

The Academy of Management and Administration in Opole

**EDUCATION DURING A PANDEMIC CRISIS:
PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

**EDUKACJA W CZASIE KRYZYSU
PANDEMICZNEGO: PROBLEMY
I PERSPEKTYWY**

Monograph

*Edited by Tetyana Nestorenko
and Tadeusz Pokusa*

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PREFACE

The current situation in the world indicates that the time has come for a comprehensive and profound insight of approaches to the education system. The pandemic has developed so rapidly that no one has had the opportunity to use the educational experience to overcome the problems of self-isolation.

Comparison and analysis of world experience will allow us to assert ourselves in our own responses to the challenges of the global crisis. A public discussion of the topics of the educational process is necessary to develop its further scenario, which may become a strategy for education in the future.

A team of scientists, authors of the monograph, has determined the scientific vector of research in the direction of solving the problems of preschool, secondary and higher education in a pandemic, organizing the educational process using distance learning. The work expresses different points of view, proposes projects and concepts that may often come into collusion. However, all the participants in the discussion are united by the desire to find the most successful and promising model of education, the result of the functioning of which would be a person successfully carrying out her/his activities. The issues are considered within the framework of the organization of managerial activities of the head of various levels and within the framework, which ensures the quality of education using digital technologies.

The current crisis provides an opportunity to take a fresh look at key factors of preschool, secondary and higher education, the socialization of an individual, specific approach to organizing an independent work of pupils and students.

The authors of the monograph analyze the experience of using distance learning systems of education in ecology in order to train highly qualified specialists, scrutinize the features of implementing distance learning methods for medical students during a pandemic crisis, describe new formats and opportunities for distance learning for students of music universities, smart technologies as

a component of improving the quality of teaching cultural disciplines. Scientists examine the psychosocial aspects of maintaining the health and safety of teachers and students during the quarantine period.

The objective of the research work is to ensure quality education and identify psychological and pedagogical determinants of the effectiveness of the educational process, analyze the current situation, take into account international experience and use the most effective practice in a pandemic crisis. A comprehensive scientifically grounded analysis of the problem of education in a pandemic can be used in the work of teachers, psychologists, philologists, economists, engineers and young scientists of various areas and specialties in their work for its optimization and improvement of the efficiency.

Tetyana Nestorenko

Tadeusz Pokusa

2.5. Didactic accents of organization of the distance learning in conditions of pandemic processes

2.5. Дидактичні акценти організації дистанційного навчання в умовах пандемічних процесів

Шкільна освіта – це динамічне суспільне утворення, функціонування й розвиток якого покликані забезпечити активне формування майбутнього соціального потенціалу суспільства. Зазначене досягається різними процесами, у тому числі й передачею підростаючому поколінню значущого досвіду, накопиченого людством, формуванням готовності до активного включення в суспільні процеси та до примноження інтелектуальних суспільних напрацювань власними здобутками, створеними за різних умов життєдіяльності. Це можуть бути і періоди модернізаційно-трансформаційних суспільних змін, і періоди соціально-економічного прогресу, і періоди регресу, що спричинені певними кризовими явищами локального або глобального характеру, як-от, пандемічна криза.

Процес здобуття шкільної освіти в умовах поширення COVID-19 у першій половині 2020 року має аналізуватися, з одного боку, як період організації дистанційного процесу навчання підростаючого покоління в умовах глобальної зміни соціально-економічної реальності, спричиненої пандемічними процесами, а з іншого, – як етап у житті родини чи сім'ї дитини шкільного віку, який виявляє різні проблеми, у тому числі побутові, міжособистісні, організаційно-навчальні, на тлі загострення фінансових.

Зосередження уваги на значущих, на нашу думку, дидактичних акцентах організації дистанційного процесу навчання в умовах фіксування й розгортання пандемії та її наслідків має слугувати узагальненню теоретичних і практичних напрацювань організації навчальної діяльності в умовах глобальної невизначеності, домінування негативної інформації, постійного виникнення передумов для втрати емоційної рівноваги тощо.

На наше переконання, в умовах кризових явищ шкільна освіта має стати для підростаючого покоління не лише джерелом, який втамовує інтелектуальну спрагу, а й експериментальним майданчиком, діючи в якому кожна дитина упродовж всього шкільного життя може переконуватися в дієвості тих чи інших дій чи недоцільності їх застосування в певних умовах. Під час навчання дитина має засвоїти модель когнітивного самоналаштування на процес навчання, що організовується дистанційно, усвідомлюючи цінність цього процесу для себе особисто. Внесенню особистого смислу в дистанційний процес навчання в умовах пандемічних процесів може забезпечуватися продовженням речення «Я хочу навчити себе...». Приміром, я хочу навчити себе способу зосередженого виконання завдання у незвичних для мене умовах (за обмеженого часового проміжку, за відсутності безпосереднього контролю з боку вчителя, за необхідності постійної самоорганізації/самоконтролю, самооцінювання); способу презентації власних навчальних доробків під час дистанційного формату навчання; способу самостійного оброблення інформації (її аналізу, порівняння даних, упорядкування відомостей, класифікації інформаційних блоків, формулювання висновків тощо); способу планування часу за постійного відволікання негативною інформацією, способу вимірювання... (способу розв'язування..., способу добору..., способу виготовлення... тощо).

Процес навчання в умовах пандемічних процесів має спрямовувати його учасників (учителів, учнів та їхніх батьків) не на виснаження ресурсів власного організму, а на їх збереження або покращення. У цьому контексті значущими видаються напрацювання Е. Помиткіна [4], який привертає увагу до таких явищ як: емоційний перенос, емоційний резонанс, емоційний дисонанс, емоційна інерція. Розглянемо напрацювання вченого в контексті організації дистанційного процесу навчання. За Е. Помиткіним [4], для явища емоційного переносу характерним є процес, коли емоційно-почуттєві стани однієї людини (або групи) стають надбанням інших. Так, страх або піднесення, яке переживається однієї людиною (а у нашому випадку учасником процесу навчання), може миттєво передаватися

іншим. При цьому процес «запозичення» емоцій не усвідомлюється. Поза увагу залишається й причина, яка викликала страх, роздратування, печаль, сміх тощо.

