

MODERN INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN THE EDUCATIONAL
PROCESS

Prylypko S.M.,

The 2nd PhD, professor, member of the National Academy of Law Sciences of Ukraine, director of the Scientific and Research Institute of Providing Legal Framework for the Innovative Development of NALS of Ukraine, acting academic secretary of NALS of Ukraine

Ivanov S.M.,

PhD, associated professor, chief of the Information technology center of the Jaroslav the Wise National Law Academy

Humanity of the XXI century stood up to face the fact that knowledge is updating faster than generation changing. In conditions of the modern so-called «information explosion» the scope of scientific information in the world doubles every 8-10 years, and the total number of publications is more than 100 million names. Every year 80 thousands scientific journals published nearly 3 million articles. Half of all data available in the science, received within the last 15 years. Over the past 25 years were issued almost as many books as for the previous 500 years. G. Gilbert (University of southern California, USA), attempted to explore the phenomenon of the information revolution in the era of digital technology. According to his information until today humanity has accumulated about 295 exabytes of

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information (1 exabyte = 1000 petabytes, 1 petabyte = 1000 terabytes, and 1 terabyte = 1,000 gigabytes). Such amounts of information already in 315 times exceed the number of grains all over the world. And in the future, the quantity of digital information will annually grow on 60 % [1].

Therefore the dynamic development of scientific and technical progress, of public relations and information technologies over the past half a century was marked by the fact that information has turned into the most influential factor of the economic growth and political independence of the state [2].

All this, of course, requires a revision of the traditional approaches concerning with the creation, systematization, transfer and use of information resources, especially in the educational and scientific fields. The most important condition for the further innovative development of the country – is the creation of modern informational educational environment, based on (a) the harmonization of national and international standards of higher at least legal education; (b) its quality and innovative components; (c) its competitiveness and national and international recognition; (d) implementation of the extensive system of formal and informal education, the development of e-learning; (e) participation in national and international corporative educational projects and programs; (f) integration into the European space of higher legal education; (g) stable partnerships with employers; (h) influence on the higher legal educational policy in The European region; (i) effectiveness and quality improvement of educational activities information support with a focus on the global telecommunication technologies [3].

Modernization in the educational field carries out nowadays. The educational system evolution it means the removing from the classic to the virtual University, from lecture teaching material to the computer educational programs, from the book

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of the computer library, from the voluminous paper encyclopedias to modern search databases [4].

Today, in all developed countries, the emphasis of the process of reforming education systems is transferred on the training the ability independently extract the necessary information, to highlight problems and find ways of theirs sustainable resolving, to be able to analyze critically the received knowledge and apply them for the completing a new tasks.

Most of the developed countries realized the need of «person-centered education». Such type of education provides that the student really become the central figure of the educational process. What does the notion «person-centered education» mean?

It is quite difficult to ensure the person-centered education in the context of a traditional school or university that co-called «close» because of following conditions: controlling of students' behavior over the distance and time; planning of educational process is carried out completely by teachers; the closed form of education is mainly aimed at the formation of knowledge and skills.

So today, instead of the traditional «closed» educational systems coming new «open» systems that include distance education [5].

New information environment has become the basis for the development of modern distance education. Although certain elements of distance education were used previously in other forms of education (first of all correspondence education), in the full sense the distance education is the brainchild of our time. Implementation of the distance education is possible with using the latest interactive technologies (computer educational systems in normal and multimedia options, electronic libraries and databases with remote access, computer networks, satellite TV antennas, etc.) [4].

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It should be noted that it's important to differentiate the concepts of «distance education» and «distance learning». It is obvious that distance education is a new form of training, which occupies an intermediate position between the stationary and correspondence education, and distant learning is a new method of didactics.

In scientists' opinion, the distance education is an educational process organized around specific topics and disciplines. This process provides for active informational exchanging among the students and teachers, and extracts all the good out of using modern means of new information technologies [5].

Distance education is a multidimensional phenomenon. Therefore, in the mode of distance education students can receive training in all areas of scientific knowledge. The legal education isn't an exception. The higher legal education, law personnel development and rising of lawyers' qualification could be granted in a distance mode.

