

RECOGNITION OF THE ROLE OF EDUCATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POPULATION OF UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF PRESENT CALLS

Abstract. The article is proved that the sphere of education significantly influences the level of human development and the spheres of life of the population. The article shows the emphasis on priority of education as one of the most important factors, in the system of formation of public administration by social and economic development of the country in the conditions of formation of economy of knowledge. The authors identified the presence of negative trends in the functioning of the modern education system and they analyzed the features of educational differentiation of the regions of the country. According to the results of the research, the main directions of overcoming problems of the education system for the development of the regions of Ukraine which should be concentrated on the legislative and methodological beginnings of functioning of the industry, creation of opportunities of receiving quality education, introduction of new economic and management decisions are designated. It was proposed: strengthening of control of local authorities; increasing the availability of quality educational services, especially in rural areas; effective formation of the state order; modernization of material and technical base; creating conditions for enhancing the prestige of the teaching profession; providing conditions for quality education for children, who need social protection; integration of educational institutions into the world information educational space.

Keywords: level of human development, regional human development, educational levels, quality of education, financing of education, efficiency of education, labor market

1 Introduction

Understanding the role of education not only plays a leading role in the development of the national economy, ensuring its innovative development, bringing it into line with European and world standards, but it is an urgent need for the development of the country's population in the current environment. Many factors are influences on the development of the country and its regions. There are comprehensive development of a person as a person capable of conscious social choice, enriching on this basis the intellectual, creative, cultural potential of the population, providing the national economy with good workers. In turn, the qualitatively new development of Ukraine in socio-economic aspect is closely connected with the sphere of education, which occupies a leading position in the structure of the innovative national system of the country.

The issues of educational reform were considered by a considerable number of world and national scientists, It is possible to note the work of such scientists as N.A. Girika, O.A. Grishnova, V.G. Kremenia, O.V. Martyakova, the study of the impact of the education system on regional human development are devoted to the works of B.M. Danylyshyn, I.S. Kalenyuk, V.I. Kutsenko, E.M. Libanova, S.O. Nazarko, Yu.V. Pasichnika and other scientists. However, the existence of negative trends in the functioning of the education system and the definition of existing educational differentiation of the regions of Ukraine require further investigation and justification of further ways of overcoming the problems of the education system for the development of the regions of Ukraine.

The purpose of this article is to investigate the problems of the education system and to identify the main directions of their overcoming for the development of regions of Ukraine.

2 Chapter

Section 2.1

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According to the concept of sustainable development, three basic components are attributed to basic human capabilities: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. The definition of these aspects is determined by the principle of unconditional choice, according to which every person, having the opportunity to choose, will prefer a longer life, a higher level of education and greater material wealth. In fact, a person chooses not just longer life, higher education and higher income, but all the benefits associated with it.

So, education directly affects the level of human development of the population of Ukraine. At the same time, human development reflects a philosophy that places man at the center of the process of development, and the concept of "human development" is much broader than the concept of "human development index". Therefore, the importance of education is determined by such priorities as: the ability to form a universal human value system of society and promote the transition of new generations to a higher level of education and culture; creating the necessary prerequisites for increasing the competitiveness of citizens and their personal development; the possibility of realizing educational benefits to a high standard of living, etc. [5], so it is no coincidence that in the structure of the integral index of regional human development (IDP) the block "Education" occupies one of the first places.

Considering the above priority of activities and opportunities, which are necessary to support and develop the field of education, and based on the strategic challenges of today, related to the transformation of society to the principles of a new model of "knowledge economy", the authors focus on the priority of education, as one of the most important factors in the system of formation of public administration of socio-economic development of the country in the conditions of knowledge economy formation, which is reflected in Fig. 1.

At the summit of Earth of the UN of 1992 in Rio de Janeiro it was defined theoretical bases of sustainable development per se "which satisfies requirements of modern time, but does not threaten ability of future generations to satisfy own requirements". Also in the national report "Sustainable development goals: Ukraine" which was accepted in 2017 results of adaptation of 17 global sustainable development goals taking into account specifics of national development according to the world global program of sustainable development were presented. This program contains 17 sustainable development goals which our peace has to achieve till 2030. Among these purposes on the fourth place is providing comprehensive and fair quality education and encouragement of a possibility of training during all life for all is [9].

