INTEGRATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE HUMANITIES TO FUTURE BORDER GUARD OFFICERS

Abstract. The article is devoted to highlighting the features, expediency and possibilities of integrating information technologies into the process of teaching the humanities to future border guards. The authors draw attention to the role of information in modern society.

Information technologies of education are defined by the authors as technologies of creation and processing of educational and methodical materials, organization and support of the educational process with the help of software and technical means, information and telecommunication systems used for the development of systematic training courses or their modules.

It is noted that information technologies have become one of the integral parts of the educational environment.
The paradigm of organizing the teaching of humanitarian disciplines to future border guards is changing due to the widespread use of the computer in modern conditions as a technical tool in the study of humanitarian disciplines.

The authors emphasize that information technology is already of strategic importance today, because it determines the state of scientific and technological progress. It is known that the country that will have the best access to information will win in the economic competition. Computer literacy presupposes the presence of in-depth knowledge of the possibilities of computer technology in the field related to the main operational and service activities.

According to the authors, the use of information technology achievements in the training of such a category of higher education seekers as future border guards depends to a greater extent on the restructuring of the departmental educational process. Attention is drawn to the strategic importance of information technologies, as they determine the state of scientific and technological progress.

Computer literacy presupposes the presence of in-depth knowledge of the possibilities of computer technology in the field related to the main operational and service activities.

The authors are convinced that the use of information technology achievements in the training of such a category of higher education seekers as future border guards depends to a greater extent on the restructuring of the departmental educational process. Attention is drawn to the importance of using information technologies when learning foreign languages at NADPSU. New information technologies give cadets access to various sources of information, increase the efficiency of independent work, provide completely new opportunities for finding, studying and consolidating various professional skills, and allow the implementation of fundamentally new methods and forms of education.

Informatization of the process of studying humanitarian disciplines is aimed at developing the intellectual potential of future border guards, improving both organizational forms and the content of the educational process.

**Keywords:** information technologies; educational process; teaching of the humanities, higher education students, future border guards.

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ІНФОРМАЦІЙНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ У ПРОЦЕС ВИКЛАДАННЯ ГУМАНІТАРНИХ ДИСЦИПЛІН МАЙБУТНІМ ОФІЦЕРАМ-ПРИКОРДОННИКИМА

Анотація. Стаття присвячена висвітленню особливостей, доцільності та можливостей інтеграції інформаційних технологій у процес викладання гуманітарних дисциплін майбутнім офіцерам-прикордонникам. Автор звертає увагу на роль інформації у сучасному суспільстві.

Інформаційні технології навчання визначаються авторами як технології створення та обробки навчально-методичних матеріалів, організації і супроводу освітнього процесу за допомогою програмно-технічних засобів, інформаційно-телекомунікаційних систем, що використовуються для розроблення системних курсів навчання, або їх модулів.

Зазначається, що інформаційні технології стали однією з невід’ємних частин освітнього середовища.

Парадигма організації викладання гуманітарних дисциплін майбутнім офіцерам-прикордонникам змінюється у зв’язку із широким використанням комп’ютера в сучасних умовах як технічного засобу у вивченні гуманітарних дисциплін.

Автори наголошують, що інформаційна технологія уже сьогодні має стратегічне значення, бо вона визначає стан науково-технічного прогресу. Відомо, що в економічному змаганні вигрывает та країна, що буде мати найкращий доступ до інформації. Комп’ютерна грамотність припускає наявність глибоких знань можливостей комп’ютерної техніки у галузі, пов’язаний з основною оперативно-службовою діяльністю.

На думку авторів, використання у підготовці такої категорії здобувачів вищої освіти як майбутні офіцери-прикордонники досягнень
інформаційної технології в більшому ступені залежить від перебудови освітнього процесу відомчого навчального. Звертається увага на стратегічне значення інформаційних технологій, оскільки вони визначають стан науково-технічного прогресу. Комп’ютерна грамотність припускає наявність глибоких знань можливостей комп’ютерної техніки у галузі, пов’язаній з основною оперативно-службовою діяльністю.

Автори переконані, що використання у підготовці такої категорії здобувачів вищої освіти як майбутні офіцери-прикордонники досягнень інформаційної технології в більшому ступені залежить від перебудови освітнього процесу відомчого навчального.

Звертається увага на важливість використання інформаційних технологій при вивченні іноземних мов в НАДПСУ. Нові інформаційні технології відкривають курсантам доступ до різноманітних джерел інформації, підвищують ефективність самостійної роботи, дають цілком нові можливості для знаходження, вивчення і закріплення різних професійних навичок, дозволяють реалізувати принципово нові методи та форми навчання.

