

DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OF UKRAINIAN STUDENTS DURING THEIR STUDIES IN FOREIGN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

Education is becoming an important mechanism for the intellectual development of humanity. The demand for higher education is growing steadily, as is the competition in the global education market. Despite the diversity of cultural traditions, we can talk about common patterns of development of higher education. In all foreign countries, university education should equip its specialists with deep and solid knowledge; to form and cultivate a deep cognitive interest in students by involving them in active research work. The most dynamically growing is educational migration for higher education, which in Ukraine is becoming large-scale in terms of emigration of bachelor's and master's degree holders, mainly to countries of the European Union, the United Kingdom, Canada, etc.

One of the goals of undergraduate education is developing students as whole human beings. Higher education leaders and faculty are not only concerned with intellectual development and learning but also moral, social, physical, and spiritual development of students, including intercultural competency or global learning and development.

Over the past decade, Ukraine has seen a positive trend in the dynamics of emigration of higher education from Ukraine who receives it abroad. It is natural that the growth of migration flows generally occurs during economic crises. This trend is also characteristic of educational emigration: the rapid growth of emigration of Ukrainian students (more than 2 times occurred in the period from 2013-2014 to 2015-2016 academic years, which coincides with the crisis processes in Ukraine. The top 10 recipient countries of higher education students

in the 2017-2018 academic year, as in previous years, included Poland, Germany, Canada, Italy, the Czech Republic, the USA, Slovakia, Spain, and Austria [2, p.3].

In 2021 (compared to October 1, 2020), the number of students decreased by 3.5%, or almost 37 thousand people. Due to the full-scale war in Ukraine, many high school graduates and children were forced to move abroad and complete their education there. Many of these children were able to enter foreign universities [4].

The higher education system in Europe is considered one of the best in the world. Not only locals, but also foreigners strive to get an education in Europe. What are the features of the European education system?

1) One of the main factors that usually attract foreign students is the absence of tuition fees in state universities or its relatively low level. Germany, the Czech Republic and partly France belong to the countries that offer just such conditions [3, p. 544].

2) The Bologna system was created to make Europe a single space accessible to any student with similar educational levels, grades, and learning principles;

3) Two-tier system of higher education - studying in Europe at the bachelor's (Undergraduate) and master's (Graduate) level.

4) Credit-module system: a student gains a specific number of credits at each educational stage;

5) The European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) promotes student mobility. Exchanges, internships, and practicums prepare students for successful employment and increase the international competitiveness of European education.

6) European higher education focuses on the development of critical thinking, teaching students to apply analytical and research skills.

7) Education in Europe includes group and individual practical projects related to future work, enhancing competitiveness in the labor market. A

diploma from a foreign university gives an advantage to its graduate. In Ukraine, specialists with Western education have advantages in the labor market. If the graduate remains to work abroad, their diploma is clear and does not require additional legalization.

8) Gaining practical experience while studying in foreign companies is common, as many universities abroad include internships in their study programs. Therefore, upon graduation, the student possesses a set of knowledge and practical skills valued by employers. Often, the company where a student does an internship becomes their first job [1].

Therefore, the unfavorable economic and social situation in Ukraine compared to highly developed countries and a significantly lower level of human development will continue to contribute to the growth of educational emigrants. Eliminating negative trends in the educational emigration of young people and its non-return to Ukraine after receiving education is possible only if a high-quality state education policy is implemented.

In conclusion: education abroad has become an increasingly important educational program in global learning and development, intercultural competence, maturity, and sensitivity of students. Management of educational migration between Ukraine and highly developed countries of the world should be carried out taking into account the demanded specialties, qualitative benchmarks, and quantitative restrictions. When implementing measures to integrate students into the economic, cultural, and educational space of the European Union and other countries. The state should create opportunities for students to use their acquired skills and competences for the development of national host things.

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