

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT FIELDS OF THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA

September 25th, 2020

Proceedings of the Conference

Riga, Latvia 2020 UDK 0(062) Pr635

International Scientific Conference **Priority Development Fields of the European Research Area**: Conference Proceedings, 25th September, 2020. Riga, Latvia: Baltija Publishing. 92 pages.

ISBN: 978-9934-588-84-6

DOI: https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-588-84-6

Conference proceedings are devoted to the priority development fields of the European research area. General issues of the engineering, philological, pedagogical, legal, economic sciences, history of art, agriculture and so on are considered. The publication is designed for scientists, lecturers, postgraduate students, students, as well as for the general readers.

© Publishing House "Baltija Publishing", 2020 © Authors of the articles, 2020

Contents

CULTURAL STUDIES	
MODERN DIRECTIONS OF RESEARCHING UKRAINIAN DIASPORA'S ART Lesia Turchak	. 1
HISTORY OF ART	
CONTEMPORARY MONUMENTAL AND DECORATIVE ART OF KYIV HOTELS WITHIN THE STUDY OF LIGHTING ELEMENTS Olena Smolyar	. 4
PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES	
ALGORITHM FOR DESIGNING TECHNOLOGY FOR FORMING AN ACTIVE PROFESSIONAL POSITION OF FUTURE SERVICE PROFESSIONALS IN THE PROCESS OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING Olena Ivanova	.9
FORMATION OF STUDENTS` ACMEOLOGICAL COMPETENCE THROUGH SELF-EDUCATION Alexander Koba, Maria Koba	12
PECULIARITIES OF TEXT SELECTION FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS Serhii Nikonenko	
TO THE ISSUE OF THE PECULIARITIES OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE SYSTEM OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND SERVICEMEN Tetiana Serhiienko, Yulia Samoilova	19
ASSESSMENT OF FORMATION OF STUDENTS' SOFT SKILLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION Hanna Sereda	23
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES	

Yana Pavlishcheva	28
IN OVERCOMING GENDER ASYMMETRY	
THE ROLE OF USING FEMINITIVES	

TO THE ISSUE OF TRANSLATION SOME ENGLISH MILITARY TERMS IN NATIONALITY CONTEXT Roman Serhiienko, Yulia Denysyuk32
HISTORICAL SCIENCES
THE FOREIGN POLICY DOCTRINE OF HARRY TRUMAN IN 1947 AS AN EXAMPLE OF INTERSTATE ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY Tetiana Anistratenko
LAW SCIENCES
PURPOSE OF FORENSIC EXAMINATION IN CIVIL AND ECONOMIC PROCEEDINGS: PROBLEMS OF THEORY AND PRACTICE Volodymyr Vasyliev
SOCIAL RIGHTS IN PRACTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS Kateryna Denysenko
REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT: FEATURES OF ITS MIXED FORM IN UKRAINE Vladislav Oliinyk
THE QUESTIONS OF ASSESSMENT OF THE COST OF SERVICES AT CARRYING OUT COMMODITY EXAMINATIONS Inna Sabadash
APPROACHES TO THE DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT «AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION», ITS ESSENCE AND SIGNS Oleksandra Khrishcheva, Viktor Masin

ECONOMIC SCIENCES

Nataliia Yakymova, Mariia Krymova	. 52
OF LABOR MARKET ACTORS IN THE NEW ECONOMY	
IN THE CONTEXT OF REGULATION OF BEHAVIORAL MODELS	
DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL	

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CONDITION OF RECREATIONAL AND HEALTH-IMPROVING	
FORESTS IN LEFT-BANK UKRAINE	
Sergiy Musienko, Maksym Rumiantsev57	

ENGINEERING SCIENCES

COMPUTER FORECASTING OF EARTHQUAKES BASED ON THE STUDY OF CHANGES IN THE WATER LEVEL IN THE CONTROL WELLE Volodymyr Nahornyi	62
ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERGROUND MINING THIN COAL SEAMS IN THE WESTERN DONBASS Mykhailo Petlovanyi, Dmytro Malashkevych	66
PREREQUISITES FOR CREATION MINING AND CHEMICAL ENTERPRISE Pavlo Saik, Vasyl Lozynskyi	
INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF PLASTICIZERS ON STRUCTURE FORMATION OF GYPSUM BASED SYSTEMS Hanna Hryshko	
ATMOSPHERIC AIR PROTECTION TECHNOLOGIES IN POWDER METALLURGY Yurij Derkach, Yevhenij Poznij	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PRODUCTION OF SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE Svitlana Kovalenko, Maryna Gorbulja	
DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY FROM THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF THE PRODUCTION ACTIVITY OF THE ASPHALT CONCRETE PRODUCTION FACTORY Olexandr Kondratenko, Iryna Onysko	

