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education in the development of Kherson region»**



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The role of vocational and higher education in the development of Kherson region.

Тези доповідей містять матеріали обласної студентської науково-практичної конференції здобувачів фахової передвищої освіти. У тезах висвітлено результати досліджень щодо аналізу ролі освітніх закладів для розвитку Херсонської області, випуску спеціалістів для підприємств області, вкладу видатних випускників у розвиток регіону..

Для викладачів закладів фахової передвищої освіти, здобувачів освіти, а також для всіх, хто прагне дізнатися більше про освітні заклади Херсонщини та їх історичний шлях, підготовку спеціалістів для різних сфер промисловості, затребуваність професій на сучасному етапі життя області.

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INTRODUCTION



KHERSON REGION

Kherson region is located in the Black Sea lowland in the steppe zone, along the lower Dnieper River. The seaside and frontier position, closeness of the Azov and Black Seas and outlet to the Dnieper River are the basic features of Kherson province economic and geographical location. Kherson Region was established on March 30, 1944. Its territory is 28.5 thousand square m or 4.7% of the general territory of Ukraine. The industrial complex of the Kherson region is formed by more than 200 enterprises of different branches of economic activity: machine-engineering, food and processing industries, chemical, pulp-and-paper, light industries, and electric-power generation, shipbuilding industry, employing more than 25 thousand highly skilled specialists. That's why each year the educational institutions of Kherson region graduate: 800 masters , 9,5 thousand specialists ,6,0 thousand applied specialists . The most famous and old colleges and universities are: Kherson Polytechnic College (was founded in 1920), Kherson State Maritime Academy (was founded in 1834), Kherson National Technical University roots from 1959 as a study support center of Kyiv Technological Institute of Light Industry created in order to meet personnel needs of Kherson Cotton Mill, Kherson Medical College (was founded in 1872), Kherson Branch of Mykolaiv Shipbuilding Institute (was established in 1967), Beryslav Pedagogical College (was founded in 1929).

The history of these educational institutions is the history of the creation and enrichment in our country of high-quality education that meets the requirements of today's labor market in Ukraine.

SECTION 1

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS



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KHERSON POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE: FROM THE FOUNDATION TO ITS PRESENT

Abstract. The article tells about the historical facts about the college. It also says about the post-war period in comparison with the present. In the article pieces of information about the directors, buildings, specialties, and the staff are mentioned.

Keywords: college, director, history, Kherson.

Introduction. Kherson Polytechnic College is one of the oldest educational establishments of Southern Ukraine. It has more than 98 years of history. It fascinates the residents of Kherson region with its uniqueness and originality. The history of the college is one of the constituent and integral parts of the rich history of our homeland, which today is vibrant and independent. The history of this educational institution is the history of the creation and enrichment in our country of high-quality education that meets the requirements of today's labor market in Ukraine. The direction of the educational activities carried out by the college, aimed at the formation of the spiritual personality of a highly qualified specialist [1].

Object and results of research. The period since 1950, the students of the technical school received practical skills on the basis of a combine plant, which provided students with a high level of professional skills and abilities of professional activity. Thanks to the persistent and overworking work of students and teachers of the technical school at the plant, an educational building was built that could accommodate more than 500 people. From that time the technical school had a new location with the address. Already in 1951, the management of the technical school had eleven rooms and laboratories in which students studied practical skills of professional activity. Educational activities at that time were provided by 25 teachers.

1970-1980 are the years of close cooperation between the Kherson machine-building technical school and the industrial school of the Czech city of Most, the engineering school of the German city of Magdeburg. During these years, the first sports student club «Rovesnik» began its work. It was the first club in the whole region.

Bike races were organized:

- Kherson - Ulyanovsk,
- Kherson - Volgograd,
- Kherson - Kiev, Minsk,
- Kherson - Riga,
- Kherson - Vilnius,
- Kherson - Talin,
- Kherson - Leningrad.

In 1979, Vyacheslav Vasilievich Kidanov was appointed the director of the technical school, under whose leadership a computer center and new specialties related to programming and computer equipment were opened. Extramural studies were introduced.

The Kherson Technical School was reorganized into the Kherson Polytechnic College, which since 1993 has been headed by Viktor Petrovich Kovalchuk. Under his leadership, in accordance with the requirements of the time, five new specialties were opened; the number of full-time and part-time students was significantly expanding. A cooperation agreement was signed with the Odessa National Polytechnic University for the further training of our graduates.

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Since 2004, the college is headed by Alexander Yakovenko, a graduate of an educational institution. College was reorganized into the Kherson Polytechnic College of the Odessa National Polytechnic University.

Since 2008, an educational institution has been training bachelors in the field of «Computer Engineering». There is an educational portal. Electronic museum of the college was created. The college owns a patent for a technical invention. All-Ukrainian computer graphics and information technology olympiads are held annually at the college. As part of the exchange of experience, the college actively cooperates with higher educational institutions of Ternopil, Zakarpattya, Ivano-Frankivsk. Such friendly visits provide an opportunity to improve their professionalism and skill, as well as get acquainted with the historical and cultural heritage of Ukraine.

The educational process and the production process in a college are functioning thanks to the hard work of the teaching staff, whose members are distinguished by their professionalism and devotion to their vocation.

Lectures are held in classrooms, which today are equipped with material and technical materials that are necessary for the college to provide high-quality education to its pupils. Also today, the college library fund is one of the richest in southern Ukraine [2].

The main task of the educational work of the college is the education of a harmoniously developed personality of a citizen of Ukraine who is able to make decisions independently in difficult situations of adulthood. The college team is making a lot of efforts to ensure that college graduates have a high level of professional literacy and creative thinking. Students who receive college education have a high level of spiritual and moral purity and professional competence.

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HISTORICAL REVIEW OF KHERSONPOLYTECHNIC COLLEGE

Abstract. The article considers the history of our educational establishment and early years of its foundation. The research covers the period from the foundation of the college to the end of the World War II and eliminates the contribution to the development of Kherson region.

Keywords: polytechnic college, education, machine-building, pedagogical staff, specialist.

Introduction. The history of this educational institution is the history of the creation and defense in our country of education of a new, high quality that meets the requirements of today's labor market in Ukraine. Implementation of educational activities carried out by the collective, aimed at the formation of a spiritual person of a highly skilled specialist [1].

Object and results of research. The construction of the history of this educational institution began in October, 1920.



Fig. 1. The old building of college and the modern building of Kherson polytechnic college [2].

This year began its pedagogical activity Kherson vocational school of agricultural machinery. In this school, the specialists of the country's agricultural sector were diligently trained, with a high level of knowledge and a high standard of qualitypractical activity.

In 1930, our educational establishment was reorganized into a technical school in which the training of personnel in the engineering sphere was carried out. In connection with the disasters of the World War II, the technical school was transferred from the city of Kherson.

In 1944, the city of Kherson, thanks to the heroic deeds and actions of our great-grandfathers, was freed from the invading hands of the German invaders. The au-

thorities of the city of Kherson considered it necessary first of all to restore the educational activity of the city. Thanks to activity of the city authorities, all educational institutions of the city, including the engineering college, have restored their educational activities.

On May 19, 1944, the position of director was taken by E. P. Taranov, who had a high level of professionalism and was a very respected person in the city of Kherson, and from September 24, 1944, the technical school was headed by Agarkov Mikhail Abramovich.

The years that went on after the end of the war were extremely difficult and broke the fate of many educational institutions of Kherson. At that time, the technical school experienced an extremely difficult

The role of vocational and higher education in the development of Kherson region. period, full of a lot of problems, but still managed to maintain its right to exist and to carry out professional activities. Despite the lack of food material and the material and technical bases of the educational institution during the war, the Kherson Machine-Building Technical College carried out its educational functions and managed to train highly skilled specialists for our poor country at the time.



Fig. 2. A working visiting partners ANIMEX FOODS SP ZOO (Kutno, Poland) [3]

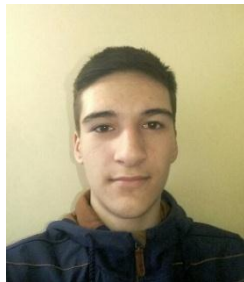
working meeting.

During the World War II, many corps of the educational institution were destroyed and a large number of pedagogical staff of the technical school was lost. Students and professors of the college at that time received special cards for obtaining bread and industrial goods necessary for survival in a difficult time for all residents of our country [1].

Conclusion. On the historical path of development of the college there were many difficulties. But today Kherson Polytechnic College is one of the leading educational institutions of the city, it teaches students using advanced technologies, taking into account the needs of the modern labor market. This year in the framework of international cooperation, representatives of the Kherson Polytechnic College of the Odessa National Polytechnic University visited ANIMEX FOODS SP ZOO (Kutno, Poland), where they held a

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HISTORY OF KHERSON STATE MARITIME ACADEMY

Abstract. The article contains an overview of the history of Kherson State Maritime Academy. The article tells about foundation of the first Ukrainian maritime educational establishment and its further development.

Keywords: maritime, educational, establishment, Academy, train.

Introduction. Kherson State Maritime Academy is the successor of the first Ukrainian maritime educational establishment founded in 1834. The staff of the Academy, which includes Maritime College and Professional Maritime Lyceum as well, realizes the importance of the traditions of the oldest Ukrainian maritime educational establishment. The statehood and a long experience in professional training of maritime specialists of all qualification levels are followed at the Academy. The Academy is unique because its cadets and students have the opportunity to get practically any seagoing profession to work aboard a modern vessel: from ratings – a sailor, a motorman, a cook, a barman – up to high-class specialists- a Master, a Chief Engineer or an Electrical Engineer. Marlow Navigation, as one of the world's largest crewing companies, has become a reliable partner and an employing company for the plenty of our

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graduates as well as a sufficient investor in the development of the Academy's educational and laboratory base [1].

Object and results of research. The school was located in the former Admiralty buildings. Originally students aged 14-17 from local merchants' and burghers' families studied there. The training course lasted for four years. To enter the school applicants had to be able to read, write, know Arithmetic rules, be strong without any physical deficiency and "follow God laws and strict morals". The curriculum included general and special subjects and foreign languages: Greek, Turkish, Italian, German and French. It was a boarding school: the cadets lived in barracks and stayed at school before the course completion. After graduation from the school the best students received the diploma of a navigator, the others – an assistant.

The outstanding students were awarded with books, nautical instruments, large and small silver medals. The first maritime institution in Ukraine had to consolidate and renovate the fleet, and replace foreign skippers. By the end of the 19th century graduates of Kherson maritime school completely replaced all foreign navigators and skippers at the Black sea. As the years went by, the school became very popular among men and it acquired some traditions. From 1903 the school became a marine college with a three-year training course for cadets aged 17 to 24. The same year, uniform was introduced for wearing by cadets and teachers. In 1920 the college was reorganized into the part-time technical school of water transport. In 1930 it became Kherson marine technical school that trained specialists in operating marine commercial fleet. Ladies were also admitted [2].

In 1944 the marine institution resumed its work as marine college of boarding type to train navigators, marine engineers and ship repair engineers. The classes were conducted in the building of School № 20. In 1996 the marine college was reorganized into Kherson marine college of the second level accreditation.

A higher educational establishment «Kherson State Maritime Institute» was formed on the basis of a current marine college and private maritime institute on the announcement of the Decree of the Cabinet council of Ukraine (number 414-p, 13.06.2007) and the Order of the Ministry of education and science of Ukraine (number 500, 16.06.2007). On the 15th of June 2011 the government issued a Decree «On establishing Kherson State Maritime Academy». Status change of the higher educational establishment will increase its authority in Ukraine and abroad, attract extra budgetary investments for its development, improve educational facilities and provide an opportunity to increase the quality of maritime training. [3]

Conclusions. During 178 years of its work, the first Ukrainian maritime educational institution has trained more than 45,000 marine specialists, among them over 3,000 deep sea captains, over 2,000 chief engineers and 1,000 radio officers for modern seagoing vessels. Among its graduates, there are 10 Heroes, 9 Admirals, 2 generals, 3 writers, 3 laureates of State Prize of USSR, 12 scientists, 4 port directors, 2 directors of shipyards, 2 heads of marine college, 2 deputy Ministers of Marine Ministry of USSR as well as honorary teachers of Ukraine, authors of textbooks for marine colleges of USSR. 32 vessels were named after graduates of Kherson maritime institution [4].

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KHERSON NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY – FROM DEPARTMENT TO THE UNIVERSITY

Abstract. The article contains the history of Kherson National Technical University, its stages of development and names of different outstanding persons.

Keywords: machine, automation, chemical, humanities, socio-economic training.

Introduction. There are 14 higher education institutions operating in Kherson including 3 universities, 5 colleges, 5 vocational schools and an academy. Although, Kherson National Technical University was chosen as an object of the report.

Object and result of research. The establishment of Kherson National Technical University roots from 1959 as a study support center of Kyiv Technological Institute of Light Industry created in order to meet personnel needs of Kherson Cotton Mill.

Back to March 1961, the first four departments were organized and the construction of the evening textile college campus was finished. In addition, the library was opened and physics and inorganic chemistry laboratories were created, as well as physics, engineering graphics, and public disciplines cabinets. In July 1961, the first competition for the replacement of the positions of the heads of the «Resistance of Materials», «Chemistry», «Technology of Metals» departments took place. PhD in economic sciences, associate professor V. Popov, PhD in physical and mathematical sciences, associate professor Ye. Selivanov, PhD in technical sciences, associate professor A. Semernikov were elected to positions of these departments heads [1]. Since the first of September 1961, the training for the textile industry was carried out in the following specialties:

- machines and apparatuses of the textile and light industry;
- automation of production processes;
- mechanical technology of fibrous materials;
- chemical technology of fibrous materials.

On the first June 1963 institution was transformed into a branch of the Odessa Technological Institute named after Lomonosov performing two faculties: Mechanics - technological and general technical. Since the first of September there were organized departments in the branch: chemical technology of fibrous materials and technologies of mechanical engineering and metal technology. This was primarily due to an increase in the contingent of students. So, as of February 1, 1963, 1729 students were trained by 44 teachers.

On September 1, 1963, the Kherson Branch began to operate with an independent balance sheet and a budget account at a state bank. Since then Kherson Branch has started to develop very rapidly. A new educational building was introduced into operation, which allowed to provide educational, scientific, methodological and educational work to a higher level. From year to year, the number of students grew, the material base improved, ties with industry and labor collectives of textile enterprises firmed [3].

The independent industrial institute was established based on the Kherson branch of the OTI in 1979. In those years the institute was the center of development of education and science in Kherson and the region. It employed prominent scientists and organizers of science of textile, Morin Yu., Chemist Androsov V., economist Sterlin Yu., machine-builder Gostev V. and others. At that time, the Industrial Institute was the only university in Ukraine, which trained engineers - technologists from the primary processing of flax, weaving, and spinning [1].

On the basis of traditional specialties a fundamentally new educational structure was created - the Republican educational, scientific and production complex of continuous three-variable training of textile engineers, which, in addition to the Institute, included six textile educational institutions of Ukraine. At

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the 26 departments of the institute a highly skilled professorial and teaching staff was formed. Almost half of the 324 teachers had academic degrees and titles. The administration aimed at teachers to improve the organization of the educational process and education of boys and girls so that future specialists thoughtfully, with a prospect, approached the actual problems of the development of the national economy, qualified questions of the scientific organization of labor and production management, had deep theoretical and professional training, were able to work with people.

In the early 80's of the last century, the institute already had six faculties, in which 4500 students studied, 2280 of which have full-time attendance. Much attention was paid to further strengthening science with production. The main form of provision of scientific and technical assistance to industrial enterprises and organizations was economic contracts for the implementation of scientific and research and development works and agreements on creative scientific and technical cooperation [1].

In 1997 Kherson State Technical University was founded on the basis of the Industrial Institute. The opening of the first university in Kherson marked a new page in the history of universities. And in 2004 the Kherson State Technical University was granted a national status. Such a decision is quite fair. Over the past few years, 10 new specialties have been opened at the university. If more than 900 students a year have recently received student cards, then 2,300 are only on a full-time basis. The University prepares cadres for the entire country. Taking into account various forms of education at the University 10.5 thousand students studied there [1].

Since 1992, the technical university has introduced a system of training specialists: a bachelor, a specialist, a master's degree. Natural sciences, humanities and socio-economic training of future specialists are provided by general education departments. The volume and content of the disciplines of this cycle, the accepted form of their implementation in the educational process, give the necessary natural science training and a sufficient level of general engineering or general economic training of students. The professional training of specialists is concentrated at the faculties of the university and is carried out by the issuing departments, which are part of their structure. All types of educational process are provided with teaching aids and development. The content of special disciplines is constantly supplemented by taking into account the results of scientific research and best practices of domestic and foreign scientific schools. Currently, teachers are doing a lot of work to train listeners for external independent assessment [2].

