ECONOMIC SCIENCES

PROBLEMS OF FUNCTIONING OF THE SCIENTIFIC SPHERE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Lyuda Burdonos[1]
Vita Vynogradnya[2]

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The main feature of the processes taking place in the modern world is the global integration of economy, science, education and social well-being. Ukraine, as an independent state, lives in an interconnected, interdependent world. The decisive priority for the development of our country is education and science.

An important problem related to the efficiency of the functioning of the scientific sphere of higher education is the problem of determining the actual time spent by scientific-pedagogical workers on scientific work, quantitative and qualitative assessment of their research activity at the university and contribution to the development of scientific sphere of the economy of the country as a whole.

Many of the Higher education institution of Ukraine techniques are designed to organize the planning and accounting of educational, scientific, scientific, methodological, cultural and educational work and the formation of staffing of scientific and pedagogical staff and planning their workload per year.

The normative method of calculation is used, which, in our opinion, does not adequately reflect the actual time spent by scientific and pedagogical staff in carrying out scientific research and promulgation of their results.

Our analysis showed that these standards are used, as a rule, without taking into account the types of scientific works (fundamental, applied), sectoral direction of research and other factors that affect the complexity of the scientific process. Thus, the preparation of a scientific article is estimated at 50 hours of working time in higher educational establishments, both technical and humanitarian. This also applies to the time spent on publishing monographs, textbooks, preparing scientific reports, etc., despite the obvious difference in their complexity depending on the field of science [1, p. 71].

[1] Pereiaslav-Khmelnytskyi Hryhorii Skovoroda State Pedagogical University, Ukraine
[2] Pereiaslav-Khmelnytskyi Hryhorii Skovoroda State Pedagogical University, Ukraine

But the limitation to university needs only leaves aside such an important problem as determining the number of teaching staff in terms of full-time employment. This problem is of scientific interest and practical importance, which is the ability to accurately assess the degree of utilization of the human resources potential of science at different levels.

In the context of efficient and rational use of labor and financial resources, it would be advisable for the chief spending unit to define industry standards for the number of relevant categories of employees or to legislate the ratio of scientific and teaching staff to other staff, which will provide for streamlining of the staff of the Higher education institution and facilitate the costs work at different levels of financing educational services [2].

In order for science to receive «fresh blood», to ensure the continuity of generations of scientists, to participate in the training of young professionals for themselves, for the education system to produce professionals ready for education, – it is necessary to create a modern model of interaction in Ukraine science and education based on the specialization and cooperation of these activities.

To do this, first of all, it must be acknowledged that it must be divided into two unequal parts of the knowledge provided – elite (rather small) education and mass. Universities' evaluation (certification) procedures should be introduced as a result of independent examination of the educational level. Priorities of state funding of elite universities, the conditions of competitive admission to them, which allow us to find inquisitive young intellectuals in our time of general standardization, will later become the future of Ukrainian science.

As partners in the cooperation of elite universities in the education of students from the student lava should be considered strong scientific teams, leaders in their scientific and technical field. The qualification of these teams should be confirmed by their high objective rating. For this purpose it is desirable to introduce a system of independent examination of the formal assignment of the rating and its regular correction, depending on the increase or decrease in the quality of the work performed. Funding for scientific organizations should be consistent with the collective evaluation of its activity – its rating.

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