

ppi 201502ZU4645

Publicación científica en formato digital

ISSN-Versión Impresa 0798-1406 / ISSN-Versión on line 2542-3185

Depósito legal pp 197402ZU34



CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS

Instituto de Estudios Políticos y Derecho Público "Dr. Humberto J. La Roche"
de la Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas de la Universidad del Zulia
Maracaibo, Venezuela



Vol.40

Nº 75

2022

State Regulation of the Higher Education System in the Context of Ensuring the Universities' Autonomy

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46398/cuestpol.4075.33>

Kostiantyn Shaposhnykov *

Svitlana Filyppova **

Volodymyr Lagodiienko ***

Vitaliy Goletc ****

Denys Krylov *****

Hanna Svinarova *****

Abstract

The purpose of the article was to study the processes of state regulation of the higher education system in Ukraine in the context of ensuring the autonomy of universities. General and special scientific methods were used in the research process. It was determined that the target priorities of the regulation of higher education system development are: a) regulatory influences on higher education institutions; b) promotion of the level of investment attractiveness of the higher education system; c) optimization of the use of limited financial resources and; d) improvement of approaches to distribution of state orders for personnel training for the national economy, which further includes: state financing of research works carried out by higher education institutions. In conclusion, it has been proved that in order to ensure modernization changes in the higher education system, it is necessary

* D.Sc. in Economics, Professor, Honored Worker of Science and Technology of Ukraine, Research and Certification of Scientific Personnel Department, State Scientific Institution «Institute of Education Content Modernization», 36 Metropolitan Vasil Lypkivsky Str., 03035, Kyiv, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0640-9934>.

** D.Sc. in Economics, Professor, Director of Institute of Business, Economics and Information Technology of Odesa Polytechnic National University, 1 Shevchenko Avenue, 65044, Odesa, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2245-3599>.

*** D.Sc. in Economics, Professor, Department of Marketing, Entrepreneurship and Trade, Odesa National University of Technology, 112 Kanatna Str., 65039, Odesa, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-2245-3599>.

**** PhD in History, Associate Professor, Department of Law, Philosophy and Political Science, T. H. Shevchenko National University «Chernihiv Colehium», 53 Hetman Polubotka Avenue, 14013, Chernihiv, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9308-1361>.

***** D.Sc. in Economics, Associate Professor, Honored Economist of Ukraine, Department of Finance, Baking and Insurance, Zaporizhzhia National University, 66 Zhukovsky Str., 69061, Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8522-5433>.

***** D.Sc. in Economics, Associate Professor, Department of Accounting, Analysis and Auditing, Institute of Business, Economics and Information Technology of Odesa Polytechnic National University, 1 Shevchenko Avenue, 65044, Odesa, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8598-3717>.

to stimulate enterprises to cooperate with universities in the spheres of education and scientific research; to stimulate the inflow of investment resources from the business sector into the higher education system and to improve specific financial support tools for higher education institutions and enterprises developing cooperation with universities.

Keywords: higher education; globalization; state regulation; educational policy; university autonomy.

Regulación Estatal del Sistema de Educación Superior en el Contexto de Asegurar la Autonomía de las Universidades

Resumen

El propósito del artículo fue estudiar los procesos de regulación estatal del sistema de educación superior en Ucrania en el contexto de garantizar la autonomía de las universidades. En el proceso de investigación se utilizaron métodos científicos generales y especiales. Se determinó que las prioridades objetivo de la regulación del desarrollo del sistema de educación superior son: a) influencias regulatorias en las instituciones de educación superior; b) promoción del nivel de atractivo de inversión del sistema de educación superior; c) optimización del uso de recursos financieros limitados y; d) mejora de enfoques para distribución de pedidos estatales para la formación de personal para la economía nacional, lo que incluye además: financiación estatal de trabajos de investigación realizados por instituciones de educación superior. A modo de conclusión, se ha comprobado que para garantizar cambios de modernización en el sistema de educación superior, es necesario estimular a las empresas a cooperar con las universidades en las esferas de la educación y la investigación científica; estimular la entrada de recursos de inversión del sector empresarial al sistema de educación superior y mejora de las herramientas de apoyo financiero específicas para instituciones de educación superior y empresas que desarrollan la cooperación con las universidades.