Overall, Ukraine has a tendency to gradually improve in the field of human development, although so far Ukraine is ranked 88th in the ranking of 189 countries for which the HDI is calculated.

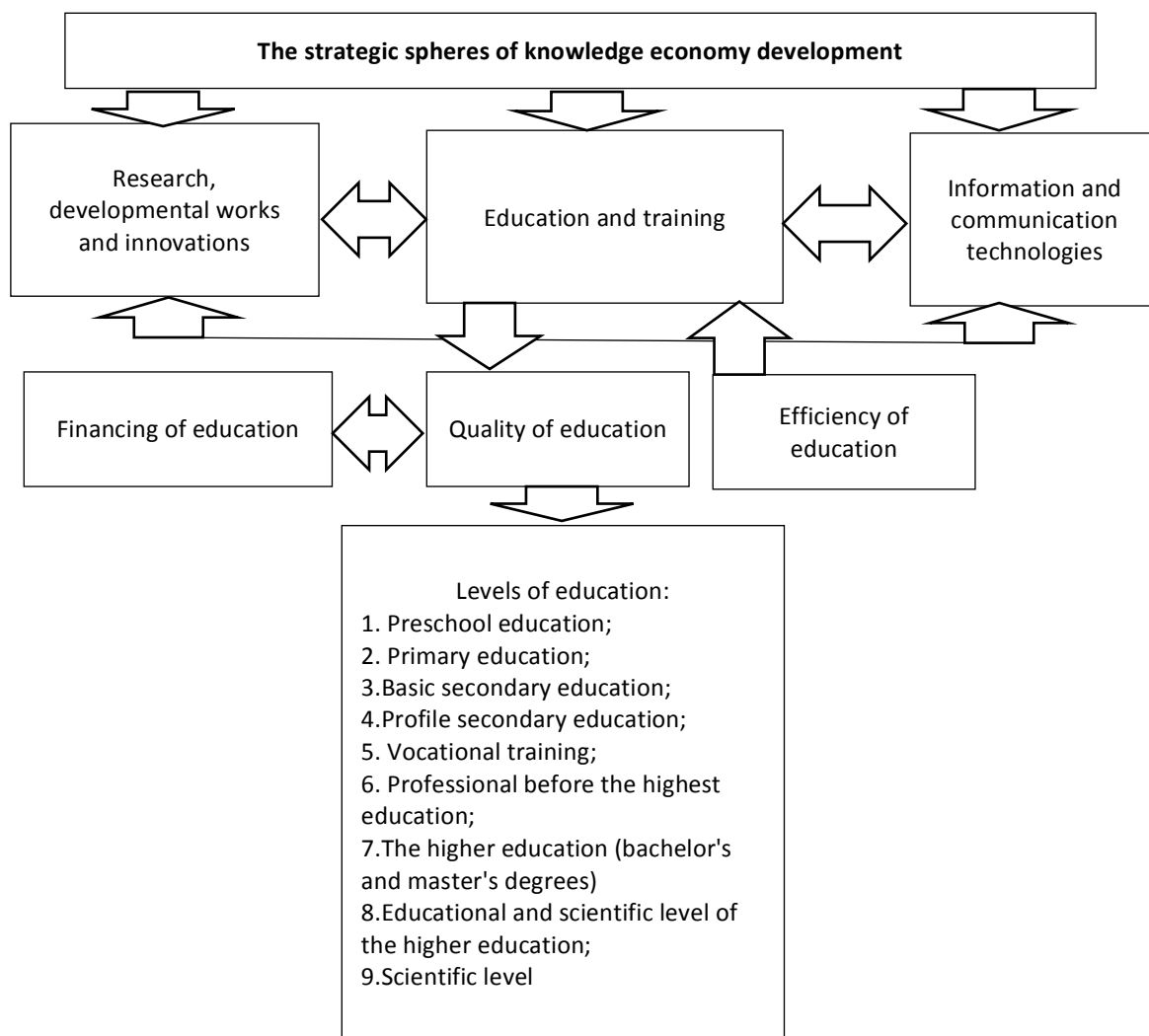


Fig. 1. Substantiation of priority of support of the sphere of education
in the conditions of formation of knowledge economy