Over the years of existence of an educational institution, more than 40 thousand specialists have been trained. The significant contribution of the university to the development of the region by the fact that much of management and engineering staff work not only in southern Ukraine, but throughout Ukraine and abroad, as well as administrative regional and district local councils, financial institutions, engineering, food, chemical and other enterprises of the region.

The University staff did a lot of efforts to update the list of specialties, opening a number of new specialties relevant to the southern region. The University constantly strengthens the material and technical base. The University has 6 cores, one of which is in the unfinished construction phase. In recent years, the training areas have been replenished with two educational and laboratory buildings, expanded the areas of reading halls, implemented a computerization project of the university, including the telecommunications connection of the basic university with separate structural units. KNTU implements a well-balanced regional policy. Scientists of the University founded a number of scientific schools, specialized scientific councils for the defense of dissertations continue to work at the university.

Conclusions. This year KNTU is proudly celebrating its anniversary: it has passed 60 years since the very beginning of its existence. KNTU is a vibrant example of the university with rich experience and outstanding history which managed to develop from a study support center to national university.

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HISTORICAL REVIEW OF NOVAKAKHOVKA POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF ODESSA NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY

Abstract. This article deals with the historical review of Nova Kakhovka Polytechnic College Odessa National Polytechnic University. Our college is 61 years old. Firstly, it was a very small technical school with only three specialties. Now it trains highly qualified specialists in 7 technical and economical specialties. The article tells us about the students educational, vocational and personal development.

Keywords: Nova Kakhovka Polytechnic College, educational and personal development, specialties.

Introduction. In 1956-1957 the construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station was finished. Dnirostroy relocated its services to a new construction site and began to build of an electromechanical plant. The demand for specialists with secondary technical education was growing. In March 1957 the directorate of the plant, the leaders of Dneprobud and its team appealed to the Ministry of Construction of Power Plants, the Ministry of Electrotechnic Industries of the USSR, to the construction department and the Department of Mechanic Engineering of the Central Committee of the CPSU with a proposal to transfer the Nova Kakhovka branch of the Zaporizhzhia Hydro-engineering technical school to the structure of the Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry and to organize the Nova Kakhovka evening Electromechanical technical school on its basic.

The establishment was supposed to become the first and the most reliable foundation for the training the specialists of secondary qualification for Nova Kakhovka Electromachine plant in such specialties as «Metals treatment by cutting» (1956), «Electromachine-building» (1959), «Foundry production of ferrous metals» (1960).

Object and results of research. In 1970 there were radical changes in the life of the educational establishments the full-time department was opened, the first four groups were reformed in two specialties: «Electric machine-building» and «Metals treatment by cutting».



Figure 1. 61 years ago

In 1971 by order of the Ministry of Electrical and Technical Industry No. 381 dated September 24, 1971 technical school got a new status and was called Nova Kakhovka Electromechanical Technical School. In 1978 the first pupils were accepted to be the students of a new specialty - «Electrical equipment of industrial enterprises and installations». In 1986 Merezhuk Anatolii Vasilievich assumed the director's responsibility for the further development of the educational establishment taken place of Ivan Dergachov.

In 1988 part-time department was opened instead of the evening in all specialties.

In 1992 the technical school trained specialists in economic field, the students began to enter the specialty "Economics and planning at the machine-building enterprises". Soon the list of economic specialties in the education of the technical school was growing: «Accounting» - in 1997, «Commercial activity» - 2000. Simultaneously with the progressive activity of the technical school, its teaching staff was expanding.

In 1999 became a sign for the strategic development of the technical school: Liudmila Tymofiivna Loza was elected as the director of the educational establishments, a new specialty was opened – «Maintenance and repairing of electric equipment of cars and tractors».

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The new policy of the technical school was put forward to help the further development of junior specialist, training and various requests of specialties. Since 2001, specialty «Programming for electronic computers and automatic systems» was starting to work, and a new material and technical base with computer equipment were being created. Today, the college has 5 computer labs with modern equipment, a center for informational and technical support for educational process has been created.

In 2008 the year of its 50th anniversary, another significant event in the history of the college was held: NKEMT entered the structure of the Odessa National Polytechnic University and received a new name – Nova Kakhovka Polytechnic College. Establishment is a part of the educational and methodical sets of Odessa National Polytechnic University, the National Technical University of Ukraine (Kyiv Polytechnic Institute), Kherson State University. College students have the opportunity to continue their studies at these higher education establishment without entrance exams.

In the walls of technical school and today's college there was an active students life full of educational victories, sports records, competitions for the best group, contest, agricultural work of Soviet times, interesting events. 2013 the year of birth of a new specialty – «Organization of transportation and management in motor transport». The new specialty stood at the beginning of a complex but very interesting way of forming educational traditions, on the path of creative search and future victories.



Figure 2. its our life

The technical school has been training the specialist in 11 specialties for the years of its existence. For every date in the history of the institution there is high professionalism, pedagogical optimism and enthusiasm of the teaching staff and the personalities of the college directors. Their names are inscribed in the history of

college, in the history of the city: Ivan Fedorovych Dergachov, Anatolii Vasiliyevych Merezhuk,

Liudmila Tymofiiivna Loza. Each of them has devoted many years to the educational establishment, having left part of their hearts in it forever: Dergachov I.F. - from 1954 till 1985, Merezhuk AV - from 1986 to 1999, Loza L.T. - from 1999 to 2018

In 2018 the college was headed by Vitalii Volodymyrovych Vitkov. The college staff chose a new director - a young, energetic, with some experience in teaching and training activity. Vitalii Volodymyrovych respects the pedagogical traditions of the college, plans the future development of the college on the principles of competence, integrity, responsibility.



Figure 3. NKPC ONPU – nowadays

The pedagogical staff and college students continue the historical chronicle of the college, typing new interesting pages of its life. Founded in the twentieth century, our college confidently steps along the educational path in the 21st century.

Conclusions. Our college provides high quality, relevant learning opportunities which enable students to maximize their educational, vocational and personal development. Our students improve their personal skills and knowledge. It gives us an opportunity to build up our career as a software programmers, auto-electricians, economist, accountants, logistics specialist, computer technologies specialists in machine-building.

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HISTORY OF MARITIME COLLEGE OF STATE MARITIME ACADEMY

Abstract. This article contains essential historical files about the Kherson Maritime College, which has a long and glorious history, and still remains one of the most prestigious and popular colleges in Ukraine. Its graduates influenced current events of the country, put a considerable contribution into the development of fleet, protected motherland from attacks of enemies.

Keywords: sea, college, marine, seafarers, Kherson

Introduction. The city of Kherson is located in the south of Ukraine, on the right bank of the Dnieper River, not far from the place where the river flows into the Dnieper estuary of the Black Sea. The city is the most important industrial center, a large river and sea port. Here southern nature is fragrant and the sound of the sea is heard.

Today, Kherson is famous for the center of the shipbuilding and training of sailors.

Over 45,000 marine specialists have been trained throughout Kherson Maritime Establishment.

Such large numbers in the preparation of first-class seafarers have been possible thanks to the work of the maritime establishment [1].

Object and results of research. The then Count Vorontsov, appealed to Emperor Nicholas to open an open building in the Kherson maritime educational institution.

The report contained the Annex - the project «Provisions about the Kherson College of Merchant Shipping».

Petition of Count Vorontsov M.S. It was positively accepted by Emperor Nicholas I, and on the document on February 7, 1834, Nicholas I imposed the resolution «Therefore2».

At the same time, he signed an instruction on the action «Conditions for the establishment of a merchant shipping college in Kherson». From this date - February 20, 1834, the history of the Kherson maritime educational institution counts.

To accommodate the newly created college, three houses of the former Admiralty were transferred. The contingent of the college was formed from 24 pupils aged 14-17 years old - mainly from children of merchants and townspeople who lived in the south of Ukraine and in the Crimea. The term of study in college was 4 years.

Applicants for entering the college should have been able to read and write, to know 4 rules of arithmetic, as well as to have a solid body, without bodily flaws and raised «in fear of God and good morals." The program of the college, in addition to general education and special subjects, consisted of foreign languages: Greek, Turkish, Italian, German, and French.

The college was closed type and was in barracks, so the pupils were not allowed to go home until the end of the full course. After graduating college, the honors received the rank of navigator, the rest of the pupils - assistant. The distinguished ones were rewarded with books, sea instrument, silver large and small medals.

The first maritime educational institution in Ukraine fell the fate of the organizers of the professional training of national naval personnel and their graduates replaced the foreign skippers. Already by the end of the nineteenth century, cadets of Kherson College were replaced by foreign navigators and skippers on the Black Sea.

Over the years, the traditions of the marine establishment were formed, and its popularity among young people grew.

The Maritime College has repeatedly reorganized and acquired status in accordance with the educational policy of the state:

In 1834 - the college of merchant shipping.

In 1872 - seagoing classes of the 2nd level, headed by a committee of 5 persons.

In 1875, respectively, a nautical college, which was trained only by navigators of small voyages.

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In 1880 - a three-class educational institution:

I - a class of cognition for co-navigators of coastal voyages;

II - for skippers of coastal and navigable navigation;

III - for skippers of long-distance voyage.

Since 1903, the college has become a naval college of long-distance voyage with 3-year training of cadets from the age of 17 to 24 years. In the same year, uniforms for cadets and teachers were introduced.

In 1920 the college was reorganized in the evening technical college of water transport.

Since 1930 it has been Kherson Maritime College, which trained specialists in the operation of the Marine Trade Fleet. Women were allowed to this department too.

In 1944, the marine institution resumes work as a closed-air naval college for the training of ship drivers, ship engineers, ship repair engineers with full state support for cadets. Classes were held in the premises of the city school number 20.

In 1996, the Naval College was reorganized into the Kherson Maritime College of the second level of accreditation [2].

In 2007, according to the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 414-r dated June 13, 2007 and Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine No. 500 dated June 16, 2007, the Higher Educational Institution «Kherson State Maritime institute».

In September 2008, Rector of the Kherson State Maritime Institute, Ph.D. Khodakovsky V F signed an agreement with the shipping company Marlow Navigation on cooperation in the coming years.

This, the first in Ukraine experience of cooperation of the Ukrainian maritime educational institution with a foreign shipping company, testifies to the growing authority of KSMA in the marine circles of the world.

Also we have a great training base for 19 laboratories, 16 simulators and 21 training rooms, the pearl of which is a comprehensive navigational bridge simulator, including a class of electronic cartography and navigation systems, a class of radar equipment and a full-featured navigational bridge; integrated training machine of the engine room, which includes two engine rooms, a management center and a theoretical training class; a complex dynamic positioning simulator consisting of a full-featured navigational bridge of the dynamic positioning of the ship, a class of theoretical training and a class with separate stations of dynamic positioning; GMDSS Global Maritime Communication Simulator, consisting of two separate classes of practical training; a training complex for the development of safety skills on the water and fire fighting; Laboratory of cargo operations; fire polygon; mooring station; laboratory of marine power plants; medical aid laboratory on board; laboratory of high-voltage equipment; laboratory of electrical engineering and automated electric drive; Information Technology Laboratory; water gym; Laboratory of collective rescue aboard a ship [3].

Conclusions. Today the college system of marine specialists training corresponds to the requirements of International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch keeping for seafarers, approved by IMO (International Marine Organization).

Kherson Maritime College has great history and one of the best institutions for those who want to become seafarers. It doesn't only provide education according to the curriculum but also offers excellent opportunities for practice and training.

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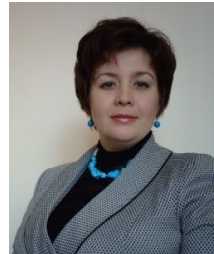
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THE HISTORY OF THE I-II ACCREDITATION LEVEL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT IN KHERSON REGION

Abstract. This article describes the history of educational institutions of Kherson region, which provide professional education not only to the inhabitants of our region and the country, but even to foreigners. This article presents the historical facts of the founding of such educational institutions as Kherson Polytechnic College, Maritime College, Kherson vocational school of communication and printing, Kherson Medical College.

Keywords: educational institutions, professional specialists, educational, college, professional school, students, level of accreditation.

Introduction. There are many institutions of I-II level of accreditation in Kherson and the region, which are training professional specialists. So, what is the history of the development of these vocational schools?

Object and results of research. Let's start with Kherson Polytechnic College. It is one of the oldest educational institutions in the territory of Southern Ukraine. The history of its development begins in October, 1920. This year Kherson professional school of agricultural engineering began its pedagogical activity. Specialists for the agricultural sphere of our country were diligently trained in this school.

In 1930 the school was reorganized into a machine-building technical school. At the beginning of World War II, the technical school was evacuated from the city. Despite the material and technical base of the educational institution were practically destroyed during the war, Kherson engineering college was able to train highly qualified specialists for our poor country at that time. In the 1980s, the technical school improved its material and technical base, preparing it according to the requirements of qualified junior specialists [1].

In 2004, when the state was in need of improvement of the higher education quality in Ukraine, the college was reorganized into Kherson Polytechnic College of Odessa National Polytechnic University. Over the years, the college gave a start in the lives of thousands of young professionals. There are many highly qualified engineers, school leaders, plant managers, and production specialists among college graduates [2].

2) The Maritime College of Kherson State Maritime Academy is the first marine educational institution in Ukraine. Created by order of Emperor Nicholas I in February 1834 as a school for merchant shipping. After graduating from college, the best students received the title of navigator, the rest of the students received the title of assistant. Since 1903, the school has become a nautical school for long-distance navigation with 3 years of cadet training. Since 1930 - this is the Kherson Marine Technical School, which trained specialists in the operation of the marine merchant fleet. Women were also admitted to this department.

In 1996, the Marine Technical School was reorganized into Kherson Maritime College of the second level of accreditation and from September 1, 2007, the college became part of Kherson State Maritime Academy.

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For all the years of its existence in Kherson, more than 45,000 marine specialists have been trained. Today, the system of training marine specialists in college meets the requirements of the International Convention on the Training, Certification of Seafarers and the Watchkeeping [3].

3) Kherson vocational school of communication and printing was created through merger of the Kherson professional lyceum of consumer services and Kherson professional lyceum June 18, 2008. In 1957 the school was relocated to the Velika Lepetyha, and in its place Kherson Construction College №14 was created, which trains specialists in construction professions: painters, carpenters and masons. From April 1963 to August 1967 new professions were opened: the operator of post-telegraph and telegraph communication, the telephone operator of automatic telephone exchanges, tailors of tailoring. In March 1988, the school was renamed into a technical school, and then to a vocational school №8. Since 1995, a vocational school has been organized for training students for the accountant and computer operator professions, since 2002 - the secretary of the director, since 2004 - the electromechanic on repair and maintenance of counting machines. In 2003, it was reorganized into Kherson professional communications and printing lyceum [4].

4) Kherson Medical College is one of the oldest educational institutions for training junior medical specialists in Ukraine. On the 2nd of October, 1872 Zemsky paramedic school, the first medical school began to operate in Kherson. The school trained paramedics, midwives and nurses. Training of paramedics for county hospitals, medical assistant stations and the provincial district hospital was carried out here. As a testament by John Howard, the practice was introduced in the hospital, the students referred to the fight against epidemics for the summer - in the county hospitals to help the local population at the paramedic school. On the 24th of June, 1954 obstetrics school was renamed. It became Kherson Medical School, and in 2001 it was reorganized into the Kherson basic medical college. In general, over the years of its existence, about 35 thousand young specialists have been trained here. It is more than 75% of the mid-level medical staff of the Kherson region [5].

Conclusions. As we can see, from the beginning of the history of development, Kherson technical schools and colleges have prepared and are preparing professional specialists in all sectors, which are very necessary for the development of not only our region, but the whole country and even the world. A variety of professional areas of all these institutions is great, because one can get a profession, which he or she likes most.

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KHERSON BRANCH OF ADMIRAL MAKAROV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SHIPBUILDING

Abstract. This article depicts the history of Kherson Branch of Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding. Also it describes why I like studying at this university. It includes photographs of the University building and an IT-specialist.

Keywords: National University of Shipbuilding, Kherson Branch, specialty, programming

Introduction. Our University employs highly qualified lecturers who are able to share their knowledge with the students. In addition to training, University offers many different events for students, and this is a good indicator of modernity.

Object and results of research. Kherson Branch of Mykolaiv Shipbuilding Institute was established in 1967. In 1998 the Institute was named after admiral Makarov.

In 2004, the University was given the status of ‘National’ and now the full name of this educational establishment is Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding (Figure 1).



Fig. 1. Kherson Branch of Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding

In 1994 the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 29, № 592, the Mykolaiv Shipbuilding Institute received the status of the Ukrainian State Maritime Technical University (USMTU).

The decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated December 10, 1998, № 1947, the USMTU was named after admiral Makarov – Admiral Makarov Ukrainian State Maritime Technical University.