Palabras clave: educación superior; globalización; regulación estatal; política educativa; autonomía de las universidades.

Introduction

At the current stage of development, higher education is undergoing significant transformations, as a result of which new characteristics and features are being formed. There is an imbalance between the effectiveness of the functioning of higher education and the needs of the labor market due to certain factors, such as the lack of funds for its financing, etc., as a result of which this aspect must be given special attention.

At the same time, in permanent crisis conditions or their intensification, innovative shifts in both the economy in general and the higher education system in particular are needed, which are aimed at its ability to take a leading position in positive transformations of the socio-economic and innovation systems.

In the conditions of the market and capitalist economy, the management of the educational process becomes more complicated, the role of civil society and self-governance of educational institutions in regulating the process of higher education management is increasing. But, as before, the performance of all elements of the educational system depends on the efficiency of higher education management bodies.

Today, education is the same sphere of market relations as industry, construction, financial and credit and other systems and needs greater autonomy to be able to quickly respond to new challenges caused by globalization, European integration processes and too low, compared to other EU countries, population welfare.

The purpose of the article is to study the processes of state regulation of the higher education system in Ukraine in the context of ensuring the universities' autonomy.

1. Literature Review

At the stage of significant transformations of the national economic system and its integration into the world environment, the system of higher education becomes extremely important. In the conditions of permanent instability and crisis phenomena and the strengthening of migration processes, the sphere of education becomes one of the main components of acquiring strategic competitive advantages of the country and an activator of its further development.

The education sector as an element of the economic system is the leading direction of development of any country, as it is responsible for the quality characteristics and competitiveness of human resources, which are one of its main resources in the conditions of the modern economy.

The category «higher education» is interpreted as a certain process of mastering by a certain person general experience, values, etc.; a special component of social life; as a way of self-development and development; a specific sociocultural phenomenon aimed at mastering knowledge, skills, and developing intellectual potential (Bazhenkov *et al.*, 2020; Cosmulese *et al.*, 2019; Djakona *et al.*, 2021; Obushna *et al.*, 2021).

The study of many scientific sources on the subject of education and higher education (Djakona *et al.*, 2020; Kholiavko *et al.*, 2022; Shaposhnykova *et al.*, 2022; Zhavoronok *et al.*, 2021) made it possible to draw the following conclusions: firstly, it is observed lack of a unified understanding of the category “education”; secondly, the study of scientific sources testifies to the complexity, multifacetedness and multifacetedness of this term, which includes a system of a type of activity, and an organized specific process, and practical activity in social and cultural spheres, and the consequence of functioning. On the basis of the studied variety of interpretations of the above-mentioned category, the following approaches to its understanding can be singled out (Fig. 1).

At the same time, it should be noted that higher education is an essential component in the context of ensuring sustainable development in the conditions of the spread of the knowledge economy, which influences the development of both education in general and higher education in particular (Popelo, 2017; Tulchynska *et al.*, 2022).

In the conditions of rapid improvement of modern society, the degree of importance of education, which contributes to the effective functioning of the state system, active growth and development of the economy, the field of science and technology, is difficult to overestimate. A high level of development of the education system is the basis of the socio-economic and socio-cultural well-being of society.

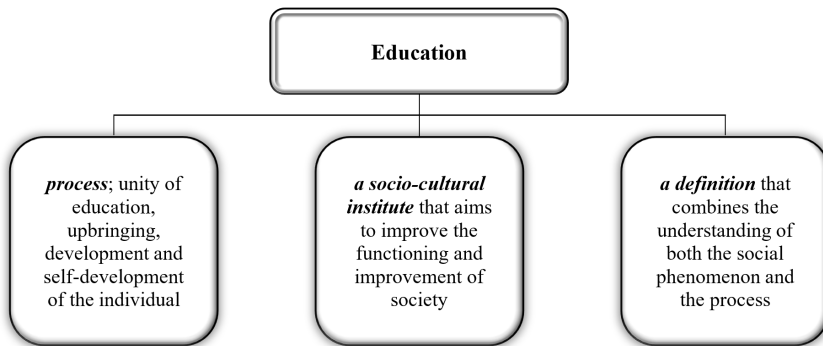


Fig. 1. Approaches to understanding the essence of the concept of «education»
Source: systematized by the authors.

