

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

Globalization is a complex, objective, historical process of structural and functional change, covering all spheres of life in the direction of general homogenization, universalization of the world, the adoption of common standards and models. The current stage of development is characterized as follows: «the planetary world has become global, planetary integral, systemically interdependent, hierarchically arranged and pyramid-built.»

At the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. education has become the object of globalization. Ambiguous assessments of the impact of globalization on the socio-cultural sphere indicate the complexity and contradictions in this process. There are both negative and positive effects of globalization on education.

Among the positive characteristics, there are the following. First, expanding accessibility for middle- and high-income classes of society – obtaining quality, new educational services. Such services have been provided by universities that are actively implementing information technology in the educational process, online universities, and schools in England and other countries. Secondly, the reorientation of educational services suppliers to applied specialties, taking into account the demand in the labor market. Globalization contributes to the growth of competitiveness among young professionals, their demand in the world labor market, the high rate of education recoupment [2].

The acquired knowledge contributes to the rapid adaptation of graduates to the specifics of work in a particular company, and therefore the efficient allocation of resources.

Third, the intensification of international cooperation. Recognition of the equivalence of diplomas, certificates, and other documents, interstate unification

of curricula, programs, assessment systems, levels of education helps to increase student mobility, makes it possible to obtain education in any country at any level of education. Globalization contributes to the expansion of opportunities to meet the spiritual and social needs of man.

However, there is also the negative impact of globalization on education. First, the problem of social inequality is exacerbated. Recent scientific achievements are becoming inaccessible to low-income groups who do not know a foreign language (English) and are not computer literate. Secondly, the loss of staff leaving the country is growing. Globalization stimulates the migration process of highly skilled labor to developed capitalist countries. Third, the level of basic education is declining. The orientation of unified educational systems to meet the demand in the labor market has led to the predominance of applied knowledge in the curriculum. Fourth, the blurring of national borders leads to the displacement of domestic uncompetitive producers of educational services from the market. Fifth, the unification of educational services threatens to destroy the world's various educational systems.

One of the steps in the country's involvement in globalization was the signing of the Bologna Declaration. The country's integration into the single European educational space began to be seen as a factor in increasing competitiveness. To improve the position on the world market of educational services, including its European part, the global modernization of the education system has become significant. The following issues have to be implemented:

- new standards of higher professional education taking into account European trends in higher education;
- two-level education system, the beginning of which was laid in the late 1980s. Bachelor's studies (at least three years) followed by master's studies (1-2 years).
- a new system for assessing students' knowledge. The transition from a five-point assessment to the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) will

allow not only to assess knowledge but also the complexity of mastering the discipline.

- Accreditation agencies, independent from the government and international organizations to control the quality of knowledge, skills, and abilities acquired by university graduates.

Thus, in modern conditions there is a need to develop a state program for the development of education in the context of globalization, considering national interests, historical traditions, and positive trends [3].

In June 1999, in Bologna, Italy, the Ministers of Education of 29 European countries, including Ukraine, signed the Declaration on the European Higher Education Region. It states that «today the country of knowledge is an important factor in social development, which can provide all its citizens with the necessary level of competence to meet the challenge of the new millennium, help to understand common values and belonging to a single social and cultural space. Measures to achieve the goals set out in the Bologna Declaration are planned for the short term and should end no later than the first ten years of the new millennium, given the diversity of cultures and languages of national education systems in the European Higher Education Area» [1]. Thus, globalization is the most functional challenge that culture and education have faced in its long history. Outdoor schools need to adapt quickly to the impact of globalization and the spread of new technologies.

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