Під час дистанційного навчання, який здійснювався в умовах пандемічних процесів, передумови для ймовірного виникнення проявів негативного емоційного переносу могли спричинюватися:

- обставинами сімейного середовища (відсутністю персонального комп'ютера (приміром, один комп'ютер на декілька дітей, батько – вчитель / мама – вчителька, старший брат / сестра – студент тощо), необхідністю домовлятися з членами сім'ї / родини про черговість у використанні комп'ютерної техніки), впливом тривалого перебування у замкнутому просторі, відсутністю можливості на певний час усамітнитися тощо);

- енерго-технічними факторами (планові, позапланові, аварійні відключення світла; відсутність мобільного, інтернет зв'язку; вірусне зараження комп'ютерної техніки; недостатній сигнал через перевантаження в мережі; застарілі гаджети та програмне забезпечення);

- особистою неготовністю вчителя (до організації дистанційного процесу навчання з використанням дистанційних платформ Moodle, Google Classroom та окремих дистанційних занять за допомогою сервісів Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Google Meet, Skype, BigBlueButton для проведення відеоконференцій і онлайн-занять) та/або учнів (до здійснення учіння на основі самоорганізації, самоконтролю, самооцінювання, активної навчальної діяльності, організованої із зазначеними вище ресурсами).

Відповідно до наукових напрацювань Е. Помиткіна [4], емоційний резонанс виявляється у значному посиленні у різних людей схожих емоційних станів позитивного або негативного забарвлення. У процесі навчання можна спостерігати негативний емоційний резонанс (масовий вияв: зневіри у власних силах; переживання відчуття незадоволеності собою; демонстрації небажання інтелектуально трудитися) та позитивний (загальна захопленість певним процесом, предметом, явищем тощо).

Варто додати, що схожі емоційні стани як позитивного, так і негативного забарвлення можуть переживатися не лише учнями, а й дорослими (маємо на увазі вчителів та батьків дітей шкільного віку). Приміром, згаданим дорослим властиві такі міркування: «у шкільному віці ми були зовсім іншими, зазнавали інших труднощів, вирішували інакші проблеми. Проблеми, якими ми переймалися були «гідними» порівняно з проблемами значущими для сучасного підростаючого покоління». Ці міркування спричинюють виникнення негативних емоційних станів (як-от, переживання відчуття незадоволеності іншими). У разі накладання зазначеного емоційного стану на емоційне тло учнів (скажімо, переживання відчуття незадоволеності собою) викликає емоційний резонанс, який зводить нанівець результативність дистанційного процесу навчання.

За Е. Помиткіним [4], взаємодія протилежних або мало сумісних емоційних станів (приміром, різне емоційне ставлення до тих самих подій) породжує явище емоційного дисонансу. Виникнення цього явища може спричинювати віддалення людей, породжувати значні бар'єри під час їхнього спілкування, викликати бажання уникати зустрічі з цією людиною або формувати передумови для виникнення агресії.

На нашу думку, яскравим прикладом утворення явища емоційного дисонансу може бути різне емоційне ставлення учасників дистанційного процесу навчання до домашніх завдань. Кожен учитель намагається втиснути в нього якомога більше способів (варіантів) закріплення опрацьованого, а учень, отримавши суттєвий масив роботи з різних навчальних предметів, діє за принципом обмеження «обираю з того, що задано».

Різними виявляються й особистісні риси, які, на думку учасників дистанційного процесу навчання, є значущими. Так, учителі більше пошановують старанність, дисциплінованість, пунктуальність, творче мислення учнів, а останні – вільне без побоювань висловлювання, уміння відстояти власну думку, уміння себе поводити під час критичних зауважень, які висловлено іншими учасниками дистанційного процесу навчання.

У наукових напрацюваннях Е. Помиткіна [4] емоційна інерція характеризується як певний емоційний стан, що не припиняється одночасно. Учений наголошує на тому, що людині потрібен час для переходу із одного психічного стану в інший. На доповнення цих міркувань наведемо рисунок «Характеристика психічних станів» (Рис. 1), даними якої можна послуговуватися для наведення прикладів зміни різних психічних станів (наприклад, перехід із стану піднесення в робочий стан) та для розкриття дидактичних акцентів організації дистанційного процесу навчання в умовах пандемічних процесів.

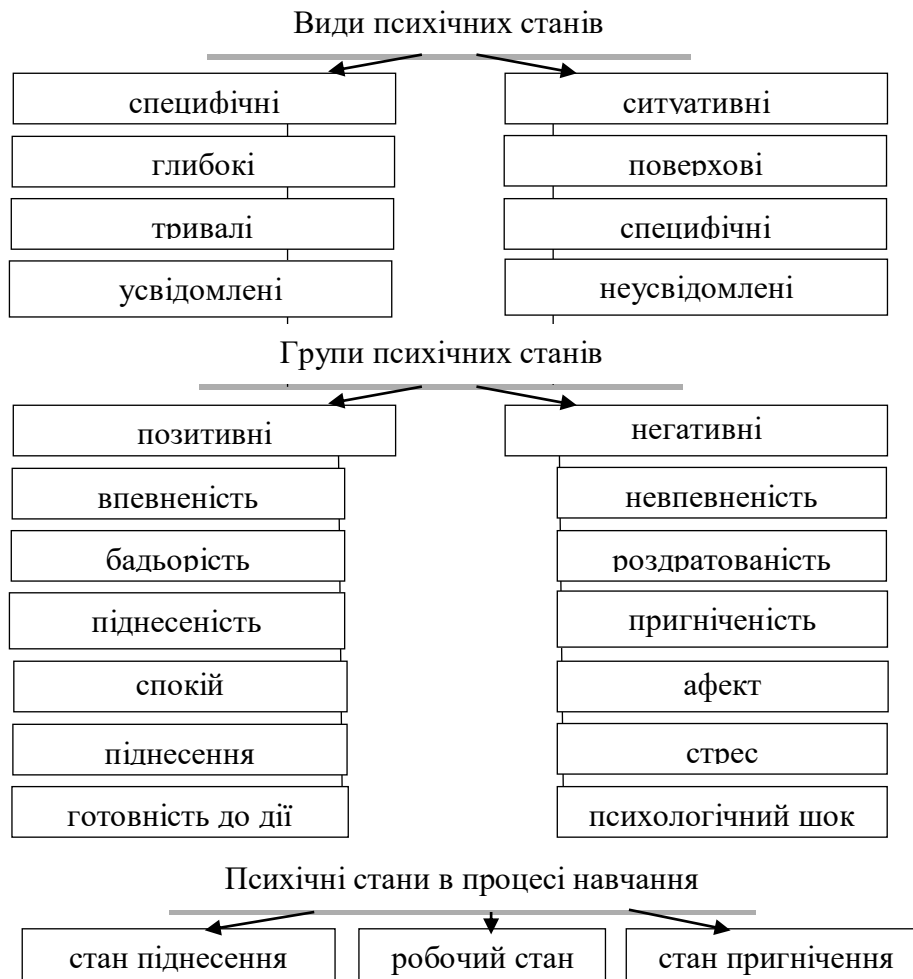


Рис. 1. Характеристика психічних станів
Джерело: за М. Корольчуком, В. Крайнюк, В. Марченком [1]