Інформатизація процесу вивчення гуманітарних дисциплін спрямовується на розвиток інтелектуального потенціалу майбутніх офіцерів-прикордонників, удосконалення як організаційних форм, так і змісту освітнього процесу.

Ключові слова: інформаційні технології; освітній процес; викладання гуманітарних дисциплін, здобувачі вищої освіти, майбутні офіцери-прикордонники.

**Formulation of problem.** The information sphere, like no other branch of social life, reflects all the achievements and all the contradictions of our time. The "information revolution" at the end of the 20th century created new realities, when the free exchange of information becomes a component of the essence and one of the main factors of social development. Sociologists agree that communication and informatization of society will become the basis of the future society existence, the essence of its economic, cultural and other activities [1, p. 110]. Information in modern conditions is dramatically important. The possibility of constant contact with the public in the media consolidates people and acts as a powerful factor in social development. In the new information society to which Ukraine is moving, the strategic social and economic task of continuous professional education consists in the formation of a new professional culture of people, the main components of which are information culture and general cultural
development of a person [2, p. 97]. Therefore, it is impossible to underestimate the use of information technologies in the system of higher education, including military education.

**Formulation of the problem.** The administrative documents regarding the development of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine indicate, on the one hand, the need to:

- ensure the development of informational, operational, technical and physical components of the state border protection system;
- improve the information analysis and assessment system (bringing the mechanisms of information accumulation, processing, assessment and analysis into compliance with European standards; enhancement of the risk analysis system, introduction of modern technologies for conducting a consistent multi-aspect assessment of the situation at the state border, forecasting its development at all levels of management; improvement of the existing mechanisms for the exchange of open statistical and analytical information between subjects of integrated border management;
- creation of an effective system of training specialists in information and analytical support) [3, p. 5–6].

On the other hand, the main tasks are the following:

the need to improve the system of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine personnel training;
creation and introduction of a professional competence system;
provision of SBGSU personnel training taking into account threats to border security;
meeting the personnel needs of bodies and units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in the law enforcement and telecommunications spheres;
introduction of personality study methods and formation of psychological readiness for acting in crisis situations;
introduction of European standards into the personnel training system;
development of a mechanism for counteracting the negative information impact on personnel and improvement of professional training in the field of information security [4, p. 15].

Curricula of all specialties studied at the Bohdan Khmelnytskyi National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (NASBGSU) (Law enforcement activities, State border security, Philology (Foreign Languages), Psychology, Telecommunications, etc.) contain a block of the humanities. These are mainly general scientific disciplines: "History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture", "Philosophy", "Ukrainian language for
professional purposes", "Psychological and pedagogical studies", "Sociology", "Ethics", "Aesthetics", "Religious studies", "Foreign language for special purposes". They form the worldview of the future border guard officer as a patriot of their country, as a citizen, as a comprehensively and harmoniously developed personality, a competent professional capable of performing professional tasks in any conditions, thinking critically, making independent decisions. Accordingly, the teaching of these disciplines requires constant activation of cognitive activity, the use of the latest pedagogical technologies and scientific developments. Basing on the above, the relevance of the issue of information technology integration in the process of teaching the humanities to future border guards is unquestionable.

**Analysis of the latest research and publications.** The problem of using information technologies in education is not new. Theoretical and methodological issues of informatization of education were considered by national scientists V. Kremen, V. Bykov, N. Morze and others. The works of many scientists are devoted to the methodology of education computerization (V. Halahan, O. Znachenko, V. Symonenko, Yu. Tryus). Different approaches to the application of modern information technologies in the educational process of secondary and higher schools are highlighted by A. Verlan, B. Shcherbakov. The results of the analysis of scientific works on the specified problem allow us to conclude that scientists consider the use of information technologies as a necessary component of the educational process improvement.

Understanding the specifics of teaching the humanities to future specialists in higher education is carried out in a number of works (V. Maiorskyi, V. Raiko, L. Riabovol, S. Slyvka, V. Khoma, V. Tsarenko). However, there is a lack of comprehensive research that would combine the integration of information technologies with the humanities teaching at a higher military educational institution.

**The purpose of the article** is to highlight the features, expediency and possibilities of integrating information technologies into the process of the humanities teaching to future border guards.

**Presentation of the main material of the study.** Information technologies, which are created and actively implemented in all spheres of life, have been widely used in education, including the military education system. It started with the introduction of programmed training into the practice of military professional education in the 60s of the last century [5].