The flexibility of distance education, as a method of training, is largely due to the fact that the listener can choose the most convenient mode of the study. For example graduate not for one but for two years; study intensively in one period and reduce the activity in the other). The total duration of studying required for the complete digestion of the course depends on the extent and the nature of the studying course. Regarding the studying duration the range of training services in the distance legal education mode could be quite broad - from 2 - 3 months to 5 - 6 years. Thus, to obtain the qualification (degree) of «bachelor», «lawyer-specialist» or «master», it's necessary time-consuming preparation of the listener. But, for example, a notaries' training course requires considerably less time. If the term of lawyers training (especially law students) is rather large (nearly 3-5 years), it should be divided into separate training modules (courses, units etc.).

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Such basic training courses should be divided into several training modules or units of educational material. Each of these modules should contain both training and knowledge control parts. Each training module can include not only the information that traditionally containing in textbooks, but also searchable databases containing regulatory acts, legal precedents, and scientific researchers (articles, books, theses etc.). As well as, the module can have the internet access that will give to the student the opportunity to find the necessary information independently. Also an important part of the module is the part that provides opportunities to test students' skills and knowledge (practical tasks, tests, quizzes etc.).

In the studying process the new means of information presentation take on enormous importance. Beside multimedia (animation application, a three-dimensional image etc.), the training module can have sound design. Using all opportunities of the newest computer technologies will (a) enable the activations of all students' information perceiving channels and (b) make the university studying process interesting and fruitful [4]. The positive aspects of the distance legal education as follows:

- education of persons who for various reasons are not able to get it in another way;
- on-job education and education out of place of residence, also education at various educational establishments;
- education at a convenient time, in a convenient location and with own studying speed;
- possibility to make the best individual or group training plan from the set of independent training courses (modules);
- simultaneous communication between professors and students, regardless location and entering time to the information and telecommunication network;

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- reduction of expenses on studying (for example no rental expenses);
- studying of a large number of people simultaneously.
- improving educational quality by modern means using, for example large electronic libraries etc.;
- creation of a general educational space;
- using the advanced achievements of information and telecommunication technologies in educational process.

In turn, the negative aspects of the distance legal education as follow:

- the lack of the domestic developments of qualified means of methodical provision (electronic textbooks and books, tests and virtual simulators etc.) in the law specialty;
- low level of computerization in educational establishments;
- the lack of an improved regulatory framework for the existence and development of distance education and conceptual researching. Above-mentioned circumstances eliminates the national importance of such researching and brings them to the corporate interests of certain groups of individuals, that sometimes can be incompetent in this field [6].

The newest information technology can be successfully applied in the training of legal experts studying by traditional academic program, but with using the distance education means. Above all we are talking about the students who are training at the stationary or correspondence educational forms. It is known that independent students' work ensured by the system of educational and methodological measures prescribed for the specific legal disciplines studying. But traditional tools (textbooks, educational and methodical manuals, teacher's lectures etc.) can be supplemented with special educational computer programs. These programs should be based on the

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latest computer technologies with the use of multimedia, interactivity and hypertext [4].

Distance education should be public and accessible for all people, regardless of their residence. This is studying, not self-education. And it uses modern means of media and information technologies - usual (radio, TV, fax) and new (audio-, TV - and video conference, computer telecommunications etc.) [5].

Distance learning carried out with computer and informational-communicational technologies using, among them: teleconference, chat-classes, web-classes, audio-, and video-conferences.

Teleconferences - e-mail correspondence, based on distribution lists, as an alternative to the normal correspondence. This type of training could achieve only the basic tasks of education.

Chat-classes - classes using following chat technologies: exchanging of small text messages in real time. Such classes carries out simultaneously in order to all participants has the opportunity of sharing the chat. Chat, as a means of communication, can be used both separately and together with other studying forms.

Web-classes - is a collective term for distance classes, that are carries out in the form of conferences, seminars, business games, forums, laboratory and control works, workshops, online tests, interviews and other forms that could be used with the help of Internet tools and technologies. Exactly such studying form considered as comfortable, unpretentious to technical equipment, flexible administrating and easy to use by persons of different age and education. Forums are the primary means of interactive communication between students and teacher during the web technologies using. Forum - it's technology of text messaging. In contrast to chat (simpler forms of communication), forums allows to exchange with messages asynchronously and, therefore: it is long time communication. Forums' messages has both private and

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public nature; also forums organized by specific topics with corresponding questions and answers; forums give the opportunity to comment someone's question and answer, expressing own opinion about different problems. Primarily, forums are the sources of practical knowledge, because they created on the «history» of live communication and, as a rule, have practical nature.