However, such an indicator still allowed the country to enter the higher category of human development. For 2017, Ukraine received an HDI of 0.751, which is below the average for countries in the high Human Development Index group of 0.757 and below the average for Europe and Central Asia of 0.771. Between 1990 and 2017 life expectancy at birth in Ukraine increased by 2.3 years, the average number of years of study increased by 2.2 years, and the average number of years of study increased by 2.6 years (Table 1).

Rating	Countries in the world	Index of human development
The countries with very high level of the index of human development		
1	Norway	0,953
2	Switzerland	0,944
3	Australia	0,939
5	Germany	0,936
13	United States of America	0,924
19	Japan	0,909
24	France	0,901
28	Italy	0,880
53	Belarus	0,808
58	Kazakhstan	0,800

The countries with the high level of the index of human development		
68	Albania	0,785
70	Georgia	0,780
78	Venezuela	0,761
85	Algeria	0,754
86	Ecuador	0,752
88	Ukraine	0,751
112	Moldova	0,700
The countries with the average level of the index of human development		
113	Philippines	0,699
116	Indonesia	0,694
133	Honduras	0,625
144	Zambia	0,579
150	Pakistan	0,550
The countries with the low level of the index of human development		
155	Syria	0,536
156	Zimbabwe	0,516
168	Afghanistan	0,479
188	TSAR	0,352

Table 1 - The rating of the countries of the world by the index of human development in 2017 [7]

The indicators of gross national income and life expectancy are much sadder. The highest GNI per capita in Qatar is 107 thousand 721. and Liechtenstein - 83 thousand 717 dollars. Unfortunately, Ukraine ranks only 100th. And Ukraine's level of this (as well as GDP) is the most general indicator of economic development of the countries much lower - by 39% of the world average.

Thus, we can talk about the availability of educational potential for the development of the country.

3 Chapter

Section 3.1

We emphasize that the modern European and world education is characterized by the search for optimal models of personality development. Already at the level of pre-school education is becoming an essential sphere of human rights realization. This is the reason for the initiation of educational reforms in most countries of the world.

At the same time, the current concept of education in Ukraine is not yet able to cross the stereotypes formed in the Soviet era. The first of these is to measure the quality of education by the amount of knowledge acquired, with the primary objective of secondary and higher education being to prepare one's personality for life. The second stereotype - the main influence on a person's future is the first higher education she received after school. All other ways of obtaining education (second education, academic education, advanced training, training) are considered as not complete stages of formation of professional competence. The third stereotype relates learning to specific age ranges. These stereotypes are reflected in the qualitative characteristics of the human capital of Ukraine, in particular, the ability of people to actively develop their life strategy, quickly adapt to change, updating their skills and competences, the desire to constantly learn and improve. The idea of lifelong education is precisely aimed at the formation of such qualities in man. Developed countries that have adopted a lifelong learning strategy and changed their education systems accordingly, have long felt the benefits it has brought to their social

and economic advancement. In Ukraine, the research of the specificity of independent educational and cognitive activity of the adult population, its motivation has never been conducted. There are also no specific concepts and programs in this respect. Including this, the state has encountered a number of systemic crisis phenomena - uncompetitive labor force, shortage of skilled personnel, exclusion from the social life of economically active people from 45-50 years due to inability to find a job, increasing social rejection, worsening social and economic development regions.