Educational information technologies are technologies for creating and processing educational and methodological materials, organizing and supporting the educational process with the help of software and technical
means, information and telecommunication systems, which are used for the
development of systematic training courses or their modules.

Since information technologies have become one of the integral parts
of the modern educational environment today, there is a need to deal with the
information educational environment as a set of hardware and software tools,
information networks, organizational and methodical elements that enable
cadets to quickly obtain any information and use it to solve educational tasks.

The theoretical basis of the study is the Articles of Ukraine "On higher
education", "On the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine", "On activities in
the field of informatization" and others. Based on the analysis of scientific
and pedagogical literature and in accordance with the normative documents
listed above, the goals and educational process of NASBGSU as a higher
military educational institution of the border agency include the following:

- creation of a system of continuous professional humanitarian education
  of future officers throughout their service through the development of
distance learning courses;
- formation of a legal information environment with a military-border
  component in NASBGSU and its integration into the national and
  international educational and legal information space;
- integration of the NASBGSU library into the national and international
  information and humanitarian space;
- training of future border guards for professional activities in the
  conditions of the information society;
- introduction of the latest information technologies and special software
  into the process of teaching the humanitarian disciplines.

Information technology is already of strategic importance today,
because it determines the state of scientific and technological progress. It is
known that the country that will have the best access to information will win
in the economic competition. Computer literacy presupposes the presence of
in-depth knowledge of the possibilities of computer technology in the field
related to the main operational and service activity.

The use of information technology achievements in the training of such
a category of higher education students as future border guards depends to a
greater extent on the restructuring of the departmental educational process.
The educational process must meet social requirements. This requires cadets
to be aware of the importance of their profession in a broader social context,
and in particular, of its role in the informatization of society. A border guard
officer as a specialist should not only have an idea of the opportunities that
the information society gives him, but also use them effectively. Three
educational elements of informatics in the humanitarian field are important
for future border guards:
- refers to familiarization with the hardware implementation of electronic computing machines, that is, familiarization with its software (executed at the stage of mandatory preparation for working with a computer);
- related to special computer systems for future officers’ service activities;
- element includes the basics of system analysis, information theory and management in relation to legal matter.

Accordingly, at NASBGSU, the basics of informatics and computer technology ("Computer technology and programming") are studied in all specialties in the first year in relation to the content of not only tactical, tactical and special and technical disciplines, but also taking into account the content of general scientific disciplines - disciplines of humanitarian cycle. According to the program, each cadet should have 60-80 hours of computer work. Due to the time given for independent training, and partly during scheduled classes, cadets, according to an individual task, work out no less than three tasks of legal and applied nature. For this reason, self-training on the subject is conducted in a specially equipped computer classroom under the teacher’s guidance. It is taken into account that the purpose of automated information systems is to quickly and continuously provide commanders of various levels with information.

It is necessary to state the fact of using a computer in modern conditions as a technical tool in the study of the humanities. In this regard, the very paradigm of organizing the teaching process of such disciplines to future border guards is to be changed. The purpose of studying the humanities is the formation of cadets’ humanitarian worldview as an open system based on the inseparability of society from the state, man from social values, laws from everyday operational and service activities, formation of legal and civic competence, patriotism. This goal is realized through specific tasks (use of various methods of independent obtaining and processing of humanitarian information from various sources; ability to use humanitarian knowledge to analyze and solve certain professional situations). The interdisciplinary connection, conducting complex classes acquires special importance.

The importance of using information technologies when learning foreign languages at NASBGSU is undeniable, the goal of this process is to intensify all levels of the educational process, increase its efficiency and quality. New information technologies give cadets access to various sources of information, increase the efficiency of independent work, provide completely new opportunities for finding, learning and consolidating various
professional skills, allow the implementation of fundamentally new methods and forms of education. Information technologies of teaching provide an opportunity for a foreign language teacher to use various types of educational work, that is, to design an educational environment, in order to achieve a didactic goal.

We consider it to be very beneficial, the variability of modern conversational authentic vocabulary, the use of grammatical structures when expressing different emotional situations, the communicative orientation of the meaningful content and the favorable psychological background of communication while learning a foreign language will definitely contribute to the development of foreign language professional communicative competence, memory, thinking, vocabulary enrichment, studying modern colloquial professional constructions, etc., and first of all, the development of the cognitive sphere of the personality of the future border guard officer.