Audio-, video conferences (audio casts, webcasts, webinars) - a studying form using modern technologies of audio and images that allows teachers' and students' practical "meetings" remotely. Also such forms provide an opportunity to assemble significant audience. The requirement is the presence of the listener near the technical means in predetermined time. Such conferences can be unilaterally and with feedback, thus, it can be interactive.

Using of modern effective communication technologies provides interaction between the participants of the studying. Distance education and correspondence education has profound distinctions.

In the center of the studying process is the independent cognitive activity of the student. Today studying and independent acquisition of knowledge has become a necessity of a person. Thus, a flexible educational system is necessary now, because such system allows to get knowledge there and then, where and when it is convenient to every person. At the same time it is important not only get a certain amount of knowledge, but also learn how to acquire this information and learn the ways of cognitive activity.

Independent acquisition of knowledge should not be passive, on the contrary, from the very beginning, the individual attached to the active cognitive activity that provides practical application of this knowledge.

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Organization of independent activity involves innovative pedagogical technologies that encourage the disclosure of internal reserves of each studying individual (problem methods, modular training etc.).

Distance learning basically person-centered. But it does not exclude the possibility of a broad communication of students. This complex of educational services based on the means of remote educational information exchanging.

Distance education is a form of continuing education aimed by the exercise of human right on education and information. Such type of educational is a new organizational form of educational process that based on the principle of self-study. The studying environment characterizes with the fact that students are often remote from the teacher, at the same time, they has the opportunity to communicate via telecommunications anytime [5].

The person who studying even on full-time educational form and has the appropriate technical means also can check his academic progress and knowledge at the periods when they actually aren't able to study stationary (illness, vacation etc.). So distance education is an opportunity to receive education by attending lectures, seminars, practical and laboratory classes, self-training, start, current, mid-term and final control (testing, trainings, virtual simulators, ranking knowledge, the final analysis, tests, exams), to use the virtual classrooms, laboratories, libraries, educational and informational audio and video materials, databases with remote access etc., indirectly, through the use of electronic and telecommunication technologies in the convenient time and location [6].

So, the basis of the educational process in distance education is a purposeful and controlled intensive independent work of a student, who can study in a comfortable place, on the individual schedule, having the complete set of special means and

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coordinated opportunity to contact with the teacher by phone, e-mail, as well as eye-to-eye.

Distance education is the purposeful interactive, asynchronous interaction process between subjects and objects of study. It's important to say that the learning process is indifferent to their spatial location.

Undoubtedly, it's problematic to acquire the profession of a surgeon or a pilot remotely, and it's quite possible for the lawyer [5].

Training of young legal personnel is impossible without using of high-quality, intellectual, educational and scientific information. Such information is a reliable resources base for the educational process informatization, modern scientific-educational networks creation and specialists' training system improving.

It should be noted that the issue of introducing the modern types of information systems in the legal personnel training is extremely urgent matter now. So, it's necessary to improve the information supporting system of educational process, taking into account the modern achievements of science and engineering, scientific approaches, specific methods and techniques for the aim of training the highly qualified specialists in the law field [2].

Improving of the quality of personnel training regarded as a complex issue at the National University "Yaroslav the Wise Law Academy". And its solution depends on the content of such training based on the introduction of innovative technologies.

The University makes efforts to computerization and the development of telecommunications in the educational process and scientific activity. Now there are almost no faculties or even department that wouldn't use modern information technology.

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Information technology Center (ITC) provides high quality education in the University through the development and implementation of the innovative information technologies into educational process.

The basis of the University's information infrastructure is the multiservice optic fiber informational highway that was created by the ITC.

This Centre supports the library technologies and the possibility to provide library services to all users of the University's local network. Also the ITC supports the connection between the University's local network and the global internet network. The ITC provides the protection of the information in the local network using modern means, describes the achievements of the University in the world information space, protects the network from outside interference and supports its conditions at the proper level.

The network of fiber-optic cable (10700 metres), combining all University buildings, became the basis of a unified multiservice backbone of the University's local computer network. Optical cable was laid from the Center to all the academic buildings and students' hostels.

The ITC in collaboration with the Scientific and Research Institute of Informatics and law of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine provides the ability of using the database of regulatory acts of the Verkhovna Rada that is updated twice a day. The access to the local network provided from the 999 jobs. Henceforth even students in hostels have the access to the most relevant regulatory acts.

The CIT provides the interpretation of rare editions from the Department of rare books of our library in electronic format. Currently the library of electronic copies of rare books has more than 4650 books, totaling about 1 800 000 pages.