ASSESSMENT OF FORMATION OF STUDENTS' SOFT SKILLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Hanna Sereda¹

DOI: https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-588-84-6-7

The formation and development of universal flexible skills, called in educational and professional fields as Soft Skills is one of the key tasks of higher education. At the World Economic Forum 2020 in Davos, the importance of developing flexible universal skills for the readiness of the workforce to develop a new economy, in which artificial intelligence, work, AR and VR, digital production and services has already become a reality. Among the skills needed by employers from all industries in 2015–2020, the complex problem-solving skills (36%), social skills (19%), process skills (18%), system skills (17%), cognitive came to the fore in terms of business demand. abilities (15%). Hard skills rank at the bottom of this list: physical abilities are only needed by 4% of employers, content skills by 10%, and technical skills by 12% [1].

Concidering the need for the formation of Soft Skills in the system of higher education of specialists in the agricultural sector and development, Hagmann and Almekinders et al. (2003) describe two cases from introducing personal mastery learning workshop in a PhD program at Wageningen Agricultural University and Research in 2002 and two-year long learning process on personal mastery for research, training, and consultancy, involving university lecturers at Makerere University in Uganda. In the first case, doctoral students after a nine-month course of theoretical training were invited to conduct research in the fields to collect data for dissertation research. However, a special pilot 10-days personal possession workshop was previously held for 17 research candidates in addition to the general training, which was developed and implemented by two external process consultants / facilitators in October 2002. Among the important conclusions made in the first case by its participants were: changing the emphasis in research on theoretical focuses and applied research, the results of which will be of interest to farmers and fellow teachers; improving the facilitation skills of participants as a prerequisite for increasing student involvement in the learning process. In another case

¹ Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University, Ukraine

at Makerere University in Uganda the learning process was designed as a sequence of workshops with practice periods in between. The program consists of competence in facilitation, teaching / training, advisory / consulting skills, personal development, etc. The results of implementing have been way beyond expectations. It consisted of strengthening feedback and interaction skills at the personal level, improving interactive teaching skills, facilitation in learning and in staff relationships [2].

In Ukraine, one of the 4 key goals of higher education, defined in the legislation, is to promote the personal development of students, which is ensured by the formation of soft skills. In the procedures of accreditation of educational programs, the National Agency for Quality of Higher Education of Ukraine checks how the educational program envisages the acquisition of soft skills by students that meet the stated goals.

In Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University as an implementation of the results of the EU project «Tempus Impress» («Improving the efficiency of student services») 2012–2015 has been developed and implemented in the educational process the special learning course on «Training Soft Skills «(3 credits of ECTS, 30 hours in classroom) for 3-year students of the Faculty of Economics. The course consists of 3 parts:

1) Self-management and personal efficiency skills (30%): goals setting, development of Personal Development Plan, time-management tools, self-motivation theories and practices;

2) Interpersonal Skills (50%): communication skills (10%), presentation skills (10%), academic debate (15%), group work (15%), peer-to-peer interaction (10%);

3) Learning skills (20%): critical thinking development (10%), reflective thinking and writing (10%).

Assessment of student performance was carried out as follows:

1) Formative assessment – specific feedback on interview and associated paperwork to support placement application; advice and guidance on progress of personal and professional development planning;

2) Summative assessment consists of 2 parts: the final assessment – creating a reflective essay backed up by a PDP; a middle point assessment which is an academic debate featuring 'for' / 'against' and objective observation.

When implementing the course in 2015, we were faced with the question of long-term assessment of acquired skills and application in their life and the career. The Four Levels of Learning Evaluation Model by Donald Kirkpatrick can be successfully used to assess learning

effectiveness. Level 1 Reaction measures how participants react to the training (by scale or questionnaire about students' satisfaction). Level 2 Learning analyzes of increase in knowledge, skills or experience. Level 3 Behavior looks at if they are utilizing what they learned at work (change in behaviors), and Level 4 Results determines if the material had a positive impact on the business / organization [3].

Survey of students on satisfaction with the course showed a high level of quality of the discipline, its content, structure and teaching methods: 91% of respondents rated the course at a high level [4, p. 179].