Regarding the integration of information technologies in the study of the humanities of the historical and theoretical block, there is an increase in the efficiency of the educational process both at the stage of presenting new material and at the stage of quality control of its assimilation (the use of technical teaching aids, television equipment, multimedia teaching tools, electronic manuals and textbooks, computer-based tests, tasks, etc.). Thus, when teaching the academic discipline "History of Ukraine and Ukrainian Culture", electronic cases from each of the topics developed by the teachers of the department are used. They include: video materials, textbooks, legislation acts, electronic workshops, mini-lectures, presentations, test tasks, the column "Interesting for the military".

When teaching the discipline "Philosophy", it is very reasonable, in our opinion, to use thematic cases. Such cases contain background information on each topic, electronic tutorials on topics, test tasks, research tasks, problem-based tasks, "situational tasks" according to the learning material on the topic. Each of these tasks involves a description of the real service situation from the practice of operational and service activities of border guards. The cadet is asked to substantiate the legal and moral correctness of making decision as the representative of the border guard agency. The tasks are accompanied by the demonstration of video materials, with the use of computer and appropriate software, theoretical humanitarian knowledge and logical thinking, reference is made to the relevant normative legal act.

The specificity of the study of the humanities arises from constant changes in the legislative basic framework. Therefore, it is important to be able to process information presented in the mass media, to search for relevant Internet resources.
According to the results of the experimental training, it is advisable to conduct complex classes when teaching the sectoral humanities. The purpose of the complex lesson is to optimize the process of learning the material, to provide cadets with new knowledge, to acquire skills and competences in solving a specific task in conditions close to real life, and to reveal the flexibility of knowledge. As M. Hryniova notes, the flexibility of knowledge is manifested in solving variable problems in new situations. This requires finding a new way of applying previously acquired knowledge [6].

At the same time, it is important to know the legislation and apply its requirements to a specific case. Thus, the main goal of informatization of the SBGSU, according to the administrative documents, is to improve the information provision of operational and service activities. The main directions of informatization in the SBGSU include: improvement of information processing technology; automation of information processing and analysis processes in the administrative bodies of the SBGSU; automation of decision-making processes in the administrative bodies of the State Border Guard Service; automation of the processes of registration, accounting, processing, search and control of documents, registration of persons and goods at the SBGSU border crossing points, etc. In this context, the registration and search of normative materials is important. For example, under which article a specific offense is qualified. Solving the tasks of the SBGSU informatization is entrusted to the global automated information system "Hart", which presents officials and software and technical complexes deployed at control points of various levels, connected to each other by the channels of the SBGSU communication system. This system is studied at the computer science classes. But at complex practical classes, for example, of "Moral and psychological support", cadets have the opportunity to use it during a conditional real situation of operational and service activity.

During complex classes with the use of information technologies, the game participants assess the real situation of operational and service activities, make appropriate competent professional decisions, define tasks for subordinate officials, organize interaction, support, management and control the tasks execution. Due to the use of the academy's computer network, the teacher is able to assess the work of each cadet at such a lesson, provide advice, point out drawbacks, specify what theoretical material needs revising (which case should be worked out), and give tasks for independent work.

Therefore, the integration of information technologies into the process of studying the humanities by future border guards ensures diversity in the visual and other forms of educational material presentation at the level of the
educational process organization; modeling professionally competent decisions and simulation of decision-making; organization of remote consultations; activation the cadets’ educational and cognitive work; working out educational plans, materials, etc.; the possibility of creating scientific projects using computer telecommunications; searching for new humanitarian literature in electronic libraries of Ukraine (both during classes and independently); participation in contests and olympiads on law subjects; compilation of Internet resources list for a certain topic; performance of tasks with reference to specific sources of information; systematization of knowledge in the humanities; monitoring the progress and quality of cadets’ preparation for classes; reproduction of a professionally oriented educational environment; support of various communication methods; development of professional cadets’ thinking. Informatization of the humanities studying at NASBGSU is aimed at developing the intellectual potential of future border guards, improving organizational forms and the content of the educational process as well.

**Conclusion.** The results of the expertise analysis of using information technologies in the studying process of the humanities by future border guards indicate significant advantages, expediency and the need to introduce such innovations. Significant progress can be achieved in the study of humanitarian disciplines due to the introduction of appropriate information technologies, which will be able to make the process of acquiring knowledge more flexible and individualized, on the one hand, and take into account the modern needs of operational and service activities, exchange professional experience, on the other hand. The prospects for the development of information technologies are limitless. Therefore, there is a need to expand options for their use in the educational process, to develop special programs for distance learning of the humanities by border guards in the system of professional training during service activity. Distance programs have already been developed for certain humanities and certain topics, and they need to be improved. The development of special distance learning programs of the remaining humanities (individual modules, topics) is a perspective for further scientific and methodological research.

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