У контексті зазначеного значущим постає введення Т. Мієр у науковий обіг поняття «муз-маркер» на позначення початку та завершення навчального заняття (уроку, лекції, практичного заняття тощо) використанням короткотривалого гармонійного звучання (музики) як прикладу поєднаності й злагодженості в діях. Систематичне застосування відповідного муз-маркера слугує виникненню в учнів бажаного психічного стану, зокрема на початку уроку – робочого, а після завершення процесу навчання – стану налаштування на відпочинок чи стану необхідності зміни виду діяльності.

Процес використання муз-маркерів ґрунтується на провідній ідеї рефлексорної природи психіки (І. Павлова [3], І. Сеченова [4]), зокрема, на принципі детермінізму, тобто наявності поштовху, причини будь-якої дії, її ефекту. За І. Павловим [3], головний принцип роботи великих півкуль полягає в утворенні тимчасових нервових зв'язків або умовних рефлексів. Проводячи дослідження, учений помітив, що за певних умов у тварин виникають рефлекси і за відсутності безумовних подразників (іноді у собаки виділялася слина навіть тоді, коли з'являлася людина, яка її годувала, при цьому їжу собака не отримувала). Поведінка живого

організму являє собою певну систему реакцій або рефлексів, що є відповіддю організму на подразнення, що здійснюється за допомогою нервової системи.

За С. Максименком [2], безліч подразнень, що надходять до великих півкуль як зовні, так і зсередини організму, стикаються, взаємодіють, систематизуються і утворюють динамічний стереотип, який потрібний для успішної взаємодії організму із середовищем. Повторення однакових рухів і дій, однакових актів поведінки, схожих реакцій забезпечує ефективне функціонування організму. Такі зміни як порушення утвореного динамічного стереотипу або складність встановлення нового створюють фізіологічне підґрунтя для виникнення почуття труднощів чи почуттів бадьорості / стомленості, задоволенні / засмученості, радості / відчаю тощо. Психолог зазначає, що утворення динамічного стереотипу краще відбувається тоді, коли подразники діють у певній системі, певній послідовності та у певному порядку, а його підтримання забезпечується дотриманням певного зовнішнього порядку, системи, режиму діяльності.

Дидактичним акцентом використання муз-маркерів під час організації дистанційного процесу навчання у умовах пандемічних процесів передбачено:

1. Використання для назви муз-маркерів прикметників. Зазначене запроваджено з метою збагачення мовлення учнів шкільного віку словами, які відносяться до цієї частини мови. Показово, що у мовленні дітей прикметники складають лише 5% пасивного словникового запасу та 2% активного.

2. Утворення назв муз-маркерів початку уроку (заняття) з використання якісних та відносних прикметників (приміром, ранковий, квітковий, сонячний, святковий, мальовничий, особливий, літній тощо), а назв муз-маркерів завершення уроку з використанням якісних прикметників, які є назвами кольорів (як-от, білий, зелений, жовтий тощо).

3. Приклади муз-маркерів «Ранковий», «Квітковий», «Сонячний», «Святковий», «Мальовничий», «Особливий», «Білий», «Зелений» розміщено за посиланням: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1pqWMSD7a6Nb-QT7uz05GpcpUMCwwGdEz>

Під час організації дистанційного процесу навчання в умовах пандемічних процесів значущим дидактичним акцентом постає і сам процес сприймання інформації, який може розгортатися як:

- реакція схоплення – спрямована на те, щоб впізнати предмет або створити про нього найзагальніше враження чи визначити якусь його якість;

- реакція детального бачення – це глибоке пізнання об'єкта, яке супроводжується пізнавальною активністю і самостійністю.

Реакція детального бачення супроводжується певним емоційним фоном. Організовуючи діяльність учнів, учитель має враховувати, що:

- емоції зумовлюють «певний тип готовності до дії» (L. Martin, P. Stoner [12]);

- зовнішній вплив може змінити тип готовності до дії;

- на зв'язок «емоція – готовність до дії» впливає контекст, який супроводжує процес навчання.

За результатами низки наукових досліджень було сформульовано висновки, які визначаються нами як такі, що мають бути враховані під час організації дистанційного процесу навчання в умовах пандемічних процесів.

1. У одному контексті гарний настрій може вмотивувати учнів підходити до виконання дій на основі скорочення пошуку й здійснювати дії відповідно до відомого правила, а в іншому – займатися рішенням з використанням активного пошуку (L. Martin, P. Stoner [12]).

2. Емоції забезпечують суб'єктивне відчуття завершення у тому разі, коли відсутні об'єктивні критерії завершення виконання завдання. Так, у гарному настрої учні виявляють схильність давати позитивну відповідь на запитання: «Чи достатньо я зробив(а)?» та припиняють процес розв'язування завдання. У разі переживання ними поганою настрою, учні дають негативну відповідь на зазначене вище запитання і продовжуватимуть процес виконання завдання. Однак, якщо порівняти відповіді на запитання: «Чи отримав(ла) я задоволення від виконання діяльності?», то відповіді будуть прямо протилежні (L. Martin, P. Stoner [12]).

3. У гарному настрої продовження процесу виконання діяльності пояснюється учнями переживанням позитивних емоцій (L. Martin, P. Stoner [12]).

4. Неприємні переживання, незалежно від причини їх виникнення, схильні викликати негативні емоції (L. Berkowitz [6]).

5. Пригадування сумної події викликає відчуття суму (F. Strack, N. Schwarz [15]).

6. Наближення до сформульованої мети або віддалення від неї розглядається як головний моделюючий фактор емоцій. У гарному стані учень повідомляє, що знаходиться ближче до досягнення мети, ніж той, хто знаходиться у поганому настрої (D. Cervone, D. Kopp, L. Schaumann, W. Scott [7]).

7. Негативні емоції мають суттєве значення, оскільки вони виявляють несприятливі ситуації для учнів (N. Schwarz [13]).