By the Decree of the President of Ukraine (March 25, 2004 No. 366/2004), Admiral Makarov USMTU was granted the

status of a national one and became Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding. In this regard, Kherson Branch of the Ukrainian State Maritime Technical University was renamed Kherson Branch of Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding (KB NUoS) [1].

Kherson Branch is a structural unit of NUoS that trains specialists for Bachelor’s and Master’s degree, has full-time and part-time departments, conducts scientific research, performs scientific and technical developments and carries out cultural and educational activities among population. Since the very start, Kherson Branch of Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding has prepared almost 7 thousand specialists in naval architecture, machine building, welding, electrical engineering, heat power and mechanical engineering, programming, as well as specialists in economics, entrepreneurship and management, and more than 5 thousand graduates with a Bachelor degree in these fields of training.

Kherson Branch was established at first as an evening higher educational establishment. The specialists for the Kherson Shipyards were in demand then. And the region required the specialists in naval architecture, electromechanical, mechanical, heat power engineering as well as the specialists in internal combustion engines and welding for the needs of the regional production sphere as a whole and in shipbuilding in particular.

Since 1988 our University has begun training students at day department. The first two years students studied in Kherson, and then continued their training in Mykolaiv. In 1996 the decision was made to carry out all the training in Kherson until the full course of studying is completed.

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I like my university, especially the lecturers who work there. They provide good-quality teaching material and are always ready to help. My University is very good and has a high level and quality of education. My specialty there is programming.

It is difficult now to imagine our life without programming. I consider my chosen specialty to be quite significant for humanity.



Fig. 2. IT-specialist

In the twenty-first century information is everything, and already practically, no industry operates without the use of information technology. Hence, there is constantly a high demand, both for the development and implementation of special programs for operating and newly opening enterprises, and for specialists in this field.

Based on this, I would like to say that IT professions are quite in demand. The demand for such specialists in Kherson and the Kherson region is no exception. Many companies have already begun to hunt for high-level specialists in the field of IT. The excitement around them will

continue in the next five years. This is due to the introduction of information technologies in all spheres of human life.

The IT field needs more specialists. However, one should remember that learning is not easy.

Just imagine: the robot brings coffee, turns on the music, meets and sees off guests, takes care of the owner to feel as good as possible. No, these are not scenes of one of the popular novels of American science fiction writer A. Azimov, who became famous for his novels about robots. The power of IT-specialists to make this «fairy tale come true» [3].

IT-specialist is a broad concept uniting representatives of many professions working in the field of Information Technology. These are all kinds of programmers, developers, networks and databases administrators, moderators, specialists in robotics, information security, web-designers and even 3D-animators. At the same time, with the introduction of information technologies in new areas of activity, new professions for IT specialists appear.

To work in a profession, you must have a diploma of higher professional education in the relevant specialty or in such a specialty that allows you to work as an IT specialist (related or similar specialty). Secondary vocational education is not enough to work in this sphere.

This area needed and continues to need specialists.

I would like to have more IT specialties at our universities, as it was mentioned before that they are in demand and people are interested in them.

Conclusions. The Kherson Branch of Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding gives students a huge variety of professions in both engineering and economics, which is important nowadays. Since our educational establishment has the highest, IV-th level of accreditation, it guarantees its graduates good jobs in the fields for which they have been trained.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS OF BERYSLAV PEDAGOGICAL COLLEGE

Abstract. The article contains a historical description of Beryslav Pedagogical College, from the distant 30s of the last century to the present. For many years of existence, the institution has undergone various changes: its address, number of graduates, titles and a list of specializations have changed, but the quality of student training has always remained high.

Keywords: history, Kherson region, elementary education, pre-school education, educational activity.

Introduction. The article will be useful and interesting to the general public of readers interested in the history and historical places of the Kherson region, regardless of scope of its application.

Object and results of research. The great historical past in connection with present days gives the opportunity to the contemporaries to learn and evaluate the importance of the educational establishment in connection with the history of our land.

...Years after years will fly,
And with us you will be as it is
Known throughout Ukraine
My native school...
M. Bratan, «The Cradle of Our Dreams»
(Graduate of Beryslav Pedagogical School, 1954)

The process of the revival of spirituality, the return to the origins, to the history of its roots is an integral part of each of us. Contemplating the history of the development of our educational institution, we must preserve all the most valuable things that we inherited, using and developing the experience of previous generations of teachers and students who are serving rightfully as an example and sample for contemporaries [2].

The history of Beryslav Pedagogical College dates back to the distant 30s of the last century. These were difficult times: the years of the revolution, the civil war brought Ukraine ruin, famine, made homeless thousands of children... But the life was settled gradually. It was a sharp shortage of skilled staff. In December 1929, the Beryslav Department of Public Education requested "...We ask to open a technical and pedagogical school and invite a technological engineer to the school for teaching Chemistry and a specialist in technical disciplines..." But the order was not executed then.

Only in September 1, 1930, the pedagogical school was opened at Kherson Pedagogical Institute, which was called the Kherson Institute of Public Education then. The founder of the school and its first director was Ivan Andriyovych Lytvynenko, who was a man of high culture, had a great organizational capacity. The first intake of students remembers their mentor with great warmth, because the director had a difficult task: from mostly rural children form a large friendly team and direct everyone to the main goal - learning and instilling love for the future profession.

The first intake of students to the Pedagogical School was conducted in the summer of 1930. The school at that time had three branches: a school, which prepared primary school teachers; there were 3 groups in it; CCL (Communist Children's Labour), which prepared pioneer leaders, 2 groups; preschool, which trained workers of pre-school children's institutions, also 2 groups. The groups were large of 30-35 people. Later, since 1935, the intake at the preschool was 3 groups [1].

For the department of the CCL, only Komsomol members were taken, who were supposed to be pioneer leaders, but in the second year students from this department were transferred to the general program. In the 1930-1931 academic years there were 2 intakes - autumn and spring.

The evaluation system was three-point: good, satisfactory, unsatisfactory. The first year students finished studying in Kherson. During this academic year, no student was dropped.

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In the autumn of 1931 the school was transferred to Beryslav. Archival data, why it was to Beryslav that the technical school was transferred, has not survived. And if you pay attention to which words the name of our city comes from – «Bery and Slav», «the shore is glorious» - it is possible to decode them differently, but the essence is one – it is destined for this town to be friends with glory, to be glorious. The town is small, but its roots date back to ancient times and it has an interesting history. Romantic legends about the historical past of our town always attracted students. Apparently, this is why many graduates of Beryslav Pedagogical School have become writers, poets, and journalists [2].

In the 1931-1932 academic year, the school was renamed the Beryslav Pedagogical School named after O.I. Skrypnyk. It was headed by Oles Fedorovych Bytsai, who at the same time taught History at school. The students called him father. And it is not for nothing, for he was not only a teacher for them, but also a sensitive tutor, a wisecounselor.

At the time, the Beryslav Pedagogical School was located in the town center in a two-storey building, which had an attractive appearance (now the City Council). There were enough classrooms and specialized rooms in the building. The dormitory was alongside in small comfortable homes.

Thanks to the selfless teaching of teachers, the initiative and activity of students, Beryslav Pedagogical School for the organization of the educational process, participation in public service before the Second World War was considered one of the best in Ukraine. That is why from its walls came great teachers, school directors, district directors, militaries, poets, scientists.

In 1933, Beryslav Pedagogical School issued its first diplomas to its graduates. The first director of pedagogical school Lytvynenko I.A. was present at the award diplomas. The college is still proud of its first graduates.

The fate of all graduates is different. Many college students were forced to leave their studies and go to work in village schools because of financial difficulties, and continued studying by correspondence. That is why in 1935 the correspondence department was opened at school. In the same year, Olexii Hryhorovych Zahorodnii became the director of the pedagogical school. He is remembered to the students as a tactful and friendly person. In 1937 he was transferred to work in Kherson as a director of Kherson Pedagogical Institute.

In 1937, the school was renamed into the pedagogical school. At the same time, curricula and programs have been changed. At this time, the library was opened in the pedagogical school, there were 5 well-equipped offices, and the number of students increased.

Since the fall of 1938, Kotenko Kuzma Antonovych, who holds this position until 1941, was appointed to the director of the school. Educational work was carried out at the high level. Students of the school took an active part in choir and dance clubs activities. The students' choir was famous in Khersonshchina. They also had great results in sport. Football and volleyball teams of the school always won prize-winning places in regional and regional competitions [1].

In the spring of 1940, part of the undergraduate students was called up to military schools. Part of former graduates who worked in public schools were also called up for military service. There was an urgent need for teachers again. Therefore, in the middle of the 1940-1941, 25 of the 3rd year primary school students were sent to work in rural and urban schools. At the same time, the number of pedclasses increased, in which the training was carried out within one year. The number of such groups was four annually.

On June 30, 1941, a week after the war began, graduates of the last pre-war intake received their diplomas. Instead of the pen they had to take arms into their hands. Hundreds of graduates were called to the Red Army. The girls went to the front as volunteers. In August 1941, Beryslav was occupied by fascists. The building of the pedagogical school was destroyed, the library was burned down, and the equipment of the rooms was destroyed. But the most terrible victims were human sacrifices.

When on March 11, 1944, Soviet troops entered Beryslav, the city was in ruins. But already in April 1944, schools resumed their work. The country began to heal hard wounds slowly. And again it needed teachers!

Pedagogical School started working in 1946. In this difficult time the school, which still needed to be organized and rebuilt, was headed by Semiyon Fedorovych Barulin. The first post-war student intake was announced in July 1946. The teachers had to search for the applicants themselves. Many of those who could be students died, others were still serving. There were 4 groups in the day department, that is, 120 students. There were also 4 groups of correspondence department, where 150 students were studying. There were 5 consultation offices in the district. It was difficult with the staff of the teachers. We had to form a new pedagogical team.

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In 1948, the Beryslav Pedagogical College was already located in its own building. There was also a growing number of students. At that time there was only a school department in the school, in which there were about 380 students in 12 training groups. Later, at the end of the 1950s, the offices of senior pioneer leaders and preschoolers were opened, which prepared teachers for kindergartens [1].

The main focus of the pedagogical college team was to give students deep and solid knowledge. The Komsomol and trade union organizations which were reliable assistants to the administration helped to keep high quality of knowledge. At the end of the 1950s the school was fully equipped with teaching staff. In 1961, Dobriak Kuzma Ivanovych, graduate of the school in 1936, was appointed the director. At that time one group of preschoolers was opened. Most graduates of this group became heads of children's institutions of Kherson region and other regions of Ukraine.

The school honored its main mission: the training of teachers and educators. Its high authority is evidenced by this fact. In the 60s, the mass closure of pedagogical colleges began in the republic. This decision was motivated by the fact that the schools cannot prepare real professionals for the school. In Ukraine, only two schools have retained the status of secondary pedagogical educational institutions, including Beryslav.

In September 1962, Maidannyk Olexii Fedorovych was appointed to the director of the school. He worked as a director of the school until December 1971, until he was appointed to the director of Novokakhovka Electromechanical Technical School. In the 60's and 70's the school occupied one of the leading places in the educational process in the republic. In 1963, the school department first opened an intake based on the 8th grade.

In the 1970s, the Ministry of Education of Ukraine provided Beryslav Pedagogical School with the right to take part in an experiment on the transition to a three-year elementary school and in approbation of new programs.

In the autumn of 1972, a new school building was officially opened. The intensive work on the equipment of the study rooms, the creation of modern methodological material of subjects began. During this period, the number of students is significantly increasing. The intake was conducted on the basis of incomplete, and on the basis of complete secondary education. The number of students reached 1000.

In 1976, the correspondence department was opened in the school, which trained teachers for preschool institutions. The first intake had only two groups, in the year of the bloom the department counted 29 training groups [1].

In the 80's the Beryslav Pedagogical School made a significant contribution to the training of primary school teachers. Every second teacher of elementary school in Kherson was a graduate of the school. There were about 1,200 students in daytime and part-time departments. And there were more than a hundred teachers.

In 1979, a new director was appointed - Lianii Oleksii Mykolayovych, an experienced teacher, who previously worked as the head of Beryslav district. With his name the equipment of the training building is connected, the conversion of the school into a real laboratory of excellence, the formation of a team of like-minded educators. In the 80 years the school was fully equipped with the necessary and modern material base. The educational process, as always, was at a high level. In 1987, an intake was opened for a preschool department based on 8 grades.

In 1987, the director of the school was Selezniiov Anatolii Hryhorovych the head of the district Verchniorohachyk, the pupil of Sukhomlynski. As director of the pedagogical school he was noted for organizational skills, attention to the problems of the teacher and student staff. The material base of the school was permanently strengthened, ties with the sponsors were established.

At the turn of the century, after the gaining of the independence of Ukraine, a new page begins in the history of Beryslav Pedagogical College. In a very difficult time for the country in 1995 the school is headed by Klymovych Marharyta Volodymyrivna, who becomes the first female director in its history. She adheres to the principle of life: from the intelligent person - to the spiritual person. Headed by the director and the teachers' team aware of the importance and grandeur of the tasks given by the state and time.

Of March 18, 2008, No. 533, Beryslav Pedagogical School was reorganized into Beryslav Pedagogical College. February 14, 2012, changed the name of the institution to the communal higher educational institution «Benkovskiy Beryslav Pedagogical College» Kherson Regional Council.

The college is proud of its students, because in almost 90 years of activity, 80% of graduates of different years work in schools and preschool establishments of Kherson region today. Our graduates are the creators of the coming country. They are the authority, glory and pride of the college, which, with their tireless, hard work, preserve, distribute and multiply the national-cultural, spiritual and pedagogical heritage of our people.

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Conclusions. There are still many problems today. All educators proclaim the same human truths. Both incorruptis truth and history, and eternal education.

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HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE NPCK ONPU

Abstract. The article provides an overview of the history of Nova Kakhovka Polytechnic College. The article describes the creation of a college and historical facts of the first director, outstanding people who graduated from college in past and nowadays talented personalities. There are college photographs in 1956, the first director and students, some college events.

Keywords: college, student, Novokakhovka Polytechnic College, a director of Novokakhovka Polytechnic College

Introduction. In March 1957 the directorate of the plant, the leaders of Dniprobud and its team appealed to the Ministry of Construction of Power Plants, with a proposal to transfer Novokakhovskiy branch of Zaporizhzhya Hydroengineering to the structure of the Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry and to organize Novokakhovskiy Evening Electromechanical College. With the reorganization of the management of industry, the issue of the opening of the technical school was transferred to the Kherson Regional Council, which was proposed by the Council of Ministers of the UkSSR with the order number 489-R of May 8, 1958. It was decided to transfer Novokakhovskiy branch of Zaporizhzhya Hydroengineering to the leadership of the Kherson Regional Council.

Object and results of research. The last decision allowed to reorganize and create an independent evening technical school. June 25, 1958 an act was signed on the transfer of a branch to the Kherson Regional Council and the order No. 622 of August 18, 1958. Novokakhovskiy Evening Electromechanical College was created, the same document identified the contingent of the institution and financial and economic issues.

The little-known fact in the history of a young institution was about the opening of the Beryslav branch of the Novokakhovskiy Evening Electromechanical College. By the order No. 488 of July 8, 1960 in the city of Beryslav, Kherson region, on the basis of the Beryslav Machine-Building Plant, one more educational institution was set up, which was supposed to train qualified specialists in the field of «Metal Cutting». In the same year, the Beryslav Branch took 2 groups of 71 students to study. On the day of the branch transfer, the contingent of its students was 196 people: the specialty of the Ministry of Internal Affairs - 83 people, the MI - 23 people, GTS - 90 people [2].

Since 1963 by 1965 Novokakhovskiy Evening Electromechanical College was headed by the Black Sea Regional Council. Decree No. 1084 of December 17, 1965. The Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the proposal of the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry, has decided to transfer Novokakhovskiy Evening Electromechanical College under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry. Order No. 49 of December 27, 1960. The technical school was to be subordinate to the Ministry of Personnel and Educational Institutions.

According to the documentary history of the formation of the first educational institution of Nova Kakhovka, there is the titanic work of the first director of the technical school branch - Ivan Fedo-

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rovichDergachev. Today, we can definitely call Ivan Fedorovich an outstanding person in outlining the history of the institution. In 1956 A 27-year-old teacher became director of the Novokakhovsky branch [2].



Figure 1.Photo of I.F. Dergacov

The young leader was a graduator of the Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics of Saratov State University and took the responsible position of the head of the scientific and technological laboratory of research - the design bureau of the Ministry of aviation industry.

From the first days of his directorship, Ivan Fedorovich zealously builds his educational life, forms a team, looks for a room for classes, and this was not easy.

