much attention is paid to the pedagogical technologies of deontological culture formation and the communicative approach at foreign language tutorials at a non-linguistic university. The methodology consists of either working with professionally-oriented texts or role plays and business games that encourage students' critical and logical thinking.

5.9. Ruslan Chubuk. INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AS AN IMPROVEMENT FACTOR OF SOCIAL WORKER TRAINING

Today the development of innovative educational technologies becomes natural due to a number of reasons being considered in this article. The introduction of innovative educational technologies is necessary for smooth operation of innovative activity models, as well as for ensuring constant acquisition of updated competence by students and their readiness to the constant development of innovations in the world of growing knowledge. The article studies the impact of innovative technologies on the improvement of future social worker's training. The current pace of social life forces us to shift the emphasis of the learning process from teaching to learning; not to arrange the teaching process as a transmission of certain information, but to facilitate it by providing, activating and supporting sensible and conscious learning based on the cooperation between a student and a teacher. The article pays attention to the study of developmental strategies of the psychological influence on students based on the belief in their positive potential, unlimited opportunities for continuous development and self-improvement.

5.10. Viktoriya Shcherbatiuk, Olena Reshetnyak. STORYTELLING AS AN INNOVATIVE METHOD AT THE LESSONS OF LITERATURE

The article describes the main aspects of the using of innovative learning technologies for the study of language and literature by philology students. The main attention is on the disclosure of the content and educational opportunities of storytelling as a pedagogical technology. The types of storytelling, basic functions and methods of teaching storytelling are characterized. The structural elements of a successful story and the main plots of stories are clarified, the algorithm for creating stories for storytelling is presented. There are seven basic rules on which a success story is built. Examples of the use of storytelling in literature classes are presented.

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