8. Учні схильні поєднувати приємну інформацію з будь-якою іншою в значно більшій мірі, ніж неприємну (D. Mackie, L. Worth [11]).

9. Учні у гарному настрої більше схильні виявляти зв'язки між явищами, ніж у нейтральному стані, коли їхнє поле уваги є більш широким (D. Mackie, L. Worth [11]).

10. Комплекс позитивних емоцій, до якого віднесено радість, інтерес, задоволення, на відміну від негативних емоцій, розширює комплекс актуального репертуару мислення-дія, а також покращує фізичний, інтелектуальний і соціальний ресурс учасників процесу навчання (B. Fredrickson [8]).

11. Позитивні емоції свідчать про благополуччя й не стимулюють до виконання дій (N. Schwarz, G. Clore [14]).

12. Негативні емоції зумовлюють мобілізацію ресурсів учнів, а позитивні – мінімізацію затрат (S. Taylor [16]).

13. Зміна установок може спричинити, що активність не знижуватиметься при позитивному настрої, а підвищуватиметься (L. Martin, P. Stoner [12]).

14. Від учнів, які перебувають у гарному настрої, слід чекати значно більшої кількості оригінальних асоціацій на нейтральні слова (A. Isen, M. Johnson, E. Mertz, G. Robinson [10]).

15. У гарному настрої учні швидше встановлюють взаємозв'язок між різними висловлюваннями, ідеями, думками (A. Isen, K. Daubman, G. Nowicki [9]; A. Ziv [17]).

Наші міркування співзвучні з міркуваннями Е. Помиткіна [4], який вбачає успішність психологічної протидії людства вірусним захворюванням у: розвитку екологічної свідомості людства, актуалізації духовного потенціалу особистості; усуненні ціннісно-сміслових дисонансів, усвідомленні власних здібностей та нахилів, життєвих і професійних цілей, найбільш важливих потреб самореалізації; досягненні емоційної рівноваги та опануванні новими траєкторіями емоційного реагування; встановленні оптимальної комунікації в умовах фізичної і соціальної ізоляції; дотриманні тактики свідомої психологічної протидії вірусним захворюванням.

Дидактичні акценти організації дистанційного процесу навчання в умовах пандемічних процесів привертають увагу до інших процесів, а саме до: досягнення емоційної рівноваги в системі «учень – учні – учитель – батьки», врахування дії таких явищ як: емоційний перенос, емоційний резонанс, емоційний дисонанс, емоційна інерція та утворення динамічного стереотипу; мінімізації негативних емоцій як факторів негативного впливу на імунну систему; добору доцільних за змістом та обсягом домашніх завдань, виконання яких виключало б застосування учнем принципу обмеження; врахування впливу негативних і позитивних емоцій на тип готовності учнів до дії під час дистанційного процесу навчання.

Література

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Annotation

Part 1. Organization and Management of Education in a Pandemic Crisis

- 1.1. **Veronika Khalina, Vyacheslav Butskiy, Anastasiya Ustilovska. Changing the educational paradigm under the influence of the crisis.** The crisis visualized all the possible predictions that futurologists were making about global ecosystem trends and made many long-term scenarios a reality now. This requires a strong mobilization effort to adapt to new conditions. In the context of information inflation and the restructuring of the usual world order, the acceleration of all socio-economic processes and the transformation of the global perception of reality, a change in the educational paradigm is a necessary precondition for adaptation and, even, survival in complete uncertainty.
- 1.2. **Uliia Bardashevsk. Organization of managerial activity of the head of a general secondary education institution in terms of a pandemic crisis.** Based on anonymous online surveys conducted by the State Service for Education Quality, the Office of the Education Ombudsman and the Center for Innovative Education “On. World”, the managerial activity of the head of the general secondary education institution in the conditions of pandemic crisis is considered. The influence of organizational culture on the effectiveness of the implementation of the educational process during the introduction of quarantine is studied. The problems of the organization of training of pupils with use of technologies of distance education are allocated and the ways of their decision are offered.
- 1.3. **Inesa Gnitko. Organization of innovation policy in the field of professional training of public servants at occupational health in a pandemic crisis.** The article considers the issues of professional education of public servants, namely, the implementation of innovation policy to ensure and support it. In the context of the pandemic crisis and the socio-economic crisis, the state faces a number of issues that need to be addressed immediately. One of such issues is the education and development of professional competencies of public servants, provided that their professional health and professional longevity are preserved.
- 1.4. **Oksana Gomotiuk. Features of the organization of the educational process in quarantine: positives and negatives.** The investigation analyzes the experience of organizing online training by the Department of Information and Socio-Cultural Activities of Ternopil National Economic University in the conditions of declared quarantine. Possibilities of communication in this period are defined, the estimation of the changes which have occurred in rendering of educational services is carried out. The main educational platform was the MOODLE platform, which presented lecture courses for students, consolidated knowledge through a system of final testing, generalization of material through the processing of various tasks. In addition, various online platforms have been used in pedagogical practice to create a learning environment that would allow students to realize the goals, pace, method of learning, while fulfilling the program results of the learning process. Problematic and debatable issues have been identified.
- 1.5. **Valentyna Honcharuk, Vitalii Honcharuk. Problems of higher education in the pandemic crisis conditions and ways to solve them.** The pandemic crisis caused the deterioration of the national economic situation and impoverishment of the population, which negatively affected the organization and functioning of higher education. The crisis has revealed weaknesses in higher education and forced educators to seek solutions to a significant number of problems, including: the organization of distance learning and research of teachers and students, student assessment, teaching practices, implementation of organizational and

educational work. The pandemic threat has prompted educators to quickly adapt to the new conditions of the educational process, to establish online cooperation with higher education students, to check and evaluate their achievements and conduct all other activities with them.