The main problem was the lack of permanent premises. In the first years of the existence of the Novokakhovsky branch of the Zaporizhzhya

hydroelectric engineering school classes were held in the premises of the management of the Dniprostroy, secondary school №2, and later in the workshops of the electric machine. The first teachers of the technical school were specialists - practitioners, among the experienced workers of the Dnipro-building, hydroelectric power station, a branch of the Odessa Engineering-Construction Institute and Novokakhovsky Electromechanical Plant. Their names are: Evstratov V.I., Nogayev B.A., Mashichov B., Polyakov V.V., Kasikov Yu., Karaghi P. M., Kachanov M.A., Borzikhin N.I., Chornaya, Ulytin M.D. [1].

They studied the first city builders and hydroelectric power stations: S. Nikulin, O. Fezyk, G.Kravchenko, P.Volinets, V. Solovyov, whose work was awarded state awards. In 1955 After the construction of the hydroelectric power station, the task of the young director was to save the technical school. Not one circle of tests was conducted by I.F.Dergachev in the offices of various ministries before the Novokahov branch received the right to an independent life as an educational institution of the city. Further development of the technical school in the 60's and 70's was largely connected with the development of Novokakhovsky Electromechanical Plant, the educational institution became a base for the training of young technical personnel. In 1959 a new specialty was opened - "Electromachine-building", in 1961. - specialty "Foundry" (ferrous metals), reception of students lasted five years.

In previous years the technical school rented premises for classes in evening classes in the educational building of Novokakhovsky agricultural college, secondary schools №2, №3, №4, in household rooms of the electromachinery, technical school №2 in the city of Nova Kakhovka. In rented premises it was impossible to arrange complete offices, laboratories, which complicated the educational and educational process in the college. Despite all these problems, the contingent of pupils grew every year, in 1962-63 it was 621 people. The educational process at the beginning of the formation of the technical school was carried out by 38 teachers and laboratory assistants, of which 8 were regular: Dergachev IF, Lebedev M F. Kasikova NS, Nastek VI, Chaadayev V.A., Palatov OI, Musaleyan I.R., Arkharov A.P. 30 teachers were joint engineers of the basic enterprise NovokakhovskyElectromachinery . The growing number of students wishing to study required an increase in the pedagogical staff, a team of professionals, talented, responsible, true enthusiasts of their cause begins to form:Boyko VG, Klimenko P.T., Ryabova E.F., Ivanova MV, Pylypenko AK, Ushakov V.M., Gorelik A. [1]. In 1970 there were radical changes in the life of the educational institution - the day department was opened, the first four groups were formed in two specialties: «Electrical machine-building» and «Metal cutting by cutting». In 1971 on the order of the Ministry of Electricity and Electricity No. 381 dated September 24, 1971. technical school gets a new status and name - Novokakhovsky electromechanical.

Through the careful selection of peddlers in the 1970s and 1980s, the technical school was replenished by the younger generation of creative, initiative teachers: Titova L. M., Starostyuk M. M., Polytyka T. G., Luhanina L.I., Loza L.T., Voblikova VB, Sivolapova L.I., Klimenko P.S., Nepomnyashchy A.V., Tarasov V.G., Efimov B.P., Maksimov A.D., Rudkovska L.F., Stepantsov V. I.I., Korovin VA, Savradim

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LV, Ochkalenko N.O., Odintsova T.O., Shevchenko N.A., Lisitskaya G.M. and so on. Experienced specialists came from the electromechanical production: Davydov VM, Samokhin O.V., Biryukov L.A. [1].

Teachers-veterans of the WW joined the pedagogical team: Boyko VG, Maydannik O.F., Belkovsky M. A., Sigaev O.P., Palatov O.I. Their life experience was formed on the fronts of war, as veteran teachers, they became a model for students as a model of courage, an example of responsibility, diligence and high morality. The contingent of the technical school increases significantly, in the years 1982-1983 it is 1077 students. As part of a government order, the institution trained many specialists for the machine-building enterprises, graduates geography was Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Zaporozhye, Russia, Belarus, and



Figure 2. Photo of the teachers staff in 1981

Moldova. In 1978, the first students took an open specialty – «Electrical equipment of industrial enterprises and installations». On the day department was taken 2 groups - 60 people. In the evening - 30 people. In 1986, Mirezhuk Anatoliy Vasilievich took over the director's responsibility for the further development of the educational institution, having replaced Ivan Dergachev. In 1988, the correspondence department was opened instead of the evening in all specialties. Today in college there are 5 computer laboratories with modern equipment, created the center of information and technical support of educational process [2].

1999 - became a sign for the strategic development of the technical school: the director of the institution was elected Lyudmila Tomafeevna Loza, opened a new specialty – «Maintenance and repair of electric equipment of cars and tractors».

The policy promulgated by the director on updating the technical school contributed to the further development of the training of a junior specialist and various required specialties. Since 2000, the specialty «Software Development» was starting to work, creating a new material and technical base with computer equipment.

In 2008, the year of its 50th anniversary, another significant event in the history of the college was held: NKEMT entered the structure of the Odessa National Polytechnic University and received a new name - Novokakhov Polytechnic College. For the educational institution, new perspectives for the development of modern, demanded education, the inclusion of college in the system of continuous graduate education. Today, Novokakhov Polytechnic College is a part of educational-methodical complexes with the Odessa National Polytechnic University, with the National Technical University of Ukraine (Kyiv Polytechnic Institute), with Kherson State University. College students can continue their studies at these higher education institutions without entrance exams. In the walls of college and today's college, an active student life, full of educational victories, sports records, has always been raging: competitions for the best group, competitions, competitions, agricultural work of Soviet times, interesting evenings, classrooms, KVN [2] Separately we should say about sports achievements, in the walls of college-college grew olympic champion from the rowing kayak Sergei Chuhray, many masters of sports from different types, received cups, first places in sports and competitions of various kinds. All this due to the professionalism, organizational qualities and enthusiasm of teachers of physical education: Klymenko PS, Nepomnyashke AV, Zaretsky VS, Vorontsov G.Yu., Nekrasov O.V.

We are proud of the younger generation of teachers, former graduates who received higher education and returned to the NKPC by lecturers, received managerial positions: Lamberg NV, Sidorchuk I.S., Mironenko NV, Menshikov LI, Popov D. S., Ustimenko Yu.O., Glukhov O.A., Shpakovich G.V., Fisina-Yu.S., Nadelyaev I.M., Lisun N.O., Grokh T.A., Yanchuk L.V. 2013 in the history of college - this is the year of birth of a new specialty - "Organization of transportation and management in motor transport".

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The young specialty stands at the beginning of a complex but very interesting way of forming educational and educational traditions, on the path to creative search and future victories. This way will be laid by a new generation of teachers, with their inherent creative, creative thinking, energy and dedication: Vitkov VV, Duganova NM, Voytyuk LM For years of existence in the educational institution there was training of specialists of the middle level in 11 specialties [1].

Conclusions. The appeal in the reorganization and opening of the technical school were very successful. In a result, our country has got a leading college, which has referred to Ukraine such educated, talented and socially active personalities to support and create our intelligent part of Ukrainian citizens.

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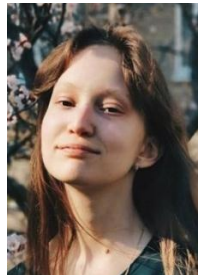
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SECTION 2

Necessity. Importance and demands for specialties of educational establishments



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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE ENGINEERING SPECIALITY FOR KHERSON REGION

Abstract. The article considers the importance of qualified specialists in software and hardware engineering. There is computerized and automated world around us. That is why software and hardware engineering become the most relevant specialties. The statistics say that Ukrainian specialists are some of the most intelligent and hardworking. And specialists from Kherson Polytechnic College show a high level of knowledge and skills not only among Ukrainian specialists, but also abroad.

Keywords: software engineering, hardware engineering, IT-specialist, automated world, information technologies, Ukrainian programmers.

Introduction. The department of «Computer and software engineering» in Kherson Polytechnic College was established in 1997. The department carries out training of junior specialists in the following specialties: «Software Engineering» and «Computer Engineering».

Software Engineering is the process of designing, constructing, and testing end user applications that satisfy user needs, through the use of programming languages. As opposed to basic programming, Software Engineering is used in order to construct larger, and more complex software systems [1].

In this era, it's difficult to deny technology's influence. We are living in the age where is computerized and automated. And amidst all of the technological progress that humankind has attained, one device was created as engineering advances that will to become relevant to our lives, the computer. Nobody can deny that computers are an important part of our lives, the way TV and a mobile phone does. Which is why it's essential that we know our computer works that we'd be conscious of the things that we ought to do if it stops working. The computer's hardware is thought of as the most important because it will not work.

The main importance of computer engineering is to know about all the latest and updated technologies using in this world.

Computer engineering plays a crucial role in our life because today is a world of computer's, many students likes the world of computer and they are interested in computer science, from those students many of them are choosing their career towards computer engineering.

Object and results of research.

The Importance of Software Engineering is:

1. *To reduce complexity.*
2. *To minimize software cost.*
3. *To decrease time.*
4. *Handling big projects.*
5. *Reliable software.*

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6. Effeteness.

Ukrainian programmers are among the most intelligent and assiduous in the world according to the Skillotron skills testing platform.

Skillotron is a gaming platform for IT-specialists, with which you can test your level of technology, ask questions and compare your achievements with the results of other participants.

DataArt studied the statistics of the Skillotron platform, which is used by programmers from 57 countries for testing skills, and concluded that programmers from Ukraine are among the best in the world in solving problems. In particular, the highest average points in solving programming tasks are obtained in our country and Argentina, in addition, Ukrainian developers are ready to devote significantly more time for tasks.

Despite the worldwide leadership of Java, JavaScript and C #, developers are far from being equally interested in the same technologies. For example, the most popular language in Ukraine is JavaScript (28.36%), followed by Java (13.92%) and Python (4.42%) by a large margin [5]. The love for JavaScript unites Ukrainian developers with colleagues from Germany, where it is used in more than 34% of cases. That is why Ukrainian programmers are very highly valued in Germany.

Depending on the country, not only preferences by language vary, but also average earned points for the passed tests. The highest average score (53.46 points) is kept by programmers from Ukraine and Argentina, the Belarusians (46.9) and Poles (46.8) are in third and fourth places, respectively, and the programmers from the United Arab Emirates close the top five (38.9) [5].

IT specialists of Ukraine have built strong business relationships with clients from major European hotbeds with venture capital funds such as UK, Germany, the Netherlands, etc. As a result, the total venture capital investment in Ukrainian startups has reached 258 million dollars USA in 2017 and has been growing steadily ever since.

As you can see, the demand for Ukrainian programmers is constantly increasing.

Kherson Polytechnic College is one of the first colleges in Kherson, which began to train specialists in the field of Information Technology.

Computer engineering is a very important arm of engineering basically computers are nowadays used very extensively in each and every part of our life. Computer engineering covers both hardware and software skills. Hence it is holistic in nature and provides better job opportunities.

Computer engineering deals with programming, data analysis, collaboration of inputs from diverse platforms and what not. Computer is an integral part of each and every sector and hence the computer graduates are required to fulfill this continuously increasing demand.

Students of the Computer Engineering specialty in Kherson Polytechnic College study such disciplines as: «Computer Circuit Technology and Computer Architecture», «Algorithms and Data Structures», «Design of Microprocessor Systems», «Systems of Artificial Intelligence», «Professional English» and other important disciplines. That gives them all required skills for successful future in computer engineering.

Simply put if you know how to take care of the hardware of a computer and understand their function each for the device, then it is simple to determine what the problem is in the event the unit stops working. So as to be knowledgeable about basic computer troubleshooting you have to be knowledgeable about computer hardware. A good example of this is the memory of the computer (RAM). Applications and all programs that are conducted in a computer needs memory [2]. Without RAM it will not function.

When it comes to computer hardware, then you need to be certain it's not obsolete, and therefore you want to upgrade based on what type of program that you are currently using. By assessing and understanding every computer hardware component you may know about its significance and you can execute the troubleshooting steps that are correct if it breaks down. Every hardware component is very important to the operation of the computer. The computer's functioning depends upon how good your hardware is make certain that they're always in good condition.

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Therefore, the material and educational facilities of our educational institution are constantly updated.

To increase our students' knowledges and skills they take an active position in education: they take part in creative design works, presentations, perform abstracts and reports at various seminars and scientific conferences, participate in programming olympiads, conduct active research work.

Graduates of «Software engineering» specialty may take the following positions: network administrator; programmer consultant for IC; database administrator; PHP programmer; programmer designer; web-site developer; project manager; IT manager.

And graduates of «Hardware engineering» specialty may take the following positions: computer maintenance technician; computer services manager; technical specialist in the field of electronics and telecommunications; information center technician; computer network administrator; cable infrastructure technician; computer network designer; electronic equipment installer.

Students' practice takes place at the well-known Kherson organizations and enterprises: «Kherson Airlines», Autotransport Enterprise «PASTTRANSSERVIS», «Software Quality Production», «Kherson Electromechanical plant», «Netkom», «AgroPromenergo», «Kherson Machine-Building plant», «Engineering Ukraine». It is aimed at organization master organizational, technological, control and production functions.

The knowledge and skills that students receive must satisfy the requirements of the present and should be oriented towards the future. The newest material base allows students to immediately apply knowledge in practice. That is why graduates of the college are already advanced specialists in the IT field. From the third year of study many students earn money working in the field of Information Technology.

Our graduates develop a variety of applications, design program projects, modify programs and projects for specific tasks, and much more.

Conclusions. Software Engineering is very important, as it is the backbone of all software systems. It links technologies and practices not only from computer science and engineering, but also management, telecom, and various other fields.

The Software Engineering reduces complexity, minimizes software cost, decreases time, handling big projects, gives the reliable software, gives the effecteness.

The statistics say that Ukrainian specialists are some of the most intelligent and hardworking. Kherson Polytechnic College work all the time to provide the students the most recent material base for them to be competitive in the field of information technology.

And we are sure that specialists from Kherson Polytechnic College show a high level of knowledge and skills not only among Ukrainian specialists, but also abroad.

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ROLE OF THE TOURISM SPECIALITY FOR THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN KHERON REGION

Abstract. The article considers the importance of qualified specialists in tourism sphere for Kherson region. Nowadays tourism is a pledge of a successful, developed country. Tourist demand grows year by year in Kherson region. But the demand exceeds supply in the field of tourism in our region. Kherson Polytechnic College has prepared qualified specialists for six years and it makes an important contribution to the training qualified specialists .

Keywords: tourism, tourist demand, tourism specialty, qualified specialist, development.

Introduction. In today's globalized world, the world's leading countries give an appropriate assessment of the benefits of developing the tourism industry. Tourism contributes to the growth of employment, the diversification of the economy, since the tourism and resorts are connected with the activities of more than 50 industries, it increases the innovation of the national economy. Tourism contributes to the preservation and development of cultural potential, leads to the harmonization of relations between different countries and peoples, preservation of environmentally safe environment.

However, Ukraine loses significantly in the competition, lagging behind the leading countries of the world in terms of the development of tourism infrastructure and the quality of tourist services.

The financial and economic crisis that continues in recent years, the events associated with the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the conduct of an anti-terrorist operation on the territory of Donetsk and Lugansk oblasts, had a negative impact on the inflow of tourist flow, tourism structure and tourist opportunities of the country both on the internal and the external tourist market [2].

To overcome the existing negative trends, the creation of systemic and comprehensive prerequisites for the development of tourism and resorts in the state should become one of the priority directions of acceleration of economic growth of the country.

Object and results of research. The city of Kherson is one of the few cities where the draft law of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the approval of the Strategy for the development of tourism and resorts for 2016-2020 was presented. Presentation of the draft act took place at the presentation of the Regional Association "Tourism Kherson" (18 December 2015, Kherson) [2]. This means that the Kherson region is one of the most promising regions in Ukraine in the field of tourism and is interested in tourism development both in the region and throughout the country.

Kherson is picturesque city, located on the Dnieper River. The unique surrounding of the city is the main reason for tourists to visit it. It is the only region of Ukraine, which has access to the two warm seas the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

Our region has unique, environmentally friendly natural recreational resources, unique exhibition objects in the open air, 80 objects of nature reserve fund in the region, including Black Sea Biosphere Re-

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serve and Falz-Fein Askania Nova Biosphere reserve, 4 national natural parks, different festivals, more than 5 thousand objects of historical and cultural heritage and many others great tourist attractions [1].

We have developed water, rural green, wine, ecological, historical and cultural types of tourism.

Kherson Regional State Administration reported that the number of tourists who visited the region in 2018 remained almost the same as in the previous year – about 3.5 million. At the same time, the number of foreign guests grew by 6% compared to the same period last year. The largest number of foreign guests came to Kherson region from Turkey, Israel, Germany, the USA and Japan. As reported, about 3.5 million tourists visited Kherson region in 2017, about 3.5 million in 2016, and about 2.8 million in 2015 [3].

We understand that tourism is developing rapidly every year in our region. Local residents and foreigners seek an interesting tourist product for a small amount of money. And our region is very suitable for this. This means that more and more specialists of various spheres of tourism become more demanded.

