

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Комунальний заклад вищої освіти
«Дніпровська академія неперервної освіти»
Дніпропетровської обласної ради»

Рада молодих учених при Міністерстві освіти і науки України

Рада молодих вчених Дніпропетровської області

Рада молодих вчених комунального закладу вищої освіти
«Дніпровська академія неперервної освіти» Дніпропетровської обласної
ради»



«МОЛОДИЙ ВЧЕНИЙ МОДЕРНУ – ФУНДАМЕНТ
РОЗВИТКУ ОСВІТИ, НАУКИ ТА БІЗНЕСУ В УКРАЇНІ»

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RELATIONSHIP ON THE EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRY

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The education is the most dynamic component due to the growing interest of the population in higher education, the increase of its prestige, and the growing demand for highly qualified specialists due to the development of market relations. From the knowledge translator and the generator of specific skills and competences, it is transformed into a direct producer of knowledge and an active participant in the process of their transformation into new products, technologies and services. The state policy of the country has a significant influence on the activation of the acquisition of fundamentally personal knowledge. High competition for resources between higher education institutions, including human resources, has necessitated the development of appropriate comparison tools. One of these tools is the ratings. Updating the world rankings of national education systems and individual educational institutions is related to the processes of globalization and increasing competition in the field of education in the world. If the national education system or educational institution is ranked among the top in

the world ranking, it significantly increases its attractiveness not only for entrants, but also for employers, investors, as well as provides additional state subsidies.

In Ukraine, the legal support of the functioning of the education system, all its levels and subsystems, the activities of educational institutions of different types and forms of ownership, the organization of various forms of education. Legal aspects of higher education are based on the Constitution of Ukraine, taking into account the Joint Declaration of European Ministers of Education "European Higher Education Area" and embodied in the National Doctrine of Education Development, the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education", the National Strategy for Education in Ukraine 2021, Order of the Cabinet of Ministers "On approval of the action plan for the development of higher education for the period up to 2015."

Ukraine continues to lose its position in the global ranking of countries in terms of economic competitiveness (83rd place among 140 countries). Ukraine is in the top twenty of the GCI ranking according to the index of coverage of higher and secondary education (rating 11). Quantitative and qualitative state of development of higher education is actualized in world rankings of national education systems. Ukraine is in the top twenty of the GCI ranking in the index of coverage of higher and secondary education. The relationship between the level of training, the quality of education systems and the level of competitiveness of countries is traced. Switzerland, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Singapore have the highest rates. Countries with high educational values show the highest level of competitiveness. In terms of quality of education systems and level of training, Ukraine occupies average positions (3.7-3.4) alongside countries such as Russia, Georgia, Romania, Poland, Czech Republic. However, according to the component "Higher education and vocational training", Ukraine is in a lower position (Table [1]).

Ukraine's position in the GCI rating on the component "Higher education and vocational training" and its structural elements

Indicator	2009 (133 countries)		2014 (148 countries)		2015 (140 countries)		2016 (138 countries)		2017 (137 countries)		2018 (140 країн)	
	Rating	Mark	Rating	Mark	Rating	Mark	Rating	Mark	Rating	Mark	Rating	Mark
Higher education and training	46	4,38	40	4,9	34	5,0	33	5,1	35	5,1	46	68,9
Secondary education enrollment rate	16	5,59	13	79,7	14	79	11	82,3	16	82,3	-	-
Quality of the education system	61	3,92	72	3,7	54	4,0	56	4,0	56	3,9	63	4,1
Extent of staff training	89	3,64	92	3,8	74	3,9	9	3,7	88	3,7	74	3,8

The main advantages of domestic free economic zones are considered to be a high level of coverage of the population with higher education, a relatively low price for education. Problematic aspects are the low quality of education and training in the workplace, which slows down the growth of our country's competitiveness. The low quality of education and training in the workplace inhibits the growth of our country's competitiveness, as it is one of the group of so-called "efficiency enhancers" that are crucial for calculating the index of countries in the second stage of development.