- 1.6. ***Liudmila Zagorodnya, Tetiana Yamilova. Experience in organizing a distance form of educational process for interns at Odesa National Medical University.*** The article considers the use of distance learning technologies in the system of postgraduate training of graduates of the medical faculty of Odesa National Medical University to qualify as a specialist in “Internal Medicine” in quarantine due to the pandemic COVID-19. The process of organizing lectures, seminars and practical classes for interns, methods of providing material for the preparation and forms of control over the assimilation of the material are covered. The importance of the teacher in the organization of distance learning.
- 1.7. ***Nataliia Zlenko, Natalia Shalyhina. Current problems and prospects of education development in the condition of pandemic crisis.*** The article examines the current problems of education as a priority area of socio-economic development of society in a pandemic crisis. The main trends in the development of education in the context of globalization and European integration processes and the main trends in public education policy at the present stage are identified. The strategic tasks of education development in the conditions of pandemic crisis are described.
- 1.8. ***Nataliia Kaliuzhka, Nelia Samoilenko. Organization of distance learning in a pandemic crisis.*** The article reviews and considers the practical experience of organizing distance learning at the Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky Hrihoriy Skovoroda State Pedagogical University; the definition of the concept “distance learning” is given. The primary tasks and threads for the development of universities in the current conditions are determined; systematics of digital tools and technologies for organizing distance learning is submitted, and its basic principles, beneficial and negative impacts are revealed; tips that classical education can take into account in order not to completely stop the educational process are highlighted.
- 1.9. ***Tetiana Katkova, Tetiana Kurova, Natalia Volkova, Irina Kniazhenko. The processes and cases of mathematics education at Ukraine in the context of the coronavirus pandemic.*** The COVID-19 pandemic has affected most countries of the world and almost all spheres of public life, and the education system is no exception. This article discussed specifics of the organization and managing of distant training and learning of mathematics in the Ukraine, with the Covid-19 lockout circumstances. Forms and methods that allow to achieve the expected results of distance learning and allow to obtain adequate feedback from students are studied.
- 1.10. ***Serhii Matiukh, Hanna Krasylnykova, Larysa Liubokhynets, Viktor Lopatovskyi. The features of the organization of the educational process at the university with the use of distant technologies during the pandemic period.*** In the article the experience of Khmelnytskyi National University in organizing educational activities using distance learning technologies during the COVID-19 pandemic period highlighted. The features of conducting educational classes, organization of independent work and practical training of higher education applicants, control measures are characterized. It is noted that the basis of higher education applicants at the university for the period of quarantine restrictions was the subsystem Moodle, which contains more than 3,000 electronic educational and methodological complexes, as well as e-mail and messengers Viber, Telegram, WhatsApp, web service Google Classroom; Big Blue Button services, Zoom Video Communications, etc.
- 1.11. ***Liudmyla Pashko. Professional formation for the implementation of national representation in public authorities as a condition for overcoming the pandemic crisis in Ukraine.*** Modern approaches to understanding are substantiated and the definition of national representation as a special form of democracy and the leading democratic

principle of organizing the activities of public authorities and elected collegial bodies of all levels is proposed. It was emphasized that the condition of overcoming the pandemic crisis in Ukraine should be the professional training of state managers to implement public representation in public authorities at all levels and restore the functioning of the presidential personnel reserve. The priority tasks of the National Academy of Public Administration under the President of Ukraine at the stage of overcoming the pandemic crisis are highlighted.

1.12. *Lidiia Pletenytska, Olena Lastochkina. Problems of financing education in the condition of a pandemic crisis.* The article analyzes the current problems of financing education and science in Ukraine in a pandemic crisis. Alternative sources of financing of education and science of Ukraine are offered taking into account experience of different countries. The priority directions of improvement of the system of financing of education in the conditions of pandemic crisis are outlined.

1.13. *Viktoriia Pohorila, Svitlana Slabynska. Prospects for the development of professional advanced education in the context of the pandemic crisis.* Social distancing has also affected education at all levels, and will continue to modulate it for some time, as learners and teachers cannot physically meet during the learning process. The whole process of students' competence studying depends on the coordinated system of professional higher education's organization. The issue of digitalization in the educational space is important. Innovative pedagogical activity provides an opportunity to improve the quality of knowledge through the project technology as one of the leading methods of updating the educational process.

1.14. *Yana Suchikova, Tadeusz Pokusa, Dariusz Stanuchowski. Ensuring the quality of training and quality organization of labour protection in quarantine: a retrospective review.* The paper presents a brief overview of scientific research to ensure the quality of education and quality organization of labour protection during quarantine. Thanks to national and global support, such studies have recently been most in demand. The analysis of reporting publications revealed a number of unresolved issues regarding the organization of education and work in isolation. It is necessary to comprehensively identify the factors that affect the quality of these processes. It is also necessary to develop specific recommendations that will take into account the various factors that affect the quality of educational and employment processes remotely.

Part 2. Education of preschool and school age children in a pandemic crisis

2.1. *Svitlana Lystiuk. Practical approaches to the study of local history and culture using Internet resources.* The article is devoted to the problem of organizing distance learning of local history and culture with a visual database of ethnographic Internet resources. The author offers practical approaches to teaching courses in local lore and culture, based on the Baba Yelka's information platform. This is a folklore and ethnographic project from Central Ukraine, which seeks and researches examples of authentic folk culture in order to restore and promote it among youth. Baba Yelka creates scientific and cognitive online content, which is a valuable visual basis for the development of distance lessons and creative student projects.

2.2. *Eugenia Ryzhuk. Challenges teachers of English face while introducing online learning at secondary schools of Ukraine.* The quarantine introduced due to the pandemics of COVID-19 made teachers dramatically change the format of learning. Teachers ought to master digital innovations or give up their job. Introducing online learning has both advantages and disadvantages. Practice proved that students are inclined to be positive about distant learning. But that depends on several factors, the age and level of students are the most important two. Teachers experience a number of challenges while introducing online

learning. As for objective difficulties, technical problems come in first place. They can be dealt with. Social problems, like exclusion from educational process due to the absence of smartphones or computers can be solved only with the help of the whole community.

