

SCI-CONF.COM.UA

WORLD SCIENCE: PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS AND INNOVATIONS



**PROCEEDINGS OF VIII INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE
APRIL 21-23, 2021**

**TORONTO
2021**

WORLD SCIENCE: PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS AND INNOVATIONS

Proceedings of VIII International Scientific and Practical Conference
Toronto, Canada
21-23 April 2021

**Toronto, Canada
2021**

UDC 001.1

The 8th International scientific and practical conference “World science: problems, prospects and innovations” (April 21-23, 2021) Perfect Publishing, Toronto, Canada. 2021. 927 p.

ISBN 978-1-4879-3793-5

The recommended citation for this publication is:

Ivanov I. Analysis of the phaunistic composition of Ukraine // World science: problems, prospects and innovations. Proceedings of the 8th International scientific and practical conference. Perfect Publishing. Toronto, Canada. 2021. Pp. 21-27. URL: <https://sci-conf.com.ua/viii-mezhdunarodnaya-nauchno-prakticheskaya-konferentsiya-world-science-problems-prospects-and-innovations-21-23-aprelya-2021-goda-toronto-kanada-arhiv/>.

Editor

Komarytskyy M.L.

Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor

Collection of scientific articles published is the scientific and practical publication, which contains scientific articles of students, graduate students, Candidates and Doctors of Sciences, research workers and practitioners from Europe, Ukraine, Russia and from neighbouring countries and beyond. The articles contain the study, reflecting the processes and changes in the structure of modern science. The collection of scientific articles is for students, postgraduate students, doctoral candidates, teachers, researchers, practitioners and people interested in the trends of modern science development.

e-mail: toronto@sci-conf.com.ua

homepage: <https://sci-conf.com.ua/>

©2021 Scientific Publishing Center “Sci-conf.com.ua” ®

©2021 Perfect Publishing ®

©2021 Authors of the articles

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	<i>Aliyarbayova A. A., Gasimov E. K., Rzayev F. H., Gahramanova M. M.</i> MORPHOLOGICAL ASSAY OF SPECIFICITY OF THE GINGIVITIS: ASEPTICAL INFLAMMATION.	15
2.	<i>Aliyeva I. F.</i> ANATOMICAL STUDIES OF FESTUCA OVINA.	21
3.	<i>Andrushko R., Andrushko O., Myronchuk Z.</i> OPTIMIZATION OF BUSINESS PROCESSES OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ENTERPRISES IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGITALIZATION.	25
4.	<i>Amenzade R.</i> STATE OF ILKHANID, EARLY 14TH CENTURY. MAUSOLEUM OF OLJAITU.	29
5.	<i>Asadova N. S., Djurabekova A. T., Utaganova G. H., Igamova S. S.</i> PAIN SYNDROME IN CHILDREN WITH FACIAL NERVE DAMAGE.	35
6.	<i>Babukhadia M.</i> THE TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL MEANS EXPRESSING MODALITY.	43
7.	<i>Boichuk O., Dmytrenko R., Dronyk I., Honcharenko V.</i> ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS USING THE DISTANCE FORM OF LEARNING: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.	49
8.	<i>Dobrovolska S. R., Opyr M. B., Panchyshyn S. B.</i> SOME PRINCIPLES OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND THEIR PECULIARITIES.	54
9.	<i>Dryha V. V.</i> QUALITY OF SWITCH-GRASS SEED (PANICUM VIRGATUM L.) DEPENDING ON A CROP VEGETATION YEAR.	61
10.	<i>Ebrakhim A.</i> SWEAT ANALYSIS DEVICE.	63
11.	<i>Fik V. B., Pal'tov Ye. V.</i> MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE HEMO MICROCIRCULATORY TRACT OF THE GUM ON THE BACKGROUND OF THE EXPERIMENTAL ACTION OF OPIOID, AFTER ITS CANCELLATION AND WITH MEDICAL CORRECTION.	67
12.	<i>Ibragimov A. K., Yusupov O.</i> IMPROVEMENT OF CAPITAL MARKET ACCOUNTING IN COMMERCIAL BANKS OF UZBEKISTAN.	72
13.	<i>Klimko Yu. E.</i> SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATION OF SOME ADAMANTYL CONTAINING DERIVATIVES OF NATURAL A-AMINOACIDS.	82
14.	<i>Kurochka V. V., Kovalyuk T. V., Lastovetskaya L. D.</i> MENSTRUAL FUNCTION IN WOMEN WITH ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASTIC PROCESSES AND ADENOMYOSIS ON THE BACKGROUND OF HORMONE THERAPY.	84

**ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS USING THE
DISTANCE FORM OF LEARNING:
ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES**

Boichuk Oleh

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Assistant

Dmytrenko Roman

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor

Dronyk Ivan

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Assistant

Honcharenko Valentina

Assistant

Bukovinian State Medical University

Chernivtsi, Ukraine

Annotation. The article considers the positive and negative aspects of the introduction of distance learning in the educational process of higher education institutions through a comparison of this form of education in different European countries.

The advantages of distance learning are learning according to one's own pace, personal characteristics and educational needs of students. There is no limit to the choice of educational institution and educational opportunities, regardless of location. Using modern technologies during the learning process students can get skills in parallel, which will later be needed during practical activities.

Disadvantages are limited personal communication between teacher and student and fellow students for sharing experiences. The need of a strong personal motivation for the student in order to study independently, without constant support and stimulation from the teacher. Lack of possibility of immediate practical application of the received knowledge with the subsequent discussion of the arisen

questions with the teacher and explanation of a situation on concrete examples. Students are not always able to provide themselves with sufficient technical equipment.

Key words: educational process, distance learning, information technologies.