A significant problem in maintaining the effectiveness of education in Ukraine is that, while devoting considerable financial resources to education, the state does not actually have mechanisms in place to control their rational use at both the state and regional levels. Today, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine virtually single-handedly forms, places and executes a state order for training. Consolidated budget expenditures on education over the past 8 years (2011-2018) have increased by 2.4 times and range from UAH 86-210 billion. However, even this increase is mainly driven by inflation rather than real spending growth, as the percentage of GDP fluctuates slightly from 6.6% in 2011 to 5.9% in 2018 (Fig. 2). [11]

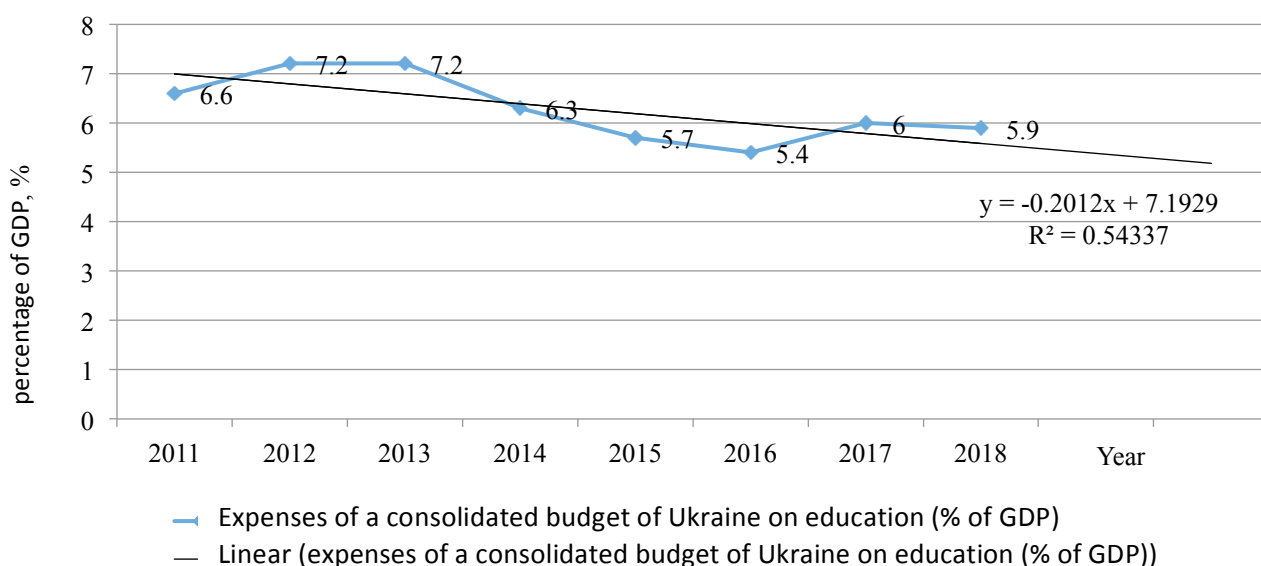


Fig. 2. Expenses of a consolidated budget of Ukraine on education (% of GDP)
for 2011-2018 [it is developed by authors according to 11]

The financing of education by the state in insufficient amounts was also confirmed by the results of the analysis of the dynamics of expenditures of the consolidated budget of Ukraine for higher education (in% of the expenditures of the consolidated budget of Ukraine for education) (Fig. 3), which noted a gradual decrease in their volumes in 2014-2018. [2]