- 2.3. Antonina Kononchuk. Conceptual principles for promoting the health of youth.** The social significance and the urgent need to form the personal responsibility of youth for health as a strategic task for Ukraine and other countries are revealed. The choice of conceptual bases for promoting the health is substantiated, namely: the concepts of "health", "responsible attitude to health", "healthy lifestyle" in the context of the concept of health promotion and set out in international charters, declarations and recommendations, scientific research; identified approaches to the activities for the formation of a responsible attitude to health; models of such activity are presented.
- 2.4. Tatyana Kuznetsova. Distance learning opportunities for preschool children with special educational needs.** The article deals with the problems of organizing and conducting distance learning for preschoolers with special educational needs. It is indicated what features of cognitive activity should be guided by when choosing forms and methods of conducting distance work. Distance learning in special institutions of preschool education and educational and rehabilitation centers was analyzed, ways of implementing distance work with preschoolers with special educational needs in the "teacher-parent-child" format were identified, educational platforms for learning and feedback were shown, the experience of the special institution of preschool education on the organization and conduct of distance work with teachers, parents, children.
- 2.5. Tetiana Müier, Larysa Holodiuk. Didactic accents of organization of the distance learning in conditions of pandemic processes.** In the first half of 2020, the process of obtaining school education acquired a remote format due to the intensive spread of COVID-19. Generalization of data on the learning process of the growing generation is based on the analysis of scientific and practical developments. Particular attention is paid to the disclosure of didactic aspects of the organization of distance learning in conditions of global uncertainty, the dominance of negative information, the constant emergence of preconditions for loss of emotional balance, and considering various problems in the family of a school-age child.
- 2.6. Larysa Platash. Types, means and forms of social and pedagogical support of children with special needs in general secondary education institutions.** The article analyzes the general aspects of the organization of socio-pedagogical support for children with special needs in general secondary education. The author identified areas for studying the problem of accompanying children with disabilities (according to age and content of support). The concept of "student with special needs", "socio-pedagogical support", "socio-pedagogical support of an inclusive class" is revealed. The purpose of social and pedagogical support in the understanding of scientists (A. Kapska, V. Shulga, L. Artyushkina) is analyzed. The directions, types, means, components, forms, principles, algorithm of social and pedagogical support are named, and also its "valeological orientation" and "spiritual ecological friendliness" are substantiated.
- 2.7. Olena Revutska, Yevheniia Lyndina. Cartoons as a factor in the emotional development of children with speech pathology.** In the article a review is examined teoretiko-methodological approaches, which expose nature of emotions, summarized basic tendencies and terms of emotional development of children from logopatologiyu, the psychological analysis of the animated facilities is offered as a factor of emotional development; maintenance of the system of emotional development of children with speech – language pathology facilities of making of animated cartoon and results of its approbation is described.

2.8. *Viktoria Tarasova. Development of teachers' professional competence in the context of the pandemic crisis.* The pandemic crisis caused by the respiratory disease COVID-19 forced society to rethink different aspects of public life, in particular, approaches to the organization of the educational process. The article deals with the problems of creating, maintaining and improving distance learning during the pandemic, noting the importance of training and retraining of a competent specialist, who is able to implement the State standard and provide qualitative educational services. The concept of "professional competence" is characterized, which is considered as a complex of personal and professional qualities of a person and consists of general professional knowledge, skills, abilities of a person for long-term and current planning of professional tasks, as well as ways to implement them in his or her professional activity. It is concluded that the pandemic crisis has given a new vector to the development of the education system and new approaches to the development of professional competence based on the use of modern technologies to achieve qualitative results.

Part 3. Pandemic crisis as a challenge for the higher education system

3.1. *Yevheniia Cherniak, Nadiia Yorkina. Psychosocial aspects of maintaining health and ensuring the safety of teachers and students during the quarantine period.* The article reveals the psychosocial aspects of maintaining health and ensuring the safety of teachers and students during the quarantine period. A review of foreign studies on the psychological impact of quarantine is given. The mental effects of the influence of self-isolation on teachers and students are considered. The neurobiological differences in relationships in the process of distance learning and live communication are analyzed. Three style directions of personal value attitudes are described. Recommendations for maintaining the psychological health of teachers and students are presented.

3.2. *Iryna Didenko, Olena Filatova. Tertiary education under pandemic: new highs or new lows?* This paper depicts the consequences for tertiary education caused by Coronavirus-2019 lock-down. The challenges for higher education are analyzed from different perspectives (from the point of view of students, teachers, parents, university management). The opportunities for higher education created because of quarantine restrictions are enumerated in the paper. The authors have come to the conclusion that COVID-19 pandemic through numerous challenges has made educators leave their comfort zone and use all the benefits of window of opportunities created by lock-down to make a breakthrough in blended learning and distance learning.

3.3. *Tetiana Khrystova. Conceptual approaches to conservation of student health.* The health level of young people studying at different educational institutions under the educational process conditions has been analyzed. It has been found out that influence of unfavorable social-hygienic factors during the education period results in negative tendencies in students' health. Core factors of noninfectious diseases rate are over-nutrition, low physical activity, neuro-emotional stress, bad habits. The comprehensive rehabilitation program is proposed. It includes such components as units of diagnostic and organizational measures, informational and preventive measures, treatment and correctional activities, effectiveness evaluation of the taken actions. The program implementation will make it possible to improve the students' health level, form firm healthy lifestyle motivation.

3.4. *Yuliia Nenko, Oleksandra Shevchenko. Readiness of a higher education institution teacher for distance education during COVID-19 pandemic.* The COVID-19 pandemic has necessitated a paradigm shift in higher education which made the education institutions shift to online teaching. The study presents the comparative characteristics of the teachers'

activity during the traditional and distance learning. The research strongly suggests that the teacher's readiness for the distance teaching is obligatory. The authors distinguish professional-pedagogical, psychological and technical readiness. It was also found out via the authors' questionnaire that a very small percentage of teachers evaluate their knowledge of the teacher's activities in the distance learning system sufficiently enough. The findings prove that the teachers need special preparation for online teaching.

- 3.5. Nataliya Salnikova. The problem of socialization of the younger generation in the information society during the pandemic crisis.** In the information modern society, social experience cannot be transmitted only by traditional methods. Modern human being is forced from an early age to take in information interaction occurring in the field of information reality created by modern information technology. Thus, the second period of socialization – individualization, which is the most active stage of education and upbringing of a person is largely not under the control of real social actors. The main findings of the study are the justification of the fact that individualization in the information of socialization has both positive and negative consequences.
- 3.6. Oksana Zhukova, Vladimir Mandragelya, Gintaras Janužis. Development of soft skills of students as future teachers in conditions of crisis in society.** The article provides a short description of hybrid education that combines the work methods of a teacher and students within the framework of a traditional system incorporated with online mode under crisis conditions for society. The main focus is on the replacing model of hybrid education. The content of the distance component of the replacing model of hybrid education is presented. The difficulties that students faced as users of educational services within the framework of this education model are identified. The specificity of the soft skills formation among students during the process of hybrid education in the system of formal, informal, non-formal segments of the educational system is described.
- 3.7. Ihar Martynenko, Olha Rozghon. The role of digital technologies for construction of the educational process in the conditions of a pandemic crisis.** The scientific work is devoted to the theoretical and methodological analysis of the formation of distance learning as one of the resources that ensure the continuity of education through digital technologies to build the educational process in higher education. The advantages and disadvantages of its application, the expected educational and significant for higher education results of its digitalization, which are related to the identification and maximum use of digital technologies, are analyzed. Particular attention is paid to forms of distance learning in higher education institutions in Ukraine, the Republic of Belarus and Poland.
- 3.8. Viktoriia Miziuk. Distance learning in higher education institutions in modern conditions: advantages, disadvantages, prospects.** The article deals with distance learning as an alternative form of education, which has its own history of formation, positive and negative aspects. It was found out that in Ukraine the practical implementation of the distance form of education began only in the early twenty-first century. Today it functions as a separate form of organization of the educational process and as the use of distance technologies in the training of certain categories of education workers. The rapid development of distance learning in Ukraine began as a result of the spread of the COVID-19 virus. The author has analyzed the difficulties that have arisen in higher education institutions in Ukraine due to the introduction of quarantine. These include: insufficient qualification of teachers in preparing materials for electronic resources; problems with the methodological approach to lessons in electronic format. It has been established that digital technologies are being improved annually, and the learning process can no longer do without them. The quarantine situation allowed each higher education institution to see its problems in the direction of distance education development as an alternative form of education, to adjust the learning process to positive changes in the optimization of this direction.