For assessment at the second level, the use of formative and summative assessment methods was sufficient. The greatest expediency for the formation of soft skills is to assess changes in the behavior of students in the long term. To perform this task, a questionnaire with markers of some clusters of Soft skills was developed, it contains 10 markers of time management skills, 20 markers of other self-management skills, 16 questions to assess communication skills (fragment of the questionnaire look at the Table 1).

To ensure the purity of the research, the survey was conducted at the beginning of the training course (35 students were interviewed) and a year later (after six months of studing). The results of the survey showed the largest increase in time management and self-organization skills (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Changes in students' self-management skills before and after studying the Training Soft Skills course

Source: developed by the author

Table 1

Markers of time-management skills	Never	Rarely	Some- times	Ofte	n A	lways
I regularly (once a year / half a						
year) set realistic goals for myself,						
and monitor progress until I reach						
them						
I develop plans to achieve my						
goals envisaging necessary time						
and other resources						
Before the start of the day / week I						
make a to-do list						
I do not late for job / study /						
various activities						
I delegate to others tasks that are						
not important to me						
Markers of self-manageme			Y	?S	Ν	lo
I am confident in life and have a high	h self-este	em				
I exercise regularly or do sports						
I follow the principles of healthy eat	ing / dieti	ng				
There is a well-organized order on m	ny desktor)				
I wake up on weekdays and weekend	ds at the sa	ame time				
I write down my goals and ways to a	chieve the	em				
I don't spend time on TV and social	media					
I haven't any debts and outstanding	loans					
Markers of communication	on skills		Yes	Some	etimes	No
You have a scheduled regular busine	ess meetin	g. Are				
you worried?		-				
Do you feel yourself embarrassed wi	ith the ass	ignment				
to make a report, message, informati	on at any	meeting				
or other similar event?						
Do you postpone a visit to the doctor	r until the	last				
moment?						
You are offered to go on business to	a city you	1 have				
never been to. Will you do all efforts						
Do you like to share your feelings w	ith anyone	e person?				
Are you annoyed if some stranger su	ddenly as	ks you to				
show the way / some question?						
Are you afraid to take part in solving	g of confli	ct				
situations?						

Questionnaire on self-assessment of Soft Skills (fragment)

The results of assessing students' communication skills before studying the training course showed that before studying the course 21.3% of respondents had a low level of communication skills, 35.5% of students had an average level, 43.3% had a high level of communication skills. After studying the course and re-testing, 50.3% of students who took the «Training Soft Skills» course had a high level of communication skills, an average level of 33.1%, and a low level of only 16.6% of students.

Thus, the introduction of a special training course with Soft Skills for university students has demonstrated a fixed effectiveness. The present soft skills assessment tool can also be used to assess students' flexible social skills as part of the study of other disciplines. Prospective research will be devoted to the analysis of the level of formation of students 'and students' cognitive skills: critical, reflective, systems thinking, complex problem solving.

References:

1. Bernadette Wightman (2020). Hundreds of millions of workers need reskilling. Where do we start? Global Agenda / Education and Skills / Davos 2020 / Future of Work. Retrieved from: https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/01/hundreds-ofmillions-of-workers-need-reskilling-where-do-we-start?fbclid=IwAR1FojgyKgF7ACg 8QJp_zWUNKywfdLieP45-_7c3IdcDMw8vt634Ijn3Y_s (accessed 9 September 2020).

2. Jürgen Hagmann and Conny Almekinders, with Christopher Bukenya, Francisco Guevara, Aklilu Hailemichael, Prossy Isubikalu, Geoffrey Kamau, Bernard Kamanga, Paul Kibwika, Budsara Limnarankul, Francis Matiri, Tendayi Mutimukuru, Hlamalani Ngwenya, Chris Opondo, Lanying Zhang, and Ulrike Breitschuh (2003). Developing 'soft skills' in higher education. *Pla notes* 48. December X. Retrieved from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/287651618 (accessed 9 September 2020).

3. Serhut Kurt (2018). Kirkpatrick Model: Four Levels of Learning Evaluation. Retrieved from: https://educationaltechnology.net/kirkpatrick-model-four-levels-learning-evaluation/ (accessed 11 September 2020).

4. Shaulska, L. V, Sereda, G. V., & Shkurat, M. Y. (2015). The Development of Soft Skills in the Provision of Competitiveness of Graduates. *Economic Herald of the Donbass*, vol. 4, no. 42, pp. 177–181.