However, tourism in Kherson is actively developing only in the last few years, therefore, demand exceeds the supply. That's why in 2013 a new specialty «Tourist Service» was opened in Kherson Polytechnic College of Odessa National Polytechnic University. Since 2016 the specialty is renamed into «Tourism».

Kherson Polytechnic College was one of the first education institutions, which opened the “Tourist service” specialty in Kherson.

Therefore, our college graduates are some of the most excellent specialists in the field of tourism in our region.

Students of «Tourism» specialty study such important disciplines as:

«Technology and organization of tourism activity».

«Organization of excursion service».

2Information systems and technologies in tourism».

«Legal regulation in tourism activity».

«Advertising activities in the tourism industry».

«Professional etiquette».

«Pricing in tourism”.

«The art of verbal communication».

«The organization of sports tourism».

«The organization of rural (green) tourism».

«The organization of cruise tourism» , and many other disciplines.



Fig. 1. Tourist-Fest” (Askania-Nova Biosphere reserve).



Fig. 2. Opening of the summer tourist season in the Kherson region.

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Graduates of the speciality may take the following positions: tourism instructor, travel organizer, tour operator, tour guide, travel agency manager, nutrition manager, travel and tourism consultant, hotel specialist, leisure specialist, specialist in rural and recreational tourism development and others.

Conclusions. Nowadays tourism is a pledge of a successful, developed country. Kherson Region has a high potential to become one of the tourist centers of Ukraine. Tourist demand grows year by year, but there are still not enough specialists.

Kherson Polytechnic College was one of the first educational institutions started to prepare specialists in the tourism sphere and our graduates are already working in a specialty. They not only arrange for work in a specialty, but also open their own business in the field of tourism business.

All this suggests that the “Tourism” specialty is one of the most actual today. And good specialists in this area will give good economic development not only for our region, but also for the country as a whole. And Kherson Polytechnic College makes an important contribution for this.

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THE COMBINATION OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE IN THE DUEL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Abstract. The article considers the importance of specialists and qualified workers preparation for Kherson region. It was figured out the demands for junior specialists in the branch “Electricity, electrical engineering, electro mechanics”, and role of educational establishment and dual system in training of future electricians.

Keywords: educational establishments, dual education, electrotechnical department, employees.

Introduction. Kherson Polytechnical College of Odessa National Polytechnical University is one of the most famous educational establishments in the south of Ukraine. It celebrates a 100th anniversary in 2020. Many years our college produces graduates who raise its professional profile, which in turn attracts more brilliant students who further elevate the college’s reputation. This educational establishment also has the best and brightest specialties, which by their very presence attract the best and brightest students.

Research. Observation of an honorary college graduate The dual form of education is a means of education obtaining, which involves students training combining in educational establishments with studying and working in the workplace at the enterprises, institutions and organizations. 250 institutions of a vocational education has been already implementing a dual system of education. The students are trained both at the vocational schools and at the workplaces.

Problems of employees in dual education:

- lack of motivation of employees, officers for participation in dual teaching;
- failure of the basis of practice;
- lack of co-operation with education and training for preparing young people and their own responsibility;
- the absence of enterprises in the conditions of economic crisis to provide seats for students and efficient organizations [2]

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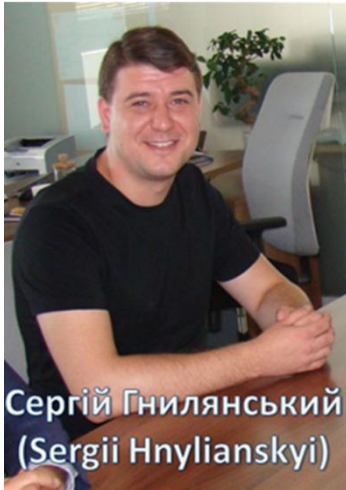


Fig.1. Sergii Hnylanskyi is the staff specialist



Fig.2. Administration of Kherson Polytechnic college at the plant Animex Foods”

Animex Foods is the largest meat company on the Polish market, specializing in the production of pork and poultry meat as well as meat products.

For years, the company has been the leader in the export of meat to foreign markets, remaining the undisputed leader in its industry. Animex Foods is also the largest employer in the meat industry. It has 10 meat plants and a feather plant, spread over the country.

The relationship with such an influential investor created the opportunity to gain knowledge, experience and information on the global meat market, which are used for the continuous development of the company. Being part of a global group, Animex Foods creates its brand across innovative thinking about business and investments in technology, machinery and equipment of production plants[1].

The Animex Foods business course is based on care for all aspects of the company's operation, ensuring the safety and certainty of a fresh product from the highest quality resources.

Animex Foods course, based on continuous development, focuses on several key areas of activity:

- the natural environment;
- quality and safety of produced food;
- animal welfare;
- employee safety;
- assistance to local communities;
- creating added value of the company[1].

Work by specialty:

- cleaning of cables;
- replacement of automatic cutters;
- review, checking, replacement of the fuses;
- replace source of the light at the territory of the factory;
- changing switching in cooling camera;
- battery replacement on automatic sensor cranes;
- replacement of the loading and burning device;
- repair of electrical engines .

Impressions and expectations of students from practice:

Advantages:

- 1) Prospects for employment;
- 2) New experience;
- 3) Comfortable work schedule;
- 4) Payment;
- 5) Good team.

Disadvantages:

- 1) The absence of working skilled instructions about the specialty;
The lack of overtime work.

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Conclusions. Dual education is an innovative learning of technology. Sergii Hnylanskyi is the staff specialists of Animex Foods - the graduate of Kherson Polytechnical College of ONPU 2007-2011 with his personal example, has shown the importance of student years for the formation of personality and to convey that success is primarily to engage in your favorite business. We hope our students succeed in gaining inspiration from our well-known graduates, the charge of positive and a good portion of motivation for the future.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SPECIALISTS OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY FOR KHERSON REGION

Abstract. The article considers the importance of specialists and qualified workers preparation for Kherson region. It was figured out the demands for junior specialists in the branches “Automobile transport”, “Production, servicing and exploitation of ICE” and role of educational establishment in training of future automechanics.

Keywords: automechanic, training, junior specialist, mechanical department , service station.

Introduction. Nowadays we can't imagine our life without cars, buses, trucks. We need motor vehicles for transporting loads, traveling with families , for business. And choosing a car we want it be reliable, quality , has long service life. But every car needs to be maintained while in exploitation. This work is done by mechanics. Auto mechanic is skilled to maintain and repair vehicles. He must be responsible for troubleshooting issues and fixing them aiming to maximum reliability and functionality. An excellent auto mechanic has good eye-hand coordination and manual dexterity. They are well-versed in complex mechanical or electronically systems of vehicles and have excellent problem-solving abilities. They must also be good communicators to provide advice to customers. To be a qualified worker car mechanic needs to have education and training.[1]

Object and results of research. Kherson Polytechnic College of Odessa National Polytechnic University prepares high quality specialists for service stations which are in great quantity in Kherson and Kherson region. College was founded in 1920 and has been graduating junior specialists for different spheres of industry for 100 years. There are 5 departments but auto mechanics are prepared at Mechanical Department . It was founded in 1922. Junior specialists on the specialty “Branch Mechanical Engineering” is carried out from 1965 y. Starting from 1999 y. the specialty “Automobile Transport” was opened. To train the students, the department has 12 laboratories and 22 offices, and an automobile transportation center has been established.

On the base of the motor transport center there are laboratories:

- assembly and testing of engines;
- fuel equipment, fuel and lubricants of the operating materials;
- maintenance of cars;
- diagnostics of cars;
- on the structure and maintenance of units, systems and aggregates of cars;
- engineering, computer graphics and computer-aided design, etc.



Figure 1. Laboratory for engine assembly and testing [2]

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Figure 2. Laboratory for diagnosing cars [2]

Students are trained in the college's educational and production workshops at specially equipped sites: locksmith, machine-tool; repair of internal combustion engines; from the installation and dismantling of cars and engines; car maintenance.

After graduating from college, graduates have the opportunity to work in various areas of the national economy: at service stations, car-care and car repair enterprises, mechanical and repair sections of machine-building enterprises, and in the service of automobile trade organizations. For example: Ojsc «Antorus», Ojsc «Vipos», Jsc «Bosh – service», Ojsc «Bovaria – south», Ojsc «Lada – service», station «Kovsh», open company «Avtoplaneta Kherson», Ilc «Autocentre Kherson» and others [2].

Graduates of the specialty are able to design parts, components and mechanisms of average complexity of engines, with the help of computer technology; to design technological processes with the help of modern means of automated designing; to compile, design and implement on the sites modern technological documentation; perform maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and engines to the extent necessary; Conclude the technical state of the car; to develop technological plans of service stations; check the work of cars on the line, install and eliminate causes easy due to technical malfunctions; organize the performance of repair works of the electrical equipment in accordance with the requirements of safe maintenance Carry out basic maintenance operations, main systems and assemblies.

Future prospects:

- Expert of GAI and customs authorities;
- mechanic;
- mechanic of the automobile column;
- mechanic for the repair of transport;
- master of production training;
- Dispatcher for international transport;
- station manager;
- equipment maintenance and repair;
- technique for adjustment and testing of motor vehicles [2]

Conclusions. Kherson service stations (STO), factories always need qualified specialists . Kherson Polytechnic College of Odessa National Polytechnic University prepares mechanics and they are demanded, competitive and necessary for our region development. Forth year students have internship at plants, factories, workshops and stations to improve practical skills and find the place of work before graduating. Educational establishment collects information about graduates employment to analyze conditions of labor market.

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NECESSITY, IMPORTANCE AND DEMANDS FOR FUTURE NAVIGATORS

Abstract. The article contains about history, necessity importance and demands for navigators of Maritime College of Kherson State Maritime Academy.

Keywords: navigation, navigator, technical thinking, quick calculations, good physical health, special disciplines, simulators, captain, safety of people and goods on board.

Introduction. History of navigation has been around for more than a decade, as it was precisely by swimming in prehistoric times that people reached distant shores, inhabiting them. Navigator is a specialist in navigation, whose main task is the safe navigation of the vessel along the required route. He not only provides navigation, but also controls activities of the crew. In addition to knowledge of the location and technical means of navigation, such a specialist should know the basics of nautical astronomy and meteorology.

Object and results of research. Big part of our planet is covered with water. That is why it can be said that maritime transport always be current, no matter how developed ground and air technology. A qualified navigator should not only know the maneuver abilities of vessel in theory, but also be able to control them, make predictions, knowing the effects of wind. When dealing responsible for the safety of people and goods on board, the specialist must have excellent technical thinking, make quick calculations, and have good physical health [1].

In the process of studying, students study special disciplines. There are many simulators, where situations are created that are as close as possible to real one. Theoretical and practical classes are conducted by qualified and experienced specialists. After graduating from college, navigators work on different ships and vessels to reach main target in this work - be a captain [2].



Figure 1. Georgy Afanasyevich Mezentsev - Soviet sea captain

In 1933 he graduated from the Kherson State Maritime Institute [2]. Since 1936, the captain of the ship «Komsomol» A specialist in the field of navigation must know foreign languages, knows the principles of industrial fishing, economics and management, understand hydrometeorology, satellite navigation systems, international law of the sea and psychology. He has management skills in any extreme situations. [4The navigator is in demand not only in the open sea, but also in local river shipping companies. When dealing with equipment and being responsible for the safety of people and goods on board, such a specialist should have technical thinking and the ability to make quick calculations, have not only sufficient physical qualities, but also a good eye [3].

Conclusions. If you want to be a perfect specialist you must make every effort, when you studying.

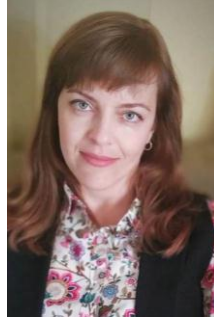
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MODERN TRENDS IN MARITIME INDUSTRY

Abstract. This article describes characteristics of a seaman's profession comparing to other occupations in the world and reveals modern trends in the shipping industry.

Keywords: trend, sailor, maritime, industry, modern.

Introduction. Over the past few years, the maritime industry has seen a lot of changes that have led to the appearance of new professions. Here we characterize new tendencies in the marine industry that provide attractive career possibilities.

Object and results of research. The maritime industry is one of the biggest and fastest growing ones in the world. Although the shipping industry offers a rich range of career possibilities, the number of people who choose to pursue careers in this sector is slightly reduced. It is therefore essential to attract and retain talented people across the different sectors of the shipping industry.

There are always been many choices for career in the marine sector. Some types of work, such as marine engineer or naval architect, require rigorous training and higher qualifications, while the work of wipers and oilers requires skills and physical strength. Some of the well known jobs in this industry include:

- Naval Architect;
- Marine Engineer;
- Shipbuilding Engineer;
- Maritime reporter;
- Marine Environmental Management;
- Maritime Lawyer;
- Maritime Security.

Everything that works in such an environment has special design requirements relating to filtration, tilting, stationery management, accidental movements and loads in hostile environments. Because of this uniqueness, production is often more complex and expensive.

According to the U.S. investigations the impact of marine architecture, marine and ocean engineering has far-reaching consequences and greatly improves the quality of life, for example:

- 74% of the world's trade is carried by ship,
- 95% of the U.S. international trade is transported by ship,
- 55% of the U.S. population lives within 50 miles of a coastline,
- 60% of the U.S. energy is imported by ship [1].

But Maritime profession is different enough from any other "shore" occupation and therefore has specific features. As deck officer Shilavadra Bhattacharjee highlights, the main characteristics of a seaman's profession are as follows: lucrative pay-package, tax benefits, exploring unique destinations, confluence of cultures, enhancing professionalism, extensive exposure, inspiring adventure, demanding qualifications, regulated life-style, extended vacations [2].

There are not so many areas of work in the world what pay such a wage to an entry-level officer, as in the merchant navy. A very big incentive to take up a profession is the appeal of salaries and wage packages. Beginning from about \$1,500 and increasing to \$3,000 per month. Payment standards are set in accordance with the current legislation of IMO (International Maritime Organization) and ILO (International Labour Organization).

Payment of taxes is an obligation for everyone. However, people who work in the shipping industry are exempt from tax if they satisfy the requirements for tax exemption. A merchant maritime specialist

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must spend at least six months on board the ship, after which the specialist is exempt from tax for the financial year in question. However, the laws of different countries differ from one another, so it is recommended to check the tax legislation.

People which work in the shipping industry enter exotic destinations around the world. And because of working at sea for a long time, there is no shortage of time when it comes to exploring these unique destinations. Although work in ports takes half the time, the other half is available to visit the new country as long as the vessel is on shore.

A merchant shipping professional can meet and communicate with people from different cultures and nationalities. This helps the person to understand and operate better as a collective employee, while at the same time learning the subtleties of different cultures and customs. This automatically increases adaptability and awareness of what is happening and what is not happening in the other country. A seaman is easily adaptable and can easily fit into the community of people around the world without difficulty thanks to regular contact with foreign nationals.

Working in the merchant navy allows people to function better as a team. Seafarers must have good communication skills and exceptional ingenuity, as well as follow and maintain discipline. These qualities are further refined when a person spends a significant part of their time working as part of a new team on the seas.

A person develops not only professionally, but also personally, working in the merchant fleet. The merchant fleet's career path involves a variety of unexpected events, situations and emergencies. Faced with such events, sailors obtain experience and extensive knowledge of how to cope with such problems. The impact that a person gets in this area is unlike anything else, and it helps a person to develop in all aspects.

A career in the merchant navy is like a daily adventure. Another routine job is that people have to spend nine hours in the office. This style is not for those who like to work nine to five hours. Sailors can explore and view the magnificent ocean view for days, which, unlike any other, is a source of inspiration.

A career in the merchant navy can begin immediately after passing the final examinations on subjects like mathematics and navigation. But even for those who do not want or can't get higher education for certain reasons, the choice of profession of merchant seafarer is quite wide. However, there are professions in the merchant navy that require high qualifications. The subjects that are taught at the maritime institution can be vast from Shipping Geography to Maritime Resource Management, from Nautical Astronomy to Maritime Law and Ship Handling, etc. and cover a wide range of knowledge. Since the nature of the work requires a long working time, the leave granted to a seaman is equally compensated. 2-4 months of leave is definitely enough to relax and to spend his vacation with his family.

But over the past few years, there have been significant changes in the general development of the maritime industry. Here are some of the professions in this sector that are developing to keep pace with the rapid growth and expansion that is taking place around the world.[3]

- Offshore navigation

Over the past few years, the popularity of unmanned vessels has increased which has resulted in minimizing manual labor. The improvement of technologies allows people to orientate on these ships from sea areas.

- Engineering and electrical engineering

The maritime industry is mainly dependent on technology and therefore needs continuous improvement. Every day a new technology is introduced, which must be added to the ship's systems. This is where the electrical engineering comes in. These engineers and electrical engineers have to come up with new and useful ways of designing ships and therefore they can be a successful and promising career development option.