- 3.9. *Jevgenija Nevedomsjka. Online education of Ukrainian students in a pandemic crisis.*** The COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic and the quarantine imposed in Ukraine on March 12, 2020, have shown the readiness of every higher education institution to respond to today's global challenges and provide quality educational services. The purpose of the article is to reveal the education of students of Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University during quarantine. The system of e-learning of students based on the use of the LMS Moodle platform is covered. A number of problems in the distance learning process during the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic have been identified. Prospects for the development of distance learning at the Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University have been identified.
- 3.10. *Yuliia Rudenko, Olena Semenikhina. Analysis of distance learning experience in colleges of Sumy region of Ukraine.*** The COVID-19 pandemic has necessitated a paradigm shift in higher education which made the education institutions shift to online teaching. The study presents the comparative characteristics of the teachers' activity during the traditional and distance learning. The research strongly suggests that the teacher's readiness for the distance teaching is obligatory. The authors distinguish professional-pedagogical, psychological and technical readiness. It was also found out via the authors' questionnaire that a very small percentage of teachers evaluate their knowledge of the teacher's activities in the distance learning system sufficiently enough. The findings prove that the teachers need special preparation for online teaching.
- 3.11. *Oksana Sarnavska, Tetiana Yakovyshyna. Contents of components of professional self-development of higher education.*** This publication explores the meaning of the concepts "competency" and "competence". The unifying tendency is defined: knowledge which the person should have; the range of issues in which a person should be aware and experience required for a successful performance of works in accordance with established rights, laws, statutes. The authors focus on the fact that today the state educational standards adopted in Ukraine are a category of educational outcomes in which the term "competence" is also used to denote the integrated characteristics of the quality of the graduate. The competence of professional self-development is defined as the ability and readiness of a person for self-realization in learning and professional activity on the basis of self-awareness, self-determination, self-management and self-education. The components of professional self-development are singled out and characterized as cognitive-activity, motivational and reflexive.
- 3.12. *Bohdan Slushchinskiy, Veronika Babenko. Socialization of students at higher education institutions in the information society.*** The socialization of the individual is an important role in the self-reproduction of Ukrainian society and ensuring the correct and harmonious succession of generations, necessary for the social integration of society and its successful development. The paper analyses the current problems of socialization in the discourse of the succession of generations of Ukrainians, primarily in connection with the problems of social integration. Important attention is paid to the need for purposeful (by institutions such as education and the state) formation and development of basic "meanings of life" and "images of the future" in the process of socialization, which are necessary for successful society and harmonious interaction of generations at all levels.
- 3.13. *Volodymyr Shevchyk. Economic education in the transition to a knowledge society: crisis challenges and problems of overcoming them.*** Overcoming crisis challenges enables further vital activity and development of societies. The crisis of the biosphere caused by factors of anthropogenic origin requires counteraction adequate to the destruction which continues to be put to the planet. The unacceptable solution to environmental and socio-economic problems is complemented by the bifurcation action of COVID-19, which requires guarantees for the safe functioning of the world community. The saving intellectual ability of homo sapiens is seen not so much in the adaptation of education

to function in a pandemic, as in the provision of knowledge that provides vital meaning to the economic education of modern societies.

- 3.14. Iryna Shkitska. Distance learning in universities during a pandemic crisis: problems and ways to solve them.** The scientific research is devoted to the analysis of problems which arise in the participants of educational process in higher education system of Ukraine during a pandemic crisis. The peculiarities of distance learning during a quarantine period have been clarified. Factors that cause expansion of comfort zone of members of the academic community in connection with implantation of distance learning have been identified. The author has outlined the ways of stimulation of students' cognitive activity during distance learning and has proposed the means of improvement quality of educational services in universities in terms of distance learning.

Part 4. Experience of universities' functioning in the quarantine conditions

- 4.1. Halyna Bilanych, Halyna Shchyhelska, Liudmyla Uhliai. Smart-technologies as a component of quality improvement teaching of cultural disciplines.** The article systematically and consistently proves the importance of introducing smart technologies in the educational process of higher education institutions. The need is also due to the conditions of teaching culturological disciplines in a pandemic COVID-19. The article describes the possibilities of using the Internet in teaching culturological disciplines such as "Culturology", "Modern culturological process", "Culturological studies" studied by students in such specialties "Music", "Performing Arts", "Event Management", "Musical Arts", "Choreography". The authors argue that in the educational process should be used multimedia (multimedia technology), which allow to combine in a single system text, sound, video and graphics, learning platforms, training courses, multilingual sites (culture, music) , theater, news, etc.), search engines and social networks. This will turn the student into an active seeker of knowledge. Important in modern conditions is the use of multimedia e-learning systems.
- 4.2. Nina Filippova. Pandemic cultural literacy: within and beyond collaboration and individualization.** The paper focuses on one aspect of a variety of lockdown challenges which are likely to remain of continuous interest and importance for educators in the future, this being the challenge of preserving student group integration and collaboration on the background of physically individual isolation. In the context of tertiary education in Ukraine and in EFL terms we mean to condense the body of COVID-19 cultural knowledge into the lexicon in cultural literacy lexicon designed to enhance the cultural competency of non-native students by demonstrating a number of vocabulary acquisition, discourse analysis, writing, project work techniques.
- 4.3. Hanna Kobylanska, Volodymyr Kobylansky. Opportunities for distance learning of students of musician specialities in higher educational.** The forced official introduction of distance education in educational institutions of different levels has led to changes in the direction of educational interaction between teachers and students. The authors of the article attempted to analyze the possibilities of distance learning for students of music specialties during the pandemic COVID-19. The article describes the role of distance learning, its pros and cons. Particular attention is paid to the available platforms, resources and models of cloud services that can be used by a teacher from specialized disciplines – Coursera, Udacity, YouTube, Udemy, Prometheus and others. The possibilities of the Moodle platform in use by teachers and students of the university are analyzed.

