

Current situation of Urban and Rural land development (practice and education)

Ukraine
Kyiv National University of
Construction and Architecture

Olga Petrakovska

PARTICULARITIES OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Public appreciation and acknowledgement



Soviet "heritage"

strict standards of education

(must be approved by the Ministry of Education and Science)

regulate the structure of curriculums and percentage of different disciplines for various specialties

- 70% disciplines are obligatory and can't be changed without Ministry agreement.
- Other disciplines are determined by university decision. It influences the making and changing of curriculums greatly.

soviet "heritage"

Educational (qualificational) levels is kept:

☞ ***Specialist***

academic degree system is kept:

☞ ***candidate of science***

☞ ***doctor of science***

Adoption to Bologna model of education

New qualification levels are accepted

- ☞ bachelor
- ☞ master

ESTC has been put into practice

Teaching is carried out in agreed modular units

demands of present labour market

TEACHING OF SURVEYING AND CADASTRE SPECIALISTS

started in the middle of the 90s

at

☞ *technical*

☞ *agricultural universities*

*the first graduates were introduced into the
labour market at the beginning of 2000s*

TEACHING OF SURVEYING AND CADASTRE SPECIALISTS

The program for geodesy training formed the basis of this speciality at technical universities and teaching has focused towards engineering sciences.

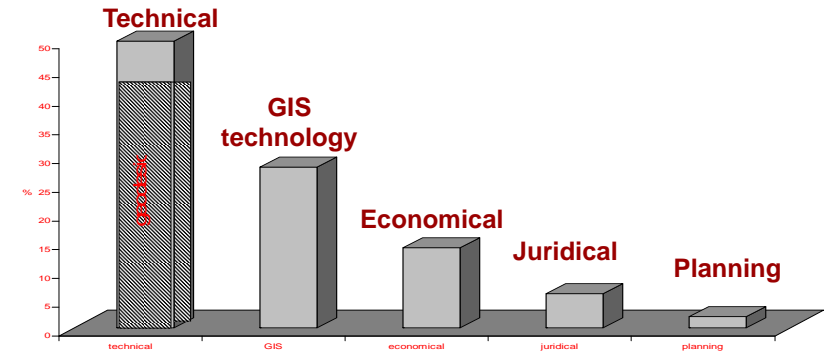
The education at agricultural universities has been oriented towards solving problems and tasks of agricultural land management

obligatory disciplines include next modules:

- ☞ the humanities,
- ☞ social and economic studies,
- ☞ nature and science,
- ☞ profession and practice studies for concrete professional spheres.

Disciplines are determined by university decision

can be divided into five modules:



- population has not understood and has not given credence to this degree till now. The same attitude exists from employers. It is difficult for graduates who have a bachelor diploma to get a job. As a rule they get a job under the condition that they will continue their education and will get a degree as a specialist or a master. It is a tricky question of also what is the difference between a specialist and a master. In this situation some universities turn to teaching bachelor and master degrees without the specialist degree. This approach keeps up to date inasmuch as it