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The using of modern information technologies in educational process provides a prototype of an electronic library of educational materials and it's placed on the ITC's server. Using of such materials considerably simplifies the opportunity to find and use the necessary sources for learning and increases the specialists' training level.

The CIT has developed the studying electronic-informational complexes (SEIC) of all University's disciplines.

The SEIC helps to implement the elements of distance education in the University.

The SEIC is a system of electronic distance educational courses that sets up the global electronic web-portal, created on the base of modern control system of distance education – MOODLE. Such a web-portal contains the programs of educational disciplines, textbooks, methodical instructions, regulations, legal precedents, interactive tests, examinations questions, the topics of student's essays and many other materials in electronic format. Also in addition to the text and graphic materials the SEIC includes video lectures of outstanding professors, lawyers and leading specialists in the law field. So, for the first time the bank of video lectures were used the labor law SEIC of labor law by the 2nd PhD, Professor S. Prylypko the 2nd PhD, Professor A. M. Yaroshenko.

The SEIC's interface allows for easy searching for the material. And the modern technologies allow for accessing them from any device with Internet access.

Today the CIT completed 5 SEICs; all of them received the Copyright certificates. 15 complexes are in process, and plans call for creation the portal that will contain more than 50 such online courses!

The service of instant messaging is in the University's network. It is functioning with the aim of electronic communication between departments, institutes, deans, the CIT, other departments of the University and individual users. This service is a

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modern tool of communication based on the Jabber Protocol. It can replace the internal telephone line.

The network supports an e-mail service for the information exchanging between external users.

The equipment is fixed and the software for the internet telephone and video communications is configured in the CIT. Now in test mode, you can use the services of VoIP telephony directly in the.

For the first time our network experimentally tests the possibilities of digital television (IPTV). The digital signal gives a much more accurate image in comparison with standard analog signal. Such digital signal passes to the network and could appear on computer monitors. Thanks to the using of specialized equipment such signal could be receive by the TV. This technology uses the same local network that transferred all other data. Thanks to this technology there more than 1000 digital TV channels will be available. Also this technology has been used to broadcast the educational programs from the University's TV center.

All equipment is available for students and lecturers of the University. Students like working with modern technology in various information systems. They like receiving practical skills after working with audio and video information, also they are preparing presentations - all this will help them in the future legal profession.

Certainly, the University should continue working concerning with creation of educational electronic information systems and electronic library of rare books. It's important to develop and implement the measures of broad access to the ukrainian and foreign information-analytical legal. Because thanks to these we will achieve the main goal - providing the preparation of highly skilled specialists in the law field of law, that are necessary to the modern European legal state.

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СУЧАСНІ ІННОВАЦІЙНІ ПІДХОДИ В НАВЧАЛЬНОМУ ПРОЦЕСІ

Прилипко С. М., Іванов С. М.

Статтю присвячено проблемі інноваційного підходу в навчальному процесі в сучасному суспільстві. У статті визначенні основні поняття стосовно особистісно-орієнтованого та дистанційного навчання. Висвітлено головні та найважливіші умови подальшого розвитку інновацій у навчальному процесі.

Ключові слова: особистісно-орієнтоване навчання, дистанційна освіта, дистанційне навчання.

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В УЧЕБНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ

Прилипко С. Н., Иванов С. Н.

Статья посвящена проблеме инновационного подхода в учебном процессе в современном обществе. В статье определены основные понятия касательно личностно-ориентированного и дистанционного обучения. Освещены главные и важнейшие условия дальнейшего развития инноваций в учебном процессе.

Ключевые слова: личностно-ориентированное обучение, дистанционное образование, дистанционное обучение.

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Prylypko S. M., Ivanov S. M.

This article is devoted to an innovative approach in education in modern society. The article determines the basic concepts regarding individually-centered and distance education. Have been highlighted the main and most important conditions for the further development of innovations in the learning process. New information technologies can be successfully applied in the teaching of lawyers in the traditional educational programs, but with the use of "e-learning". Traditional tools (textbooks, and manuals, instructor lectures, etc.) may be supplemented with special educational computer programs in any legal disciplines. These programs are built by using the latest computer technology with the use of such opportunities as multimedia, interactivity and hypertext. Based learning process in distance learning is purposeful and controlled intensive self-study learner, which can learn in a comfortable place, on an individual schedule, having a specific set of learning tools

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and coordinated possibility of contact with the teacher by phone, email and normal mail, as well as face-to-face.

Keywords: student-centered learning, distance education, distance learning.