Thanks to the scientific development of modern information technologies, it is possible to organize the educational process by distance learning, which significantly reduces the cost of training specialists in various fields of knowledge. According to UNESCO, e-learning for one student is three times cheaper than traditional education in developed countries. In countries with a traditional form of education financing, this makes it possible to reduce the burden on the state budget on the one hand, and on the other – makes it easier for anyone to get an education, as well as people with special needs. In the context of the global financial crisis, the reduction of funding for the system of educational institutions is becoming one of the reasons for the introduction of effective and financially attractive methods of organizing the educational process. Distance learning is the most cost-effective and promising form of education that has been widely used in socially prosperous countries [1, 2].

Identify the advantages and disadvantages of the implementation of distance learning in the educational process of higher education institutions by comparing this form of education in different European countries. Practical analysis of the organization of distance education of different European countries in comparison with the national one, and education at Bukovinian State Medical University. Distance learning first emerged in 1840, when Isaac Pitman offered education for students in England by mail. Intensive development of distance education in higher education institutions in Europe and America began in the 70s of the last century [3].

In Ukraine, distance learning was introduced in 2000 and it is governed by the following documents: “Concept of development of distance education in Ukraine” and “Regulations on distance education of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine”, which was approved by Order № 40 of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine dated 21.01.2004. This document defines the concept of “distance

learning” as an individualized process of transferring and assimilation of knowledge, skills, abilities and ways of human cognitive activity, which occurs through the indirect interaction of distant participants in a specialized environment created on the basis of modern psychological-pedagogical and information and communication technologies [4, 5]. Today, distance education has passed a significant thorny path of its formation and has found application in many foreign universities. In Ukraine this system is gradually gaining momentum. Most universities have already implemented this system of education.

Distance learning in the modern world is carried out using a variety of technologies – a form of presentation of educational materials, a system of intermediaries and organizational and control bodies, forms of use of computers and telecommunications and many other criteria for their organization. The following technologies are most often used to support distance education: case technologies, television-satellite and information-network technologies. Although the distance learning process uses all of the above technologies in different proportions, however, nowadays network technologies are gradually displacing others. According to various literature sources, at the end of the last century in more than a hundred countries, there were more than a thousand higher education institutions that used distance learning. The number of those who received higher education through this form of education at the end of the last century reached about 50 million people, at the beginning of the twenty-first century their number was already more than 90 million, and in 2020 - 2025 – the number of such applicants will be about 120 million people.

Modern practice shows that for countries with public funding, distance education is quite an economical form of education. A generalized assessment of global education systems has discovered that distance learning is twice cheaper than traditional learning. As an example, here are some comparative characteristics of distance learning in different countries. England. The Open University of Great Britain (Open University: <http://www.open.ac.uk/>) is a world leader in distance education. Students can choose from more than 160 courses. The cost of an ECTS credit is about 50 euros. In Germany there is the world's first and single public open

university (Fern University: <http://www.fernuni-hagen.de/>). Students can choose from more than 2,000 courses. The total cost for the entire period of study for a bachelor's degree is from 1,500 euros to 2,500 euros for one year of study. Bukovinian State Medical University (<https://vstup.bsmu.edu.ua/abiturient/cost/>). The total cost for the entire period of study in the master's degree by distance learning is 121,000 hryvnias and by per year of study is 22,000 hryvnias according to 2020. After the analysis, you can list the advantages and disadvantages of distance learning. Therefore, the advantages consist of learning in accordance with their own pace, personal characteristics and educational needs of students. There is no limit for the choice of educational institution and educational opportunities and it is regardless of location. Using modern technologies during the learning process students can get skills in parallel, which will later be needed during practical activities. Independent lesson planning. Studying in the most pleasant and favorable atmosphere, which is created by yourself.

Disadvantages are limited personal communication between teacher and student (it is less effective, impersonal transfer of knowledge) and fellow students for sharing experiences. The need of a strong personal motivation for the student in order to study independently, without constant support and stimulation from the teacher. Lack of possibility of immediate practical application of the received knowledge with the subsequent discussion of the arisen questions with the teacher and explanation of a situation on concrete examples. Students are not always able to provide themselves with sufficient technical equipment (lack of a computer and constant high-speed Internet access).

The introduction of full-fledged distance learning in Ukraine is hindered by the following main factors:

1. Imperfection, and sometimes lack of regulatory and organizational and methodological support (low copyright protection for electronic educational publications; inconsistency of time standards for the development of electronic media educational publications);
2. Distance work requires teacher's qualification at a level close to a

programmer.

3. Conservatism, psychological barrier and unpreparedness of scientific and pedagogical staff, inertia to innovations and low motivational level of teachers for development of distance learning courses and work on distance technologies;

4. Inconsistency of technical support of multimedia and computer equipment and material base, in some cases insufficient provision of access to the Internet network of teachers;

5. Some potential students who are living in rural areas do not have the appropriate technical equipment and access to the Internet.

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. Польова Л.В. Проблеми дистанційної освіти. Карпатський край. 2016. № 1 (8). С. 105–109.

2. Самолюк Н., Швець М. Актуальність і проблемність дистанційного навчання. [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua> › irbis_nbuv › cgiirbis_64

3. Дистанційна освіта в країнах світу: що, де і як? [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.chasipodii.net/mp/article/1369/>

4. Концепція розвитку дистанційної освіти в Україні (затверджено Постановою МОН України В.Г. Кременем 20 грудня 2000 р.)

5. Положення про дистанційне навчання (Затверджено наказом Міністерства освіти і науки України 21.01.2004 № 40) [Електронний ресурс] // Режим доступу : <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0703-13#n18>