According to the ratings of QS SAFE National System Strength (rating of national higher education systems), Universitas 21: Rankings of National Higher Education Systems (rating of national higher education systems), Global Index of Cognitive Skills and Educational Attainment world rankings, where the level of education is represented by individual components, Ukraine occupies an average position and has a positive trend in contrast to other socio-economic components of these rankings, such as innovation, ICT, labor market, etc. (Table) [2-3].

Positioning of the Ukrainian higher education system in global rankings at the international level

Rating	QS SAFE National System Strength	U21 Rankings of National Higher Education Systems	Education Index	Bloomberg Innovation Index	Global Innovation Index
Position	45	36	84	42	56

According to the QS SAFE National System Strength rating Ukraine ranked 36th among the 50 best higher education systems. Ukrainian higher education is rated at 16.6 points. Thus, the closest neighbours in the educational rating of Ukraine were Lebanon and the Philippines. The advantage of domestic free economic zones is the lower tuition fee [1].

Ukraine's rather high position in the U21 ranking of the "Resources" component indicates a sufficient level of education funding compared to other countries. Ukraine's high position in the "Environment" component testifies to the accessibility and educational coverage of the general population. Cooperation between universities and the private sector in the country is very weak (a component of "Inclusion"), as is the degree of academic freedom of universities and the transparency of their work. The countries with the best higher education systems by all indicators were five countries: the United States, Sweden, Canada, Finland and Denmark. The Education Index is a key indicator of the well-being of society around the world and determines the level of development of a country. Ukraine is in the group of countries with a high level of EI, along with Armenia (48-94 places) [3].

On December 21, 2017, the Committee on Science and Education of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine declared the state of implementation of the Law of Ukraine "On Scientific and Technical Activities" unsatisfactory, and in the Decision of November 15, 2017 stated that the scientific and technological gap between Ukraine and developed countries was increasing, there is no science

development strategy in the country and an effective scientific and technical, innovation policy, management decisions result in a decrease in the number of scientific and scientific and technical personnel, including their training, the critical influx of scientists, specialists, to of the workforce outside Ukraine, the level of remuneration of scientists remains low, the prestige of scientists and their social status decreases. This state of science and technology does not correspond to the course of Ukraine on integration into the European Union, the formation of an innovative economy, improving the quality of life of citizens, which threatens the national security of the country and its development. There is also a clear tendency towards private investment in education and science. Thus, 1.15% of the world GDP was invested in private business by research and development. In Canada, Italy, the United Kingdom, France, Australia, private sector investment has offset a significant reduction or even freezing of government spending on science.

Analysis of national and regional systems for monitoring the development and effectiveness of higher education systems in the world shows that:

monitoring the development and effectiveness of higher education systems is carried out sporadically in most countries and is formed mainly as a result of analytical activities of relevant intergovernmental associations (eg, OECD);

indicators of development and efficiency of higher education systems in the member states are an integral part of state (national) programs for the development of national education systems, included in the national legal field and focused on a comprehensive assessment of the education system in accordance with international indicators;

indicators of development and efficiency of higher education systems, as a rule, assess educational and scientific activities in the education system, technical and financial support, as well as the qualitative characteristics of the teaching and student contingent.

There is a growing scientific and technological backlog of Ukraine from developed countries, there is no science development strategy in the country and an effective scientific and technical, innovation policy, and administrative decisions

result in a decrease in the number of scientific and scientific and technical personnel.

Globalization of science and education is taking place. The Internet is unprecedentedly changing not only education and science, but the entire world. Science is becoming more global and open, seamlessly penetrating the formal borders of states. Due to the availability of online training courses for university consortia, the so-called open education is gaining ground. However, this trend does not deny that in the context of student mobility and internationalization of higher education, the role of universities is also increasing.

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АНАЛІЗ СУЧАСНИХ ПІДХОДІВ ДО ФІНАНСУВАННЯ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ РЕГІОНУ

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Фінансування сталого розвитку регіону на макрорівні забезпечується коштами державного бюджету. Реалізуються такі механізми фінансування, переважно, через: державні програми шляхом фінансування системи заходів, спрямованих на соціально-економічний розвиток; програми, які