- Hotel operations

This opportunity for career relates to the more commercial side of the shipping industry. The popularity of cruise liners and the growing number of people choosing boats for recreation have caused the growth of the hotel business.

- Marine biotechnology/sea biologist

This work is related to extensive investigation of marine ecosystems and organisms. This expert deals with research and biotechnological application of aquatic organisms.

- Increased recruitment of staff in the normal career

Traditional positions such as Cargo Engineer, Commercial Director, Ship Designer and Ship Broker are preferred by people because they are more profitable. However, for the maritime industry to function

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effectively, a healthy combination of different professions is required. Thus, the number of employees hired for this type of work has increased with the increasing need for other job profiles.

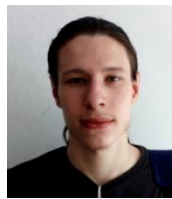
Conclusions. Therefore, the maritime industry offers rapid financial growth and other benefits as an attractive career option. Moreover, nowadays the complexity and technologies used on board ships provide a good working environment and give great opportunities for people which want to work at sea. Due to technological progress, the jobs described in the article can be performed without being on board constantly, but they requirespecial training.and professional skills.

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SOFTWARE ENGINEERING IS A FUTURE OF MODERN SOCIETY

Abstract. This article deals with importance and necessity of software designers in a world labor market. It describes main fields where job of programmers can be applied.

Keywords: computer science, necessity, importance, programming, software designer.

Introduction. Today, the profession of a programmer is used in an increasing number of spheres of human activity. Specialists of IT-technologies support and update software of equipment in medicine, military, manufacturing industries, science, etc. More than 75% of jobs will need people with computer skills. Companies need specialists who know how to store, manage, retrieve data. So, high qualified programmers are always in great demand.

Object and results of research. The programmer, as a profession, at present is the main key part of the science and industry progress. Thanks to this profession all branches of technical progress began to develop very quickly because of the automation of routine operations, as well as gradual computerization.

In the hands of a programmer-scientist are tools not only for the development of industry, but also for improving the overall quality of life. Such a specialist increases the prognostic function of mankind, helping to predict and prevent climate, financial, humanitarian disasters [1].

Replacing human labor with machine labor is an inevitable process, but if it leaves someone without work, it's definitely not them, people who are programmers by profession [2]. Soon, whole departments in corporations can be replaced by a programmer who will serve a neural network that is capable of self-learning and self-improvement [1].

The main reason for the fact that the profession of a programmer is very much in demand in many countries is that now almost no company can do without automation and the desire to reduce their labor costs, as well as to be sure that their enterprise will work continuously and because of this, output will be increased by several times. Thus, a programmer in the industry can give a strong impetus to increase production through automation.

In the field of science programmer profession helps to create support tools to calculate rather bulky number of data, for example in the field of mathematics today strongly demanded the development of algorithms for the calculation and verification of the tasks related to the solution of problems that require fast and accurate response to a question, say in the economy.

It's important to mention, that working with neural networks, and indeed with the development of artificial intelligence is not possible without knowledge of programming and discrete mathematics.

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The main and significant advantages of this profession is that it's well paid and available for all people who have a computer and, importantly, access to the Internet.

Today, in Ukraine most of IT-specialists have a good wage, because of demands a lot of programming languages and frameworks (libraries) knowledge. For example, wages of HTML developer (template designer) (Figure 1), CSS developer (interface style designer) (Figure 2) - because they are accessible; Frontend developer (HTML, CSS, JavaScript and etc.) (Figure 3) and .NET developer (Figure 4).

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM
Junior (0-2)	\$300	\$450	\$600
Middle (2-5)	\$470	\$570	\$690
Senior (5+)	\$500	\$700	\$1,050

According to <https://jobs.dia.ua/salaries>

Figure 1. Salaries of HTML developers

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM
Junior (0-2)	\$900	\$1,300	\$1,800
Middle (2-5)	\$1,100	\$1,400	\$2,400
Senior (5+)	\$1,700	\$2,300	\$2,800

According to https://www.payperks.com/research/UA/950-Cascading_Style_Sheets_IC

Figure 2. Salaries of CSS developers

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM
Junior (0-2)	\$900	\$1,900	\$3,200
Middle (2-5)	\$1,500	\$2,900	\$4,400
Senior (5+)	\$2,300	\$3,300	\$4,800

According to https://www.payperks.com/research/UA/950-Front_End_Developer_S2F_Engineer/Salary

Figure 3. Salaries of Frontend developers

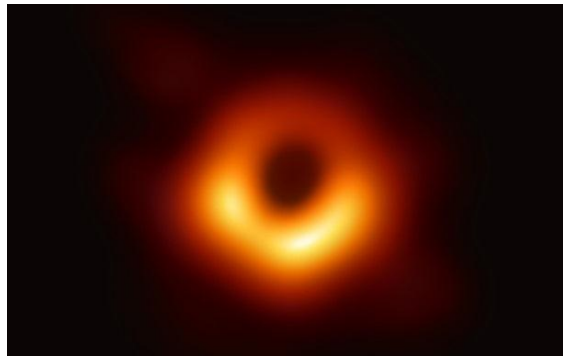
YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM
Junior (0-2)	\$450	\$600	\$850
Middle (2-5)	\$1,200	\$1,700	\$2,250
Senior (5+)	\$2,900	\$3,200	\$3,800

According to <https://jobs.dia.ua/salaries>

Figure 4. Salaries of .NET developers

Programming drives a science that pushes technological progress. Inventions that were discovered yesterday, serve everyday needs: a microwave oven, a mobile phone, an 8-bit home computer. It depends on the programmer-scientist, which peaks science will reach today

Scientific programming is the basis of any modern global research. All advanced technologies - from quantum computers to space programs - would not be possible without specialists in the field of scientific programming who can provide scientists with a reliable and accurate tool for making discoveries [3].



Programmers create powerful search and computational algorithms. Thanks to the programmers the world-famous photo of a black hole was made. Information from telescopes around the world was gathered together, synchronized and processed within 2 years. As a result, with more than 1 peta-byte of data that photo turned out. (Figure 5)

Figure 5. Black Hole

Also, these are programmers who stand guard over your information security. Creating data protection systems against intruders. The simplest example of protection systems is antivirus software.

Programmers also create programs for economic calculations and accounting at enterprises. Also, all banking programs with the help of which we will automatically accrue salary or scholarship, make online purchases and non-cash transfers are created by programmers.

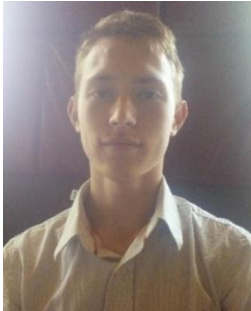
Most often, employers of programmers are various IT companies such as Google, Facebook, Microsoft, Amazon and others. Also, a very large part of orders falls on research centers, institutes and laboratories.

Conclusions. We are now living in the digital age, meaning that computers have become an essential part of our lives. So, a software designer is an extremely important profession of modern society. Advanced developments in industry, medicine, military, space engineering, science, education, finance will demand highly qualified specialists in IT-technologies.

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DEMANDS FOR IT- TECHNOLOGIES SPECIALISTS

Abstract. The article contains information about changes of demands according to profession of programmer since 1980s. It tells about general requirements to specialists in IT-technologies.

Keywords: requirement, object-oriented programming (OOP), programing language, programmer, improvement.

Introduction. Humanity passed from papyrus, ceramic tiles, parchment and stone slabs to paper sheets and electronic media. Modern man can hardly imagine his life without machines. Daily, or new devices appear, or existing ones are improved. The main condition for the development of modern society is the improvement of technology.

Each person is keen on some occupation. One paints beautifully, second writes poetry, the third likes science, the fourth keeps an interesting blog, etc. When a person has reached a certain level and the result of his work can make a contribution to society, he becomes in demand.

Object and results of research. Requirements for specialists vary from year to year, depending on scientific and technical progress.

In the 1980s, the programmer needed to know the hardware, because there was little memory, as well as the processing power of the processor. Programming was focused on the manual development and use of procedures and functions [1].

In the 1990s, with the development of computer technology and the emergence of more structures and patterns, there is a need for awareness among OOP programmers. There are more specializations because of the fact that the requirements for employees have more and more differences.

In the 2000s, the course of software development moves from desktop applications to web applications. The spreading of the Internet has added another requirement for developers - this knowledge of web architecture. The security, protection of user data was no less important.

There are 2 well-known companies Logicify [2] and DataArt [3] in Kherson at present. Specialists who are in demand in these companies are:

- Python/Django Backend Developer;
- Sysadmin / DevOps / Cloud Engineer;
- QA Automation Trainee;
- Java Trainee.

It's important to mention, that there is a large number of requirements to the candidates.

The first and most important requirement for a programmer is knowledge of the language with which he will create a software product. This is most important as any program is a set of commands, and the commands must somehow be specified. Of course, nowadays it is possible to create programs with meager knowledge of a programming language, but without its understanding it will be almost impossible to create software product of high quality.

The second demand is knowledge of OOP or patterns. It helps to save time and money of development. The main task of the programmer will be to integrate the pattern correctly.

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The third requirement is code reading. It is needed to know the language in which pattern was written to make sure that the solution is suitable. Although if a person is not trained to read the code of another person, then reading can take a huge amount of time. The importance of this quality increases with the increase in the number of employees in the company, especially if there is no means of communication between them.

The fourth demand is knowledge of English. Communication between employees from different countries, communication with foreign customers takes place in English, and almost all high-level program languages are English-speaking.

There is one personal quality that is necessary for a successful programmer. It is not always on the list of desired qualities, but it is considered as such. This is thirst for self-improvement.

Conclusions. There is a set of requirements to the programmer that the company defines. This is mainly knowledge of English, programming language, OOP, web architecture, development environments. Personal qualities are encouraged: self-improvement, persistence, patience and teamwork. The IT is one of the youngest and fastest growing sphere, so if specialist doesn't follow the news of advanced solutions, doesn't learn professional literature, doesn't improve his skills, then he won't be able to be in demand.

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THEIR WHOLE LIFE IS THE SEA

Abstract: The article characterizes peculiarities of maritime profession and describes risks and dangers that are associated with seaman's occupation. It includes photograph of Kherson State Maritime Academy.

Keywords: maritime, institution, profession, accidents, work.

Introduction. There are many different professions in the world. Each profession is distinguished by its difficulty in performing work. Each person has his character, his abilities, his preferences and his physical condition. Generally speaking, a sailor or a seaman is someone who works on different kinds of ships, e.g. passenger ships, freighters, and tanker ships, navigating sea-going vessels and assisting with the maintenance, operation, and service of these vessels. The term *sailor* was derived from the fact that all vessels were once powered by sails. Now the term relates to all types of vessels, no matter how they are powered, they may work for the military or private companies of maritime industry.

However, for most people "on land" the idea of the seaman's profession sometimes diverges from reality, overgrown with various myths that in fact have nothing to do with work at sea. Many people consider the work at sea the horror of nightmares full of storms, accidents, these iron huge giants, but is this true? And we begin with the very basics: how everything is arranged on the ship.

Object and results of research: A sailor is responsible for the ship as a whole. Whether they are navigating, on the deck crew, or in maintenance, their responsibilities can vary. During the docking procedure or before departure, they are responsible for examining and securing the mooring lines, also for the general cleaning of the decks and the routine maintenance. They must be well-trained in fire safety and firefighting methods. They are able to perform duties of a welder or carpenter and usually have a lot of different skills.

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During the voyage they are responsible for navigating and watching while at sea. They must follow all orders given to them by their captain or watch officer. As they gain more experience, their responsibilities will increase.

On the basis of careerexplorer' review the following is stated: "Sailors have distinct personalities. They tend to be realistic individuals, which means they're independent, stable, persistent, genuine, practical, and thrifty. They like tasks that are tactile, physical, athletic, or mechanical. Some of them are also conventional, meaning they're conscientious and conservative [1].

It is worth noting the incident that happened recently at sea, when the ship collided with a barge, the entire crew was alarmed, including our 4th year cadet, who participated in the rescue operation of 103 people. He showed real heroism and courage as a real sailor [2].

Sailors are faced with this frightening water element quite often, you can say that their lives are at stake between life and death. The sea does not forgive mistakes, and this is true, you must always be ready for various difficult situations, or everything may turn out to be not in your favor, which often leads to tragic situations at sea.

However, for most people «on land» the idea of the seaman's profession sometimes diverges from reality, overgrown with various myths that in fact have nothing to do with work at sea. Many people consider the work at sea the horror of nightmares full of storms, accidents, these iron huge giants, but is this true? And we begin with the very basics: how everything is arranged on the ship.

This long and difficult way in maritime career begins with entering the maritime educational establishment, in my case it is Maritime College of Kherson State Maritime Academy. Studying in a maritime institution lasts from 3 to 6 years, depending on qualification. Although after graduation a long, full of adventurous sea career only starts. At the beginning of their career, sailors are often responsible for such duties on a ship as scrubbing the decks, cleaning the living and eating quarters, operating the anchors and winches.



Figure 1. Kherson State Maritime Academy

New sailors are often called deck hands, and they are the lowest ranks in the maritime sphere.

The harder they work, the faster they can move up in the ranks, learn more skills and get career promotion.

The typical work day for a sailor involves four hours of duty followed by eight hours of off duty. Some sailors do work eight-hour days, it just depends on their particular function and employer. Most sailors will work over forty hours a week when they are at sea. Once docked at port, the hours are often decreased for the week. Most sailors are put into a certain rotation of duty so that they do not become overtired or overworked. This is important because a sailor must be alert at all times while they are

on duty.

The workplace environment is not the most comfortable, as the ship living quarters on most vessels are often small and cramped with no privacy. There are usually designated areas for relaxation and recreation. This helps them break up the monotony of the work day and helps them to unwind from the stresses of the job. Since boredom is often a portion of the life of this career choice, it is important that activities and recreation are a part of the work day.

At the moment, seafarers are very popular personnel in the employment market. Finding work on a ship if you have maritime education will not be difficult. But if you are qualified personnel you can even get a very prestigious company. As we know, in our beautiful city there is a sea trading port, which unfortunately is not experiencing the best of times, because part of the port is leased to investors. This profession is in demand with a high income, but how hard all this money goes? Probably all of you were once at sea, saw these little waves the height of half a meter maximum, and can you imagine a wave height of 30 meters?

Nowadays, many accidents at sea involving seafarers, sometimes even fatal. It is worth remembering the case in the Baltic Sea, when our Ukrainian sailor fell overboard. The search and rescue operation lasted 5 hours, but the sailor's body was never found. [3]The life of a seaman is often connected with danger and hazard, fire and explosion, sinking and capsizing, etc. like in the accident with the cruise liner Costa Concordia (January 13, 2012), the cargo ship El Faro (October, 2015) or the oil tanker Sanchi (January 6, 2018). Therefore, punctuality and discipline are two very essential qualities that a person acquires through

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a career as a merchant navigator. Because the oceans are highly unpredictable, a seafarer must be very careful, focused and alert to withstand any accident, thereby significantly mitigating its consequences.

According to the recent investigations in maritime sphere there are several reasons which make seafarers quit work at sea. These reasons include unsettled lifestyle, politics and conflicts on ships, **lack of social life**, being away from the family for long periods of time, personal or family problems, rise in maritime piracy, meeting stringent medical and health requirements, lack of shore job, reducing crew members and increase in work load, stringent maritime laws, etc [4]. Apart from the above mentioned reasons, seafarers have stated several other factors which force them to quit sailing. However, the above mentioned causes are the most commonly stated ones by seamen of all ranks.

Conclusions. On the basis of our investigations we found out that being a seaman is not the easiest of career choices. Sailors are required to be at sea for extended periods of time, as a result they are away from their families for several months before they come back to shore. While this is not a career for everyone, many people continue to resume that the advantages exceed the disadvantages. It is important to understand that being a sailor is sometimes dangerous work. They are exposed to many risks from weather conditions, collisions, fire, ship wrecks, and other emergencies. They must always be prepared for the dangers that are associated with the job. By being prepared, they can help to prevent many of the accidents and injuries that can occur while out at sea. This is vital to the health and safety of the entire crew.

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MAIN REQUIREMENTS TO THE MARINE ENGINEERS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

Abstract. The article contains modern set of requirements to the marine specialist to perform duties aboard the vessel. The key to maintaining a safe shipping environment and keeping our oceans clean lies in all seafarers across the world observing high standards of competence and professionalism in the duties they perform on-board.

Key words: requirements, skills, convention, knowledge, procedures

Introduction. Modern fleet requires well-qualified specialists which are managing with complex mechanisms and at the same time they can ensure safety at sea and protecting the environment. Educational institutions, training centers can provide enough time and facilities to help young men begin their career. The background of this is the requirements of international conventions, regulations and rules that will ensure safe shipping, its timely loading and unloading, safety of the crew members.