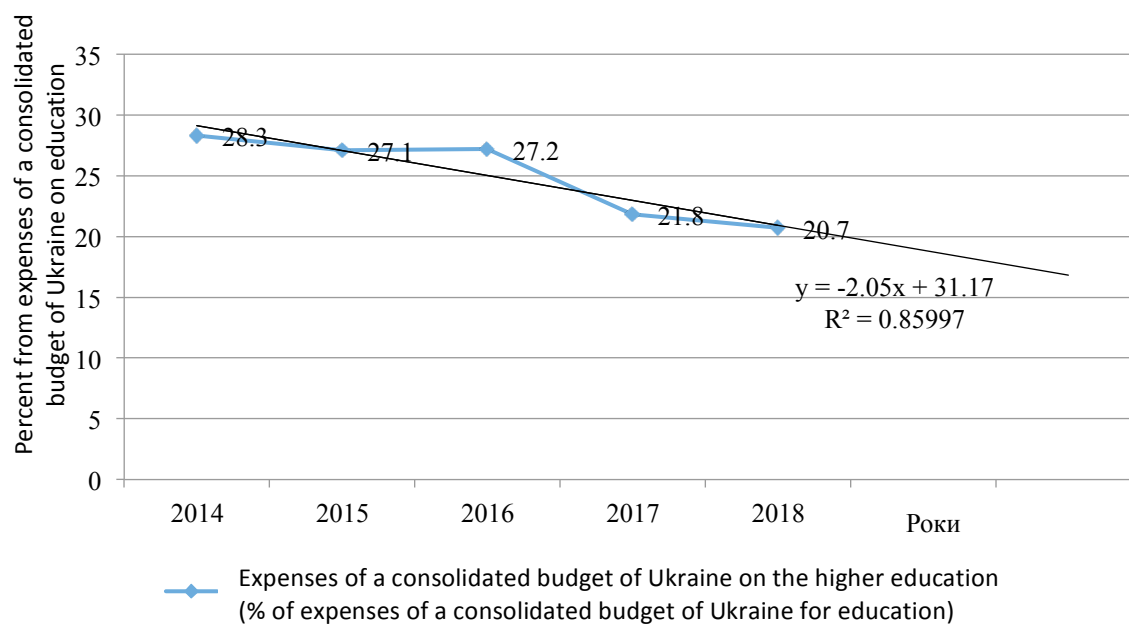


Fig. 3. Expenses of a consolidated budget of Ukraine on the higher education (% of expenses of a consolidated budget of Ukraine for education) for 2014-2018.

Source: It is developed by authors by data [3]

The main items of expenditure of the budget are directed not to improvement of quality of education, and to payment of salary and utility payments (more than 70.0% of all financing). But the amount of the salary remains low (8439 UAH) and it is 79% of the average level on economy in general in September, 2019, it is much lower, than in the financial industry (at 2,12 time) or the industries (at 1,43 time). Its ratio to a living wage also remains unsatisfactory and makes 202% of minimum wage. [13]

Section 3.2

There is also a contradiction between the requirements of the modern society for the specialist and the real level of his training in higher education institutions and a significant imbalance in training the number of junior specialists, bachelors, specialists and workers. Today, in terms of 10 thousand population, 470 students are enrolled on average in universities of the III-IV levels of accreditation, 108 students are enrolled in technical colleges and colleges, the number in vocational schools is equal to only 100 students. At the same time, the number of vocational schools has decreased significantly (Table 2).

Indicator	2014 year	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year	Deviation in 2018 year to 2014 year	
						absolute	relative
Quantity of institutions of the higher education of the state and municipal ownership	609	520	525	527	533	-76	87,52
Number of students of institutions of higher education, persons	1992882	1689226	1605270	1586754	1538565	-454317	77,20

Table 2. Dynamics of changes in the network of higher education institutions of Ukraine in 2014-2018

Source: It is developed by authors by data [2]

Labor market on the contrary has 80-85% of working vacancies, 10-12% of experts of an average link, nearly 8% of experts of engineers. Such disproportion has not only a quantitative, but also qualitative component. Employers impose requirements not only to the direction and education level, and to concrete skills and experience of applicants for employment.

At the same time, financing of educational institutions and institutions of a system of vocational training from state and local budgets, in particular on its development and implementation of system reforms insufficient.

The second problem is the social component which is provided by professional institutions. Most of pupils need social protection (tab. 3). Respectively reduction of financing of professional educational institutions leads to aggravation of social problems of this category of youth.

Indicator	Age, years									
	до 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Orphans and deprived of parental guardianship	12	367	663	1637	2159	2081	1950	1610	1333	762
The number of persons with disability	3069									

Table 3. The contingent of students of higher educational institutions in Ukraine by a status for 01.01.2019, the person [3]

We can also state that there are significant contradictions between the peculiarities of the organization of the educational process in higher education institutions and the needs of the labor market. Employers make certain demands not only on the direction and level of education, and first of all to concrete skills and experience of applicants for employment. The present system of higher educational institutions, their structure, activity do not provide the modern level of providing educational services, and labor market is not ready to use that the number of experts which is prepared by the higher school.