- 4.4. Ganna Kravchenko, Oksana Krasilnikova. Problems and prospects of student's progress monitoring under online study of biochemistry.** In March 2020 universities in Ukraine adjusted the educational process under "quarantine" conditions considering the necessity to finish the 2019-2020 academic year due to 2019-nCoV infection. The transition from traditional education to online learning was sudden and challenging. The purpose of this work was to analyze the methods and forms of control that were used in the transition to online learning. The use of IT technologies helped to successfully continue the educational process, provide students with educational and methodological materials and timely assess the results of students' work.
- 4.5. Iryna Stotyka, Eleonora Vlasenko, Oleksandr Stotyka. Methodical support of organization of independent work of future teachers of musical art in the distance learning' conditions.** The article is sanctified to illumination of theoretical aspects of problem of independent work of future teachers of musical art, determination of specific of organization of independent work from instrumental-carrying out disciplines, presentations of the program of organization and methodical accompaniment of independent work of future teachers of musical art in the conditions of the controlled from distance studies, that includes motivational, emotional, performing, analytical blocks and appropriate algorithms of independent work.
- 4.6. Yuliia Zelenko, Oksana Rozghon, Lidiia Tarasova. Experience in the use of distance systems of environmental education for the training of qualified specialists.** The authors of the article examined the particularities of acquiring distance learning systems, as well as conducted an analysis of the special training of qualified specialists in the terms of quarantine. The submission of electronic courses in the "MOODLE" distance learning system is presented, which outlines the principle of a rational approach to formulating explicit professional content for short learning by students. Remark the positive results of the future of distance education and the most important problems and disadvantages connected with teaching in virtual environment.
- 4.7. Valentyna Kostina. Resource provision in social work with vulnerable contingents in conditions of a pandemic crisis.** The publication analyses and summarizes the experience of training specialists in the social sphere for work on resource provision in conditions of pandemic crisis. The content and features of preparation of future social workers for the implementation of work on resource provision of vulnerable contingents in conditions of pandemic crisis are highlighted. The map-model of personal-professional potential of the specialist in the social sphere and a technique of its application for the purpose of definition of own professional resources in work with vulnerable contingents is presented. The efficiency of using this technique in the process of professional training of future specialists in the social sphere is proved.
- 4.8. Iryna Kulikovska. Independence as an important part of professional training of students of musical specialties in distance learning.** The author of the article made an attempt to analyze the role of independence and the peculiarities of its formation in the teaching of music students. Proven relationship independence and mental processes, individual motives in getting quality education. The author named the main disciplines studied by future music teachers at the university. It is proved that the originality of future musical-professional activity requires from the student the organization of own activity on training and development of professionalism, professional interest and self-motivation to self-improvement. Distance learning best involves the student's independence in mastering the necessary professional knowledge and skills.
- 4.9. Nadiia Novalska. Organization of independent educational activity of applicants for higher education under the educational-professional program "Multimodal Transport and Logistics".** Topical issues of organization of independent work of students

are considered. The necessity of formation of the specialized information educational environment for rendering of a complex of educational services in the conditions of pandemic crisis is defined. The principles that characterize the independent work of students are formulated. Attention is paid to the issues of motivation of systematic independent work of students. An example of methodical recommendations for the organization of independent work of students is given.

4.10. Anhelina Pohoriletska. Students' practice in training lawyers in a pandemic crisis.

In the article is investigational problems of realization and organization of practice of students in higher educational establishment at preparation of lawyers. Possibilities of realization of constituent assemblies of students are considered by facilities of video of conference. Offered approach to intermediate control of students during realization of certain type of practice in the terms of pandemic crisis. The variant of passing of practice of student is worked out in the conditions of establishment of quarantine and input of increase anti-epidemic events on territory with considerable distribution of respiratory illness of COVID-19, caused by a coronaviruses SARS-CoV-2, there is "Advocate" on the example of base of practice.

4.11. Iryna Sokol, Kira Stadnychenko. Increasing the digital competence of pedagogical workers in the conditions of distance learning.

Today, a big bet has been made on the distance form of education. The article describes the experience of implementing the Distance Learning in a Pandemic Crisis in Zaporizhzhia Regional Institute of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education. On the basis of the analysis of scientific works the interpretation of the basic definitions "digital competence", "distance learning", "distance form of education" are given. The method of organizing the distance learning courses and ICT trainings using the Moodle web environment are proposed, the positive and negative aspects identified during the implementation of the distance learning are noted, certain solutions and conclusions are proposed on the priority task of the institute – increasing the digital competence of teachers.

4.12. Olha Chovhaniuk, Iryna Haman. Implementing distance learning for medical students amid the pandemic crisis.

Information technologies have spread to every corner of society and demand new approaches to education. Modern Internet technologies can be successfully used to provide the effective training of medical students. Our brief experience demonstrates the importance of implementing information and communication technologies, creating data banks of scientific and pedagogical information, providing information and methodological materials and communication networks, in order to achieve the educational goals that would satisfy the public demand, and comply with the requirements of the current educational programs designed for the medical schools in Ukraine.

4.13. Olha Shvets, Nataliia Osmuk, Larysa Ulko. Implementing blended learning for students with EdTech.

The study reveals the features of the organization of blended learning for students in a crisis. A comparative description of modern models of blended learning according to the polycriteria approach is given. Attention is paid to the implementation of the principle of student activity in the process of asynchronous learning. The advantages of the selected EdTech programs and tools for creating students' knowledge and skills base using various sources and tools are analysed.

4.14. Inna Shyshova. The psychohygiene in special education.

Actuality of the topic is connected with the fact of belonging of pandemic to global problems of mankind. In this article, we want to pay special attention to such a science and, at the same time, the process of life as "psychohygiene", because the sooner, in our opinion, students will master its structure and technology, the faster they will be able to use it effectively, preserving their own and others' health and well-being. Knowledge of the basics of health, the ability to manage your own mind, prevention are relevant and useful skills for a specialist.

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