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**MODERN PROBLEMS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION  
DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF EUROPEAN  
INTEGRATION**

Today, the problems of higher education in the context of European integration are quite urgent, because education is a strategic resource for improving human well-being, strengthening the authority in the world arena, and economic strengthening. Modernity is characterized by the spread of innovative technologies of distance education and the development of services of information and communication networks, which greatly expands the learning opportunities. However, it is not as simple as it may seem at first, as there are a number of problems in the field of e-learning implementation [5].

First and foremost, in our opinion, the problem is providing accessibility to e-learning, i.e. providing a range of services available at certain times and providing a set of property, social, gender, age, mental and other factors that influence the implementation of learning. A separate set of problems is associated with the development of requirements and standards for educational software. In general, with the development of e-learning, there are certain requirements for the quality of education, which to a certain extent depends on the technology of evaluation of materials, electronic resources, as well as the technology of their creation and provision to the user [1, p. 78].

Higher education certainly influences the formation of outlook, goals, understanding of certain phenomena and processes. The society supports its existence through education, changes in which are important instruments of international cooperation. It is through the education system that the values and worldviews that underpin European identity are disseminated. There is one of the biggest problems of the internationalization of education, which is to restrict access to it for students with disabilities [2, p. 16].

One of the indisputable factors in ensuring the quality of student preparation is the teaching staff. Educational establishments should have procedures and criteria in place that demonstrate that teachers who work with students are appropriately qualified and highly qualified to carry out their duties. Teachers are the most important learning resource available to most students. It is important that teachers know and understand their subject matter well; have the necessary skills and experience to effectively convey to students their knowledge and understanding of the subject in different learning situations, as well as to have access to information about how others evaluate their work [6]. Teachers should create conditions and opportunities for improving their professional skills, as well as an atmosphere in which they value their professional skills. In addition to their teachers, students rely on a range of resources to support their learning. These resources include both libraries and computers, as well as the individual assistance of various consultants. Resources and other support mechanisms should be readily available to students, tailored to their needs and able to respond to feedback from those who use them. Institutions should continually monitor, review and improve the effectiveness of the support services available to students. Educational institutions must ensure that they collect, analyze and use relevant information to effectively manage their curriculum and other activities [4].

One of the key tasks of improving the effectiveness of vocational education, as well as its compliance with European standards, is the development of curricula and plans for students of different specialties. In order to unify the structure of vocational education, the development of an optimal model of multi-level learning with the introduction of European programs requires first and foremost a thorough analysis of the problems and features of training. The entry of national education into the European educational space requires a synthesis of disciplinary knowledge, so future professionals should be able to use the apparatus of professional training in integrative communication with other disciplines [3, p. 160].

Today, Ukraine remains one of the strongest scientific states on the European continent, although it has characteristic deep crisis phenomena, caused primarily by the lack of a clear state strategy for the development of science, the inappropriateness of an effective innovative system. The task of the national education system is to build the young potential of a learning country, absorbing European values while maintaining its national identity. These implementations should change the potential of education, making it meaningful for the individual and society at large.

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