Section 3.3

A possible factor in regulating educational processes in the direction of improving the quality of personnel provision of priority sectors of the economy may be the return of the state order. Against this background, the higher education system should create an effective state order based on monitoring data on its compliance with the real needs of the country's economy, especially for innovative industries. At the same time, based on the positive experience of other countries, in order to improve the quality of the provision of educational services, the directions for further improvement of the university network at the regional level should be determined. It is necessary to take into account their functions and opportunities to be educational and cultural centers and donors of jobs in small towns and villages; create multidisciplinary and multilevel higher education institutions of the I-II levels of accreditation, include those preparing bachelors, in the structure of profile universities, academies; reduce the number of non-state higher education institutions. This process must be accompanied by a thorough analysis of the activities of each institution [4].

Section 3.4

It should also be borne in mind that the above mentioned problems directly affect the labor market and especially the employment situation of young people in the regions. The dynamics of youth employment levels and scales are directly related to the particularities of the demographic situation. Thus, in the next decade in Ukraine the number of those entering working age will be less than the number of people leaving it, which as a whole shapes the situation favorable for ensuring high level of youth employment and further development of the regions. But despite this, young people still remain one of the most vulnerable segments of the population in the employment market. It is always more difficult for her than for the adult labor force to get a job, and in cases of reorganization and economic difficulties in production, she is the first to be cut. However, since 2014, this problem has hit an unprecedented scale.

Thus, in the first half of 2019, the youth unemployment rate under the age of 35 averaged 10.7%, while the overall unemployment rate was only 8.4%. [11]

Comparison of the levels of economically active population of working age and unemployment in Ukraine for 2011-2018 is presented in Fig. 4.

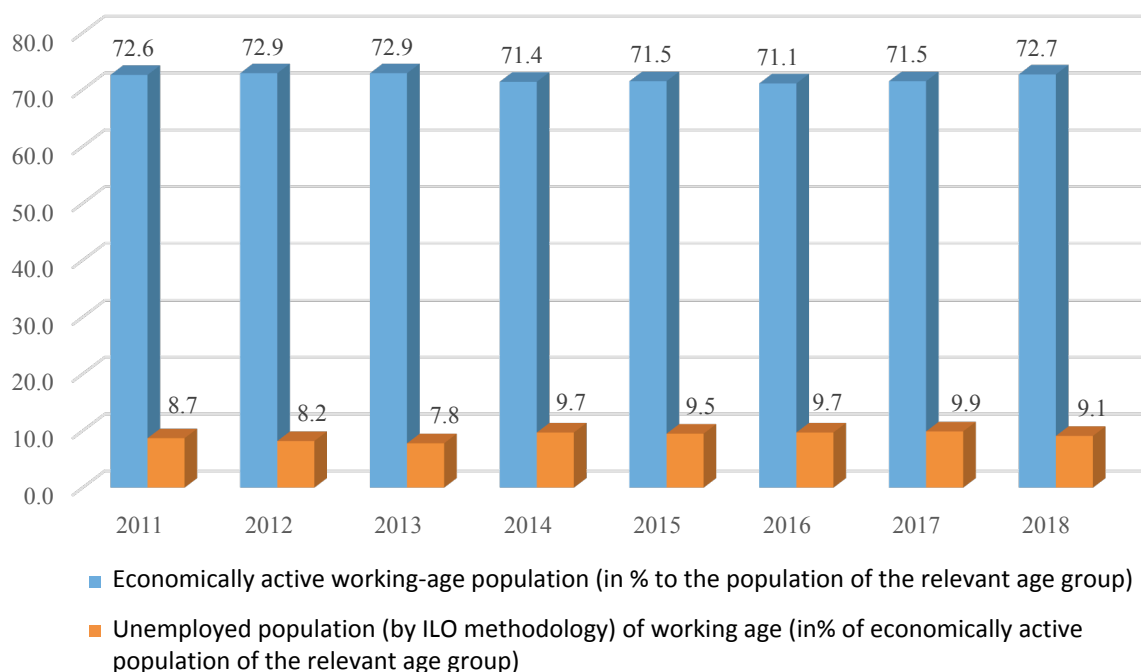


Fig. 4. Level of economically active and jobless population in Ukraine in 2011-2018.