Studying the process of transformation regarding the understanding of the concept of «higher education», it should be noted that certain shifts in its interpretation are noticeable. Thus, there was a gradual understanding of this concept as a set of knowledge, abilities, skills and competences that students of higher education receive. The further development of the educational sphere makes it possible to interpret this definition not only as a social institution aimed at the transfer of knowledge, skills, a certain system of views and values, but also the creation of such competencies that become relevant in the conditions of innovative and technological development, in particular: the formation of creative skills and skills, permanent learning, development and self-development, production of new ideas, etc.

This approach makes it possible to integrate elements of higher education into the labor market at the stage of the educational process, which guarantees their need in certain areas of employment, increases the level of competitiveness, and ensures sustainable development. Also, higher education becomes a center for the formation of a favorable environment for the implementation of scientific activities aimed at the creation of scientific developments.

State regulation of the sphere of education is a system of economic, social, legal, political and organizational forms and methods of directing influence on the subjects of educational processes, which creates conditions for their realization of those goals and tasks that would simultaneously correspond to the strategic interests of the state and direct interests the subjects themselves (Grosu *et al.*, 2021; Derhaliuk *et al.*, 2021). In this, the state influence should be felt both on the side of the demand for education and on the side of the supply of educational services.

In scientific publications (Arkorful *et al.*, 2015; Habib *et al.*, 2021; Johnston *et al.*, 2018; Jones *et al.*, 2012; Kholiavko *et al.*, 2021; Zhavoronok *et al.*, 2022) investigated the regulatory policy and the role of e-learning, advantages and disadvantages of its implementation in higher education, and also in the works of scientists (Milos *et al.*, 2021; Popelo *et al.*, 2022) the issues of development of the higher education system in the context of sustainable development of the country are analyzed.

Despite the large number of publications on education and higher education, currently important issues of state regulation of the higher education system in particular remain insufficiently researched, as evidenced by the global statistics of bibliographic analysis of published articles in the Web of Science database (150 articles in total).

Research on regulation of the higher education system according to Web of Science was first published in 6 articles in 1970. The world centers for the activation of research by scientists in the field of state regulation of the higher education system based on the analysis of publications in the Web

of Science database today are: USA (32 articles), Spain (15 articles), Brasil (8 articles), Australia (7 articles), Belgium (6 articles) and others. The key directions of these studies are presented in Fig. 2.