Getting studying a young generation, the teaching staff for the basis of training takes the requirements of the STCW convention which are the basis of professional training.

Object and results of research. The learning process includes various areas: maritime safety, job security, construction, operation and maintenance of technical tools, technologies of repair procedures, and general technical training learns a cadet how to develop the ability of drawing and reading various schemes, knowing the requirements for different metals and alloys in the construction of the different machinery and equipments [1].

Taking into account that the practical training of the cadets occur on board the vessels of different ship-owners around the world a cadet can meet a problem of communication with the crewmembers within of a mixed team. During the being aboard the vessel cadets should keep communication on professional and everyday topics and make the atmosphere appropriate to the situations very easily. They should realize the requirements to use English orally and in written form.

Other STCW requirements include the following duties of the ratings forming engine room watch [2]:

1. Carry out a watch routine appropriate to the duties of a rating forming part of an engine room watch, and communicate effectively in matters related to watch-keeping duties (covers terms used in machinery spaces and the names of machinery and equipment, engine room watch-keeping procedures, safe working practices in engine room operations, basic environmental procedures, use of internal communication systems, engine room alarm systems, and ability to distinguish between the various alarms with special reference to fire extinguishing gas alarms).

2. Keep a boiler watch and maintain the correct water level and steam pressure (covers safe operation of boilers).

3. Operate emergency equipment and apply emergency procedures (covers knowledge of emergency duties, escape routes from machinery spaces, familiarity with location and the use of fire fighting equipment in machinery areas).

All duties require the ability to communicate in English with engine room personnel members and be able to analyze, discuss possible causes and methods of elimination. The safety of the engine room depend strictly on the order of cooperation within the engine room staff, knowledge and the desire to make their work successful.

The first step in the preparation of a young specialist exam is an interview with the crewing company managers and representatives, and the passing of the electronic tests for professional training. All these procedures are conducted exclusively in a foreign language.

But to be able to pass such an interview and electronic tests cadet should get definite amount of appropriate knowledge in a proper way. For this purpose cadets use English books that are written by their teach-

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ing staff and these books contain all the material that is required by conventions to obtain such knowledge and to be capable of ensuring of all the requirements which are prescribed in these conventions.

A good example would be a cadet's book which is called Full ahead[3]. This book comprises of 5 modules and can help a cadet to get theoretical knowledge about construction, maintenance, operation, technologies of repair procedures. Also this book not only gives knowledge about construction and operation of machinery, but also provides information about keeping watch in the engine room, how to take watch, what to do in case of machinery failure, what can help to eliminate such failure and certainly how to avoid any malfunctions, what records to make during watch and so on. In a word, cadets gain all that can help them pass all the interviews with crewing company and shipowners, electronic tests in English language and show them from their best side. Thus cadets have all the important communication skills at the end of learning the material that is given by their teaching staff.

Conclusions. Sufficient knowledge and skills of safety at sea and environment protection, timely delivery of the cargo are compulsory for the seafarers and educational establishments of Ukraine provide high quality training of marine specialist through different source of information, also using innovative methods. English plays the most important role in the career of seafarers. Interactive exercises bring students closer to real life communication in a foreign language in the absence of a natural linguistic environment.

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SOFTWARE ENGINEERS ARE ALWAYS IN DEMAND

Abstract: The article contains an overview of IT specialties. The article depicts the contribution of computer science to environment, how it is linked with our daily routines and benefits of it.

Keywords: computer science, programming, IT specialties, IT companies

Introduction: Nowadays every human use their smartphones, computer and the Internet to make their daily routines easier. So, a lot of young people choose to learn computer science because it is a modern trend and it has a huge impact on our life. Can you imagine any company without using computers? That is why computer engineers are necessary in different spheres. The purpose of this paper is to give you some information on necessity and importance of IT technologies nowadays.

Objects and results of research: Kherson Branch of Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding offers different specialties to choose from. But one of them is the most vital in the modern world. We mean programming. Programming is very important for learning how to create eco-friendly solutions for global problems. Programming is also important in our daily life to enhance and increase the power of computers and the Internet. Also, it is vital for speeding up the input and output processes in a machine. Programming is crucial to automate, collect, manage, calculate, and analyze processing of data and information accurately. It is important to create software and applications that help computer and mobile users in daily life. Due to all these reasons, it's a good choice to become a software developer and know how to use programming languages in our daily life.

It might seem like a simple question, but there's a lot that goes into answering it. You might start by focusing on the benefits it could bring you personally. You might talk about how computer science-related jobs are appealing in their versatility, earning potential and demand. You might hear about all of the things we use on a daily basis today that were only created because of computer science.

But what you don't often hear about as often is the altruistic side of computer science and the work professionals in this field do to make the world a better place. If you're looking to leverage your love of technology to make a difference, then rest assured. Computer science is an incredible career choice for someone who wants to change the world. "Societies will die if they don't continue to innovate," says Werner Krebs, CEO of [Acculation](#) Inc. W. Krebs says technologies are neither good nor evil on their own, but, in the right hands, can become powerful benefits to society. "We need bright and ethical people to understand our best and most powerful technologies to ensure they are used for good. If you want some concrete examples of just how much computer science benefits society, you came to the right place. We enlisted tech professionals to share with us how their daily work helps people and plays a vital role in their communities" [1].

Our Kherson region has a lot of IT companies which work with different countries and specialize in different spheres. For instance, one can name the biggest companies in Kherson [3]. They are:

"DataArt"



Fig. 1. Company logo

This American outsourcing company has more than 150 employees here in Kherson. Since 2007, specialists of the Kherson development center have been implementing business tasks in the areas of financial industry, tourism, telecom, media and healthcare. The company offers the opportunities for beginners: it has practical programs in the areas of .NET, Java, JavaScript, QA and QA Automation. If, as a result of the internship, the intern reaches the required profes-

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sional level, the instructor recommends him to work at the company. More than half of the Kherson office staff came to DataArt through internship programs.

DataArt conducts free IT-schools on QA, Java, .NET. Developers and the third-fifth year students who can speak English and have some theoretical knowledge of the selected technology can participate. The best graduates are recommended for enrollment in internship programs.

“Wezom”



Figure 2. Company logo.

This Ukrainian outsourcing company employs about 200 people. It specializes in System Internet solutions, development of websites, mobile applications, design, branding and Internet promotion. It offers some opportunities for beginners: the agency has developed an internship program for students. The first two stages of training are carried out within the framework of standard practice according to the university program. The third part takes place during the summer. The most promising candidates receive employment. The rest of the students at the end of the practice can receive a free referral for additional training.

“Logicify”



Figure 3. Company logo

This Polish outsourcing company has only 50 employees involved in the process here in Kherson. It creates digital products and services for customers from Europe and the USA: develops software from scratch for startups, and also strengthens the R & D departments of large customer companies with its expertise. Expert areas: telecom, video, social media, insurance.

There are some other IT companies in Kherson as well. The situation on the IT services market in Kherson is improving. Some IT schools were opened, the first large-scale IT Day was held, and the second is being prepared. Some companies began to accept students for pre-diploma practice, showing them a real opportunity to work as an IT specialist in their home town [3].

Conclusions. Computer science is the dynamic sphere of knowledge where almost everyone can find something he or she might be interested in. Kherson Branch of Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding gives you an excellent opportunity to be taught computer science by highly qualified instructors and practitioners. With this specialty you could be employed in different companies all over the world and make contribution to the world development in any sphere.

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SECTION 3

Outstanding graduates. Their contribution to the development of Kherson region.

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«LIVE FOR EVERYONE ! DO NOT THINK ABOUT YOURSELF...» IS THE LIFE CREDO FOR ARCADII SANDIC , GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY WITH ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF KHERSON ELECTROMECHANICAL PLANT

Abstract. The article considers the importance of specialists and qualified workers preparation for Kherson region. It was figured out the demands for junior specialists in the branch “Electricity, electrical engineering, electro mechanics” and role of educational establishment in training of future electricians.

Keywords: technician – electrician, working experience, junior specialist, electrotechnical department, establishments.

Introduction. Kherson Polytechnical College of Odessa National Polytechnical University is one of the most famous educational establishments in the south of Ukraine. It celebrates a 100th anniversary in 2020. Many years of history were shaped by a generation of talented, experienced, dedicated teachers as well as graduates from Kherson Machine-Building Technical School and Kherson Polytechnic College! Among the graduates of our establishments there are many who occupy leading positions in the sphere of activity, heads of enterprises and organizations, educational institutions, laboratories, state, political and public figures. Many of them are proud of college now

Objects and results of research. For many years, Kherson Polytechnic College of ONPU has been cooperating with the Kherson Electromechanical Plant, whose leader is the graduate of Kherson Machine-Building Technical School - Sandik Arkadii. He graduated in 1958, by speciality of technician – electrician.

The working path of Arkadii Sandik began with work at the Luhansk thermal power plant, where he worked as a master and senior engineer. Simultaneously he studied at the Ukrainian Polytechnic Institute with a degree in Electrical Engineer, graduated in 1966.

In the same year, the graduate starts working at the Kherson Electromechanical Plant as head of the pump shop[4].



Fig.1. General Director of the company with additional responsibilities of “Kherson electromechanical plant” Sandik Arkadii with the workers of the pumping shop of Kherson”

Over the years, the plant of repairing engine of the single series has become a company for the production of household deep pumps. The plant's products are known in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Moldova and abroad[2].

Plant under the guidance of A. Sandik constantly grows the volume of production develops new markets, constantly increases the quality of products.

Arkadii Sandik has been awarded:

- A golden sign of the Ukrainian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs;
- Honor Certificate of the head of Kherson;
- Diploma of the International Academic Ranking of Popularity and Quality "Golden Fortune";
- Diploma of the Suvorov District Council in Kherson the "The Best Employer of the Year";
- Honor Certificate of Kherson regional boarding school for orphan children;
- Honor Certificate of the Pension Fund of Ukraine in Kherson[2].



Fig.2. Sandik A. Awards

Talented entrepreneur, brilliant organizer, demanded for himself and others, leader, great man! The contribution to the development of the country's industry is unquestionable and there seems to be no time for another activity. But Arkadii Sandic finds time to give a piece of his heart to his "Alma mater"! With respect, he recalls a strong pedagogical staff, his atmosphere work, friendship and cooperation.

Many students go on production practice at the plant, headed by Sandic, some of them found the work there, the teachers are trained. Every year he heads the work of the State Examination Commission in college, has a certificate of the Honorary Chairman of the State Qualification Commission of the Kherson Polytechnical College of Odessa National Polytechnical University.

It's hard to put the mark to the student's work at the diplomas project for the short period of time, but the depth of the professional knowledge, many years of working experience with the people, psychological skills and peculiarities of his soul, allow the master to open all the talents of the students, putting several questions. It's not difficult for him to go to the blackboard and help a missed student write a price formular, or Ohms law!



Fig.3. A. Sandyk in the composition of the State Examination Commission for the protection of diploma projects of the specialty 5.05070104 "Installation and operation of electrical equipment of enterprises and civil structures"

It is believed that any country can be judged for its attitude to ordinary people. Arkadii Sandic is a caring owner.

The ideal order in the production, modern repair in the offices, halls, strong following of all standards regarding the scientific and safe organization -all these are signs of advanced modern production.

Conclusions. Every person is a unique world. He is the supreme product of the long evolution of the universe. Man is a social being, which is included in numerous social connections, interpersonal interactions with other people.

Those who sit today at the student's bench will solve the most difficult tasks of the 21 century. They, as an integral part of the social community, are involved in preserving the old and creating new values. That's how the continuity is carried out, relay of life installations from older generations to junior ones[5].

Arkadii Sandic, with his personal example, has shown that the life way, begun from the steps of the Kherson Machine-Building Technical School, can become professional, human, and merciful! And such a life can become an example for any person, and his invaluable experience must be passed through generations!

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SERGIY CHUKHRAI AND ANASTASIA PAVLOVA ARE FAMOUS GRADUATES - SPORTSMEN OF THE NOVA KAKHOVKA POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE

Abstract. The article tells us about the talented and well-known in world of sports the athletes from Nova Kakhovka – a three-time Olympic champion in kayak and canoe Chukhray Sergiy Oleksiyovich and the archer Anastasia Vladyslavivna Pavlova and their achievements in the world sports arena.

Key words: sport, archery, records, medals, competitions, Olympiads, canoe, kayak.

Object and results of research. Nova Kakhovka is the youngest city in the Kherson region. It was founded in 1952 at a time when the Kakhovka power plant was built on the Dnipro River. We are proud of our town and do not accidentally call it the pearl of the Kherson region. But besides the beauty of nature, the town is famous for its people. From the very beginning of its foundation, the town was simply doomed to sporting success. A large number of stadiums and sports grounds, tennis courts and sports halls encouraged young people to sport life. Despite of the young age, there were brought up a whole galaxy of athletes in the town. They glorified not only the native town but also Ukraine on the international level.



Figure 1. Photo of S.O, Chukhray

The big and powerful sports infrastructure of the town contributed to this. We are well aware of such famous athletes as the two-time Olympic champion in athletics Valery Borzov, the Olympic handball champion (1992 Barcelona) Sergey Bebashko, Lyudmila Ardzhannikova (archery) and many others. But today we will talk about those athletes, who studied exactly in our Nova Kakhovka Polytechnic College.

At the beginning let us introduce you a three-time Olympic champion in kayak and canoe Chukhray Sergiy Oleksiyovich, born in 1955. He began his sport career in the sports association "Avangard" in town Nova Kakhovka as a schoolboy. Sergiy has graduated from electromechanical college (now it's polytechnic college). Teachers remember the young Sergiy as a responsible and honest student.

He did not gamble with his athletic achievements to get good grades, but studied hard by himself. In his 22 years he has already become a Honored Master of Sports. Not by accident, on the wall of the college there is a memorial plaque in honor and memory of the famous graduate. Getting his sports achievements were started in 1976, when Sergiy Oleksiyovich became the champion of the Olympic Games on a kayak - four at the distance of 1000 m.



Figure 2. Photo of S.O, Chukhray - winning race on a kayak-fours

Significant was the 1980 Olympics. Here Sergey Chukhray becomes a two-time champion on a kayak-fours for 500 m and 1000 m. Thanks to his diligence and perseverance in achieving the goal of Sergiy Oleksiyovich is known not only in Nova Kakhovka, but also far beyond Ukraine. His glorious performances glorified our country. Several times Seriy Chukhray has won bronze and silver medals in the world competitions. And in 1978, he received the title of world champion in races on a canoe-two at 1000 m and in 1979 in races on a canoe-two at 500 m. [2]

Today Sergiy O. Chukhray is a private entrepreneur in Nova Kakhovka. He continues to love his town and helps to strengthen young athletes.

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The representative of another much younger generation is Anastasia Pavlova. It seems like very recently she still was studying at our college, but now she is already a famous sportswoman. And she also was a responsible and diligent student.

Teachers remember that she was carefully preparing for practical classes and easily reported on topics.



While still a junior, Nastya set records for the continent and the world for her age. Some of them have not been beaten yet. Then she became Europe's record holder in the M-1 exercise (shooting at four distances of 70, 60, 50 and 30 meters) in the women's competition, showing a score of 1364 points.

Figure 3. Photo of Anastasia Pavlova

A little bit earlier in Ukraine another resident of Nova Kakhovka Yulia Reznikova was the record holder of the continent with 1361 points. Although Nastya's record was broken by Italian Valiyeva with a result of 1367 points. But it is pleasant that among only three sportsmen in Europe who managed to overcome the threshold of 1360 points there are two representatives from Nova Kakhovka. We believe that it is not the last Anastasia's world record. We also expect that she will win many new awards at the various competitions. [3]

And here is one of the last messages about the victory of Anastasia. In the mixed team competition at the open European Grand Prix in archery in Bulgarian Sofia in August 2018, a Ukrainian duo composed of Markiy Ivanenko and Anastasia Pavlova set a world record. Ukrainian athletes together showed a result of 1343 points. Altogether the competition was attended by 48 teams from 32 countries.



Figure 4. Photo of Anastasia Pavlova in the women's team of Ukraine, the first place"

This is five points higher than the record of the South Korean couple Lee Wu Seok and Chang Hye Jin, which they beat at the World Cup in July 2018. By the way, this type of competition is included in the program of the Olympic Games in Tokyo in 2020. [4]

We believe that it is not the last Anastasia's world record. We also expect awards from her from various competitions.



Figure 5 . Photo of Anastasia Pavlova and the curator of the newspaper of NKPC in front of the college building

Conclusions. Sport today helps us not only to be healthy, but also adds strength to overcome many stressful situations of the present. In our experience, we became convinced that those students who attend different sports sections are much easier to carry load in studying. They feel more confident when learning poems and solving mathematical tasks. Our college has always been famous for its athletes. Last example: in this year 2019, our student Olga Ishchenko won the first place at the all-Ukrainian karate competitions.[1] So, sport is always must to have an important place in our life.

