## Секція 3. Адаптація іноземних студентів

## International students adaptation

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## ОСОБЛИВОСТІ АДАПТАЦІЇ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ СТУДЕНТІВ В ПОЛЬЩІ

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# ADAPTATION ASPECTS OF UKRAINIAN STUDENTS IN POLAND

At the present stage of European integration, the relations between Ukraine and Poland in the plane of educational space are very important because both countries are members of the Bologna Process. The implementation of the Bologna system in Ukraine urges the need to study the experience of countries that have begun the process of adapting of their education systems to modern European models and have already achieved some success, introduced and are successfully applying new principles and methods in higher education. In our opinion, such a rewarding experience for Ukraine could be the example of Poland, primarily because of the similarity of educational changes that are now happening in Ukraine and it have already occured in Poland. The aim of this research work is to identify problems of adaption of Ukrainian students in Poland.

According to the Bologna process - and many European countries and international academic organizations - in the era of globalization we should seek maximum compatibility of higher education systems. This will enable all those involved to take full advantage of the cultural diversity, the differences in teaching traditions, constantly improve the quality of education, to facilitate students and teaching-staff mobility. In this respect, Ukraine is a priority partner for Polish universities. Each year number of Ukrainian students in Poland increases. Students from Ukraine took first place among all foreigners studying in Polish universities, and their number in the 2015-2016 academic year increased up to 23.3 thousand, which is 50% more than last year.

The analysis of the main problems of Ukrainian students abroad defines some difficulties, including household (job search, accommodation, costs of living, time management); socio-psychological (feeling homesick, the need to be independent, making new friends); educational (differences in values of education, requirements for educational work, teaching staff - student relations); cultural-communicational (ignorance / poor command of Polish language, differences of cultures, variety of nationalities, peculiarities of local mentality).

Most of the students encounter problems in cultural and communication sector. Thus, students are particularly concerned about the need to communicate in a foreign language and multicultural environment they are set in, both in the country, and in particular university. Among the social and psychological problems are those associated with new life abroad and their life in Ukraine. As for domestic problems, most students pay attention to the difficulties in finding job, accommodation issues, learning rules and laws of the country.

Regarding the educational system, most of the students distinguish problems of adjustment to the general education system, pace of learning and format of teaching staff - student relations. Among other problems we can distinguish the following ones: adjustment to working paper format, practical orientation of education, education values and an individual work and self-study.

Therefore, Ukrainian students combine integration into a new culture with the maintenance of their own culture (keep in contact with motherland). Obviously, this allows to make cultural and instrumental adaptation to the new environment, almost without minimizing the level of psychological well-being, through communication with family, friends, and countrymen. In addition, agents play a major role in fostering adaptation; they help to adjust onsite (different divisions at the university, scholarship program managers).