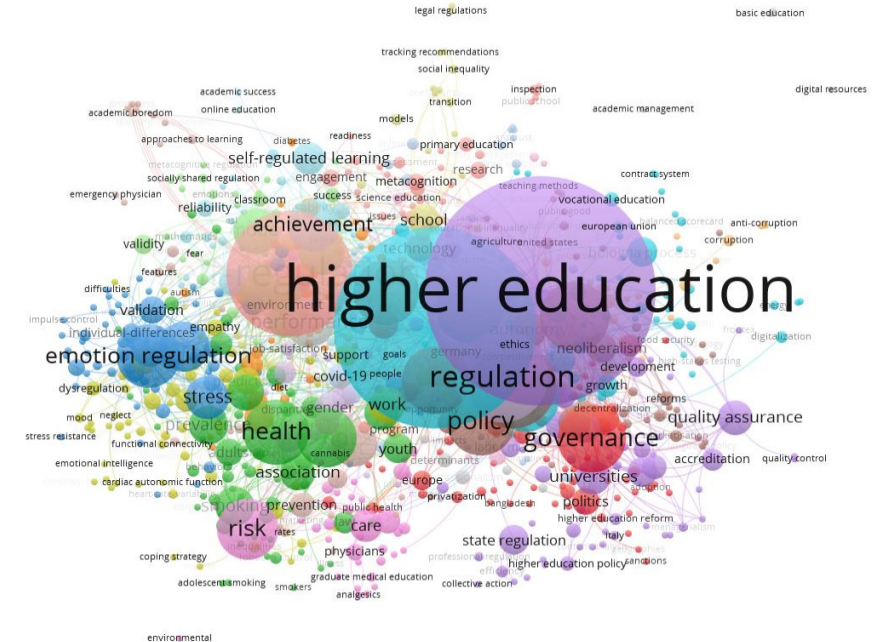


Fig. 2. Graphic map of keywords in publications, in which titles the word “state regulation of the higher education system” is met. Source: compiled by the author based on the analysis of the Web of Science database and using the tools of the VOSviewer program. These arguments determined the choice of the topic of scientific research, definition of its purpose, tasks and structure.

2. Methodology

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was both special and general methods of scientific research. When determining the topicality of the topic, bibliometric and dialectical methods of scientific knowledge were taken as a basis, which were used to rank scientific research in the field of state regulation of the higher education system using the VOSviewer program.

The methods of information collection, analysis, processing and systematization were also used in determining the levers and target priorities of the application of economic methods in regulating the modernization

processes of the higher education system. Abstract-logical method - for forming conclusions and proposals regarding the state regulation of the higher education system in Ukraine. The graphic method is intended for visual representation of the results of this study.

3. Results

At the current stage of the development of the education system, the unification of the efforts of the state and society in solving the problems of higher education, the provision of professorial teaching is relevant. members and representatives of the public, in the form of parents or official representatives, the possibility of choosing the content, forms and methods of education, creating conditions for the comprehensive development of the student within the framework of the implementation of the concept of state-public management of the higher education system.

Effective reform of higher education in Ukraine can bring additional financial income to the state budget, lay the groundwork for a favorable investment climate for foreign investors. Therefore, the decentralization of the field of education, which began with the implementation of the Law «On Higher Education», expands the autonomy of universities, giving them the opportunity to independently carry out educational, scientific, educational activities and bear responsibility for the level of training of specialists.

It is possible to implement the provisions of the above-mentioned law in practice, provided that the state creates appropriate conditions for providers of educational services, and not due to the implementation of direct management of this sphere by the state. The main problem in the conditions of the growing autonomy of higher education institutions is the establishment of rational limits of state regulation, improvement of existing and development of its new mechanisms, adequate to modern challenges and trends in the development of the educational market.

To date, despite the foundations of university autonomy laid down by law, in fact higher education institutions have not acquired it. According to the EAU methodology, the level of autonomy of universities is measured by four components: academic, financial, organizational, personnel. Although Ukraine is not included in the list of EUA autonomy rating countries, within the framework of the ATHENA project, supported by the European Union TEMPUS program, a study of the state of autonomy of Ukrainian universities was conducted based on the existing experience of rating countries.

The results showed that changes in the legislation of Ukraine made it possible to achieve certain shifts in the direction of increasing the level of organizational (from 44% to 68%) and academic autonomy (from

51% to 57%). The level of organizational autonomy remains low in terms of the components of organizational autonomy related to the selection of the manager, criteria for his candidacy, the removal procedure, the establishment of the term of office, as well as the right of the institution to invite persons who are not its employees to its management bodies. Regarding academic autonomy, the lack of rights in the institution to independently determine admission rules remains a weak point.