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FAMOUS GRADUATORS OF KSMA AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

Abstract. The article contains an overview of scientific studies which were done by Leonid Aleksandrovich Demin, the graduate of Kherson Maritime Academy in details. The article tells about his biography, character and the significance of his research works for the progress of science.

Keywords: science, Kherson, Academy, graduate, hydrographic, research

Introduction: Nowadays seafarers cannot imagine their lives on board the ships without atlases and other nautical publications. Moreover all the cadets and seafarers use special manuals to improve their qualifications and skills. So, now I am going to tell you about person who had made some of them.

Object and results of research.

Demin Leonid Aleksandrovich is a Russian sailor, hydrographic surveyor, engineer, rear admiral, doctor of geographical sciences. He was born in in the town of Kozlov in the family of a railwayman. Demin had graduated from the Kozlov Commercial School. While he was studying in the Kherson school Demin had already sailed on merchant ships, and after he had graduated college he was enlisted as a midshipman in a naval midshipmen school.



Figure 1. The face of Demin Leonid Aleksandrovich

Demin had met a revolution when he was a Chief Officer of cruiser "Aurora". In 1918 he took part in the famous ice campaign of the Baltic Fleet ships from Helsingfors to Petrograd.

After he was transferred to the Hydrographic Administration, he worked on hydrographic vessels, studied in the navigational class and commanded the hydrographic vessel "Orel". In 1924 Demin graduated from the Hydrographic Faculty of the Military Medical Academy and he had started his work on the Far East. There under the leadership of B.V. Davydov, he had joined the work on the restoration of hydrographic services in the Pacific Ocean. Until 1937, he had headed the hydrographic-navigational department of Ubecodalvost, a separate hydrographic detachment, and a hydrographic expedition. Under his leadership a large amount of hydrographic work was carried out in the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Bering Sea in extremely dangerous conditions for people and ships. In 1947, for many years of research into the Far Eastern seas and the Bering Sea sector, the Geographical Society awarded Demin the Gold Medal named F.P. Litke.

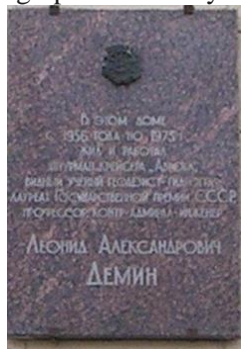


Figure 2. Memorial board on the Demin's house in Petersburg, 20, Savushkina Str

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In 1939–1940 Demin had taught at the Department of Hydrography at the Higher Naval School. During the war, Demin served in the Navy Commissariat, and from 1942 he headed the main editorial board of the Marine Atlas for 22 years. Under his leadership a fundamental three-volume cartographic publication on the general and physical geography of the oceans and seas and naval history was released. The team was awarded the Stalin Prize of 1 degree for the creation of the first volume of the "Sea Atlas".

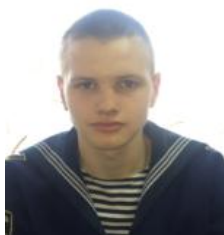
In 1964–1966 Demin headed the department of military hydrography and oceanography of the Military Medical Academy. Demin has a lot of awards such as the Order of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Patriotic War of 1 degree and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

He died in Leningrad and was buried in the Serafimov cemetery.

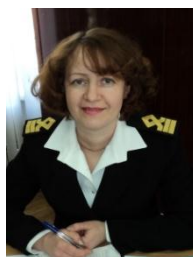
Conclusion. So, all the life of rear admiral Demin was devoted to the scientific studies in the field of geography and hydrography, which contributed much to the progress of science, namely hydrography. And, of course, these scientific researches helped much the former and present seafarers.

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GRIGORII IVANOVICH SHEDRIN (FAMOUS PERSON OF KHERSON MARITIME ACADEMY)

Abstract. The article contains a brief biographical facts about G.I. Shchedrin who studied in Kherson Maritime Academy, in honor to him and his contribution into the development of our Academy. This work includes information about his life and history of Kherson Maritime Academy.

Keywords: Maritime; Contribution; Academy; History.

. For more than 180 years of history heroes of the Soviet Union, generals, laureates of state awards, port officials and famous captains graduated from Kherson State Maritime Institute. And one of the famous ones was G.I. Shchedrin.

Object and results of research. February 7, 1834 in Kherson opened the first maritime educational institution in Ukraine. The purpose of it was to train young people in the first place in the profession of the navigator and skipper. Only 24 cadets were decided to be taken into the establishment. The candidate should have been able to read and write and be from Kherson, Odessa, Taganrog, Kerch, Evpatoria or Ankeman.. Knowledge of foreign languages was considerable factor in choosing candidates.

For 180 years, the Kherson Maritime Academy was reorganized 8 times, since 1872 it were named 'two-digit nautical school' but in 1879 it was renamed in 'tree-digit nautical school', and after these Academy changed it names 6 times only in 120 years it were name 'Kherson Maritime Academy'.

One of the priorities of the Academy is the training of competitive maritime professionals in the national and world labor markets. Cadets of the academy and college are practicing on the world-famous shipping companies of Germany, Greece, Holland, Great Britain, USA, Liberia and others. In addition, annually the Academy invites the best teachers of higher qualifications from European countries to teach special disciplines.

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In 2007, an agreement was signed between Maritime College (at that time) and Marlow Navigation Company on cooperation in the joint work of marine specialists training on the basis of Kherson Maritime College [1].

Biography. Grigori Ivanovich Shchedrin – Soviet military Sailor, submariner. He commanded the submarines “M-5”, “U-110”, “C-56”, Hero of the Soviet Union, one of the most famous Soviet submariners, vice-admiral, commander of the Kamchatka military flotilla, writer [2].

Grigori Shchedrin was born on November 18 (December 1 in new style) in 1912 in the city of Tuapse, Black Sea Governorate of the Russian Empire. Gregory grew up on the shores of the Black Sea, at the age of 12, he began working in logging, in 1926, at the age of 14, he was accepted by cabin boy on the schooner «Dioscuria». Combined service sailor and study. In 1932 he graduated from the Kherson Marine Technical School and became a navigator.

Pre-wars years. From 1935 – G. Shchedrin in military service in the submarine fleet. He completed an internship at Shch – 301, from April 1938 he commanded Malyutka M-5, after which he became commander at Shch-110. In 1939, Shchedrin’s crew took first place in the Pacific Fleet and subsequently held in twice. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1939. In November 1940, G.I. Shchedrin was appointed commander at the C-56 submarine under construction at “Dalzavod”.

War years. In October 1942, at the initiative of Shchedrin, the transfer of six submarines from Pacific Fleet to the North was organized. The number of these boats and entered “C-56”. The transition through 9 seas and 3 oceans with length of about 17 thousand miles was completed in March 1943 in Polar. For the successful command of the ship and the courage and heroism shown on November 5, 1944, Grigori Shchedrin was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Gold Star medal and the Order of Lenin.

Post-war years. G.I. Shchedrin commanded the S-56 submarine until March 1946. Then he was transferred to the Baltic Sea and until November 1947 he served as chief of staff of the 2nd AFM of the 8th Fleet. Until January 1950, commanded the 1st Fleet of the Northern Fleet. In 1950-1953 – commander of the naval base “Swinoujscie”. In 1954 he graduated with a gold medal from the naval faculty of the General Staff Academy. Since 1955 – Vice Admiral. Until September 1959 he commanded the Kamchatka military flotilla. From 1960 to 1969, he was appointed first as the head of the department, and then as a chairman of the standing commission for state acceptance of ships, including the process of publishes three books. In 1969 – 1973, he was the chief editor of the Maritime Collection magazine. In December 1973, at the age of 61, G.I. Shchedrin resigned.

Death. Grigori Ivanovich died in Moscow on January 7, 1995, he was buried at the Khimki cemetery.

At the request of the veterans of Petropavlovsk, the square in front of the House of Officers of the Navy is named in honor of Shchedrin. March 16, 1996 the ceremony of installation of a memorial plaque.

G.I. Shchedrin was an honorary citizen of the cities of Tuapse, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky and Kherson, in Moscow on the house, where Shchedrin lived in 1961 – 1988, a memorial plaque was installed.

In Tuapse school number 5 is named after George Shchedrin.

Conclusions. G.I. Shchedrin was one of the most famous person who studied at our Academy, his considerable contribution into the development and prosperity of our Academy should be a good example for all cadets.

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YURI ISHCENKO - FAMOUS UKRAINIAN COMPOSER FROM THE KHERSON REGION

Abstract. N.V.Sokolenko. Yuri Ishchenko - famous Ukrainian composer from Kherson region. The article tells about life and creative activity of the famous contemporary Ukrainian composer Yuri Ishchenko. It reveals the versatility of his works, the features of his individual style and the musical language. It is also determines the value of composer's work in the history of Ukrainian and world music culture.

Keywords: Yuri Ishchenko, Ukrainian composer, Kherson, individual style, musical language, genre.

Introduction. The creative figure of the famous Ukrainian composer Yuriy Yakovlevich Ishchenko, a native of Kherson, is an example of versatile talent and high professionalism. His work took a proper place in the history of the development of Ukrainian and world musical culture. Various spheres of his creativity and musical activity have been the focus of art critics for many years. But there are still many issues that do not have deep scientific research. It is this that determines the relevance of this report, the purpose of which is to define the value of composer's creativity as a major contribution to the development and popularization of Kherson region.



Object and results of research. Yuriy Ishchenko (Figure 1) was born in the city of Kherson on May 5, 1938. He received his primary musical education at the Kherson Children's Music School No. 1, where the excellent teachers Olga Borodavkina (piano) and Vsevolod Volodymyrovych Pavkovich (musical and theoretical disciplines) worked. It was Vsevolod Pavkovich who became his first teacher of composition, whose influence the future composer realized much later.

Fig. 1. Yuriy Ishchenko

In 1955 Yuriy Ishchenko entered the Kyiv Conservatory named after P. Tchaikovsky, where he was enrolled in the class of Andriy Shtogarenko. The formation of Ishchenko's own composer style took place under the influence of two principles: emotional - from A. Shtogarenko, and intellectual - from the symbolic figure of that time B. Lytaisinsky, who was also the teacher of the Kyiv Conservatory.



Figure 2. Yuriy Ishchenko - a graduate of children's music school №1

The works of Yuriy Ishchenko are striking by their variegated genre: operas ("Vera", "Uncle Vanya"), seven symphonies, 16 quartets, instrumental concerts (for piano, cello, violin with orchestra), vocal cycles ("Calendar songs", "Poetry land", Soloists on the poems of the Executed Renaissance poets of 30s), cantatas, choruses, piano pieces, etc.. Their artistically figurative content and means of expressiveness are very different, but united by the original style of the composer.

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In the search of his own individual style the composer paid tribute to different directions of the second half of the twentieth century: neoclassicism, dodecaphony, sonoristics, neofolklorism. But no new currents remained in the forefront. The prevailing style of Yuri Ishchenko is a combination of romantic and postmodern stylish tendencies. As the composer himself determines, the formation of his style went «... from the saturated harmonic vertical to the free operation of a linear invoice, which opened the way to the atonal cantilena» [1].

Today Yuriy Ishchenko is a professor at the Department of composition, Instrumentation and Music Technologies at the National Music Academy of Ukraine named after P. Tchaikovsky, Honored Art Worker, Candidate of Art Studies, Prize winner named after B. Letyoshinsky.

The composer is deeply concerned about the development of musical culture in Ukraine. He has a clear civic position, with particular responsibility to the theme of the Motherland, which sounds in his best works. In an interview, Y. Ishchenko said: «... I am deeply convinced that what we do is the building of Ukraine» [2].

The works of Yuriy Ishchenko are heard all over our country and even beyond our borders. But the artist never forgets where his roots are, constantly returning to his native Kherson with concerts and master classes.

Among the latter - a concert dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the composer, which took place in his native educational institution - Children's Music School №1. The composer presented one of his latest works - a solo episode on the verses of the poets of the Ukrainian Executed Renaissance whose premiere took place recently in Kyiv.



Figure 3. The concert of Yuriy Ishchenko in Children's Music School №1, May, 2018

Conclusions. Thus, we can conclude - Yuriy Yakovlevich Ishchenko is a bright Ukrainian composer of the second half of the twentieth century - the beginning of the XXI century, whose work is striking in its variegated color, versatility and scale. As O. Murzina notes: «... his life is measured by milestones - from work to work» [3]. It will not be an exaggeration to regard Yuriy Ishchenko as one of the most erudite and adept musicians in the Ukrainian culture of the twentieth century, who carries the fame about Ukraine and our Kherson region all over the world.

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MEMORY IN NAMES: PAVLOV V.I. AND TRETYAKOV V.M. ARE EXEMPLARY REPRESENTATIVES OF GRADUATES FROM KHERSON POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE

Abstract. The article contains material which is devoting to intellectual heritage of Kherson region, Kherson itself and Kherson Polytechnic College. The article tells about the contribution of two outstanding figures in scientific and political life of Ukraine as Pavlov V.I. and Tretyakov V.M. It includes their photographs.

Keywords: Kherson, contribution, Kherson Polytechnic College, graduates

Introduction. Ukraine has given the world many brilliant names in literature, science, art. Great contribution to the world's historical science was made by such prominent Ukrainian historians as Mykhailo Hrushevskiy, Mykhailo Dragomanov, Dmytro Yavornitskyi, Mykola Kostomarov.

Among the famous people in different spheres of activity, art, music which were born in Kherson are such actors and producers as G. Deliyev, S. Garmash, artists and writers as O. Shovkunenko, B. Lavrenyov, a well-known Ukrainian poet and prose writer and literary critic, interpreter and author of 100 editions M.I. Bratan (Figure.3), singers Maks Barskih, Svitlana Tarabanova, producer and presenter I. Kondratyuk.

In the history of humanity there have always been people whose actions and ideas produced a great impact on the lives of other people. They have made a great contribution to the science, culture, social life of this country. That's why they are called outstanding.

The Academy of Sciences of Ukraine includes many outstanding scientists and research workers famous for their important discoveries and inventions.

Great success has been achieved by Kherson Polytechnic College of Odesa State University, which is preparing to celebrate its 100-th anniversary next year [3].

Object and results of research. Speaking about the graduates of Kherson Polytechnic College who made a contribution in our science we would like to mention such person as Pavlov Volodumir Ivanovich. (Figure 2).

He is a graduate from Kherson Machine –building technical school (1965). Volodumir Ivanovich defended the dissertation which was entitled “the Policy of regional development in the conditions of market transformation” in 2001.

V. Pavlov worked first as a teacher, then associate professor, senior staff scientist, defender of director in the scientific field. He continued to promote his profes-



Figure 1. The portrait of Bratan M.I.

level and worked hard in this very important sphere of people's activity. In 2004 he was appointed the Head of the centre for preparation experts for estimation of the real estate of the National University of water economy and natural resources.

The Professor successfully combined educational-pedagogical activity with the scientific one. As the result of his investigations were appeared and published 330 publications and scientific articles, 14 candidates of economic sciences were prepared.

He was rewarded with a lot of governmental and scientific awards, prizes and medals. Volodumir Ivanovich took an active part in public life, he was a Vice – President of the National Union of economists of Ukraine [1].



Fig. 2. The portrait of Pavlov V. I.

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Figure 3. The portrait of Tretyakov V.M.

One more outstanding figure, a graduate from our educational establishment is Tretyakov Valery Mikhajlovich, an engineer, an inventor, state and public figure, a sportsman, whose vital credo can be expressed as “The road will overcome the one who goes” was born in Kherson in 1948. He received his first special education after graduating Kherson machine-building technical college.

He started his labour way in 1969 from the fixer to the foreman, then entered in 1970 the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute and graduated from it as the electronic engineer. As the results 28 copyrights for different inventions were made by him.

Valery Mikhajlovich Tretyakov is a well-experienced industrialist, active public figure, prudent and wise leader. In 2005-2006- he was the Deputy Minister of the industrial policy of Ukraine.

He is a Civil Servant of first Rank. Caring about constant development of our state, he stood to increase the technological level of the Ukrainian enterprises with the help of scientific investigations of Ukrainian and foreign scientists.

From 2008-2010 he had been on the post of Emergency Minister and during his cadence the quantity of cases of emergency was decreased for 20 %.

Valery Mikhajlovich is retired now, but he does not rest. He is a Master of sport in handball and the Head of Handball Federation of Ukraine [2].

Conclusions. Among the famous people in different spheres of activity, art, music which were born in Kherson are a lot of actors and producers, writers and well-known political figures.

On the examples of two prominent graduates from our Polytechnic College, such as Pavlov V.I. and Tretyakov V.M. we can be sure that the words: «Whoever goes, he will come»- are said about the past and future graduates from our glorious educational establishment.

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