Source: It is developed by authors by data [2]

Insufficient level of the state guarantees concerning granting the first workplace, discrepancy of level and quality received educations to modern professional requirements, lack of practical experience of work, unreasonably overestimated inquiries of youth and their discrepancy to proposals of employers increase tension in regional labor markets and brings to unemployment among youth. (tab. 5). Considering the situation in the regional employment markets, we can conclude that there are exacerbated problems of training specialists in general and the increase of unemployed youth in the regions of Ukraine, which is a potential threat to the further development of the regions of Ukraine.

Region	Youth under 35 years				
	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year	January-June 2019 year
Ukraine	9,5	9,7	9,9	9,1	8,8
Vinnitsia	9,3	10,1	11,0	10,2	10,1
Volyn	10,0	11,7	12,6	11,6	11,9
Dnepropetrovsk	7,4	8,1	8,8	8,2	7,9
Donetsk	14,2	14,6	15,1	14,4	14,2
Zhytomyr	12,0	11,7	11,3	10,8	10,2
Zakarpatskaya	9,5	10,3	10,8	10,3	9,3
Zaporozhye	10,2	10,3	11,0	10,3	9,9
Ivano-Frankivsk	8,9	9,2	9,0	8,3	8,1
Kiev	6,5	6,9	6,7	6,4	6,0
Kirovohrad region	11,9	12,7	12,6	12,0	11,6
Lugansk	16,6	16,9	17,6	16,0	14,9
Lviv	8,3	7,9	7,7	7,0	7,0
Mykolaiv region	9,2	9,9	10,6	10,0	10,0
Odessa	6,7	6,9	7,4	6,6	6,3
Poltava	12,4	12,9	12,2	11,5	11,5
Rivne	11,0	11,7	12,6	10,2	9,3
Sumy	10,6	9,8	9,6	9,2	8,4
Ternopil'ska	12,0	11,7	12,2	10,7	10,7
Kharkiv	7,3	6,6	6,3	5,5	5,2
Kherson	10,4	11,5	11,3	10,5	10,5
Khmelnitsky	10,4	9,7	9,2	8,8	9,1
Cherkasy	10,0	10,5	10,4	9,8	8,7
Chernivtsi	10,5	9,7	9,5	8,9	8,2
Chernihiv	11,2	11,8	11,7	11,0	11,0
m. Kyiv	7,5	7,1	7,4	6,6	6,5

Table 5. Unemployment rate of the population (on methodology of the ILO) on regions in 2015-2019, thousands of people.

Source: It is developed by authors by data [2]

The big share of youth which did not sustain competition with representatives of the senior age generations is pushed out on unregulated labor market. Young people which excluded from the labor market find themselves isolated from society, frustrated by the lack of opportunities and financial means of subsistence.

4 Conclusion

Thus, there are so many factors which lead to understanding of need of urgent revision of a role of education for development of the population of Ukraine in the conditions of present calls. There are changing economic conditions of Ukraine, volumes of public financing of higher education, demographic situation in the country, contradictory transformations in the labor market, low incomes of the population, imperfect mechanism of determining the amount of public funds in the form of state order.

The modern system must respond quickly to all processes taking place in society. Improving the quality of education should be aimed at ensuring the economic growth of the country and solving the social problems of society which are necessary for further education and development of the individual.

To overcome the problems of education and development of regions in Ukraine it is necessary to solve a complex of measures both at the state and regional level, which provides:

- strengthening the control of the executive bodies of local authorities on the implementation of the current legislation on obtaining compulsory general education for the citizens of Ukraine;
- increasing the availability of quality educational services, especially in rural areas;
- modernization of the material and technical base of vocational schools, capital repairs of buildings;
- creating conditions for enhancing the prestige of the teaching profession and rejuvenating the teaching staff, especially in rural areas through preferential housing loans, targeted assistance and more;
- provision of conditions for quality education for orphaned children and children deprived of parental care;
- development of information interaction and integration of educational institutions into the world information educational space;
- creation of effective formation of the state procurement on the basis of monitoring data on its compliance with the needs of the regions of the country.

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