Limiting factors in the processes of modernization of the higher education system can be defined as (Table 1):

1. financial disincentives: reduction of budget funding; lack of private investment; slow pace of attracting foreign investments; underdevelopment of university endowment funds; low rates of commercialization of university research results; insufficient financial autonomy of higher education institutions; shortcomings in the organization of financial management both at the national and local levels;
2. normative and legal factors: instability of the legislative framework in the spheres of higher education, regulation of entrepreneurial activity, foreign investment, taxation; insufficient level of harmonization of current national legislation with European norms; incomplete coherence of the provisions of normative legal acts in the field of higher education;
3. material and technical factors: outdated equipment of educational and scientific laboratories of the vast majority of institutions of higher education; slow pace of introduction of modern information and communication technologies in educational and research processes; slow updating of profile, professional software; low level of development of innovative infrastructure at universities;
4. socio-economic barriers: political, economic, geopolitical, social instability in the country, which is accompanied by a frequent change in the priorities of foreign economic, scientific and technical, innovative, educational activities; deficit of the state budget, which in the analyzed context means the formation of a tendency to reduce state funding of higher education; demographic and migration problems of the country;
5. endogenous disincentives: low adaptability of individual institutions of higher education; unpreparedness and resistance to innovative changes on the part of employees of universities and institutes; outdated methods of university management; the low level of flexibility of individual educational institutions and, as a result, their inability to adequately and promptly respond to the demands of the exogenous environment.

Table No. 01. Targeted priorities for the application of economic methods in regulating the processes of modernization of the higher education system

| Economic method | The target priority of regulating the development of the higher education system | The target priority of ensuring modernization changes in the higher education system |
|---|---|---|
| <i>Tax regulation</i> | Regulatory influences on institutions of higher education | Encouraging enterprises to cooperate with universities in education and research |
| <i>Investment regulation</i> | Helping to increase the level of investment attractiveness of the higher education system | Stimulation of the inflow of investment resources from the entrepreneurial sector into the higher education system |
| <i>Financial and credit regulation</i> | Optimizing the use of limited financial resources | Improvement of targeted financial support tools for higher education institutions and enterprises developing cooperation with universities and institutes |
| <i>Budget regulation</i> | Improvement of approaches to: distribution of state orders for personnel training for the national economy; state funding of research works carried out by institutions of higher education | Implementation of tools for targeted support of projects, which involves the development of cooperation between higher education institutions and the business and public sectors |

Source: systematized by the authors.

The choice of institutional levers for ensuring the adaptability of higher education is based on taking into account the following aspects:

1. complexity in regulation, which is explained by the complex structure of relationships between stakeholders;
2. the dynamism of the institutional environment, which is manifested in changes in the development trends of individual institutions and the nature of relations between subjects of the higher education system;
3. the destructiveness of the influence of exogenous environmental factors on the processes of ensuring the adaptability of the higher education system;
4. the difficulty of synchronizing the activities of institutional subjects, caused by difficulties in harmonizing their interests and goals.

Table No. 02. Levers of ensuring the adaptability of the national system of higher education

| Class | Characteristics of constituent elements | Justification of the use of levers in ensuring the adaptability of the higher education system |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Administrative levers</i> | Implementation of strategic planning; promotion of the development of external contacts, research and innovation activities, personnel support of the national economy, control over the quality of educational services | Ensuring purposeful development of the higher education system in accordance with state strategic priorities and current trends in the global educational environment. Formation of prerequisites for increasing the competitiveness of domestic institutions of higher education and increasing the quality of educational services |
| <i>Regulatory and legal levers</i> | Current legislation, its harmonization with international legal norms; strategies, concepts, etc. | Creation of a favorable legal field for the interaction of institutional subjects |
| <i>Financial and credit levers</i> | Development of the practice of educational lending; preferential lending | Creation of a favorable financial and credit environment for economic entities developing cooperation with higher education institutions |
| <i>Tax levers</i> | Preferential taxation, optimization of the tax structure | Promoting the formation of a favorable investment climate in the field of higher education; stimulating business sector entities to invest in the educational and research activities of universities |
| <i>Social and psychological</i> | Informational and promotional activity in Ukrainian society and abroad | Formation of a positive image of the domestic system of higher education and the reputation of its subjects at the national and international level |

Source: systematized by the authors.

Table 2 systematizes the institutional levers that, in our opinion, can be effectively used by state institutions in the process of ensuring the adaptability of the higher education system to the current turbulent

conditions of the development of the national economy and its gradual transition to information-based functioning.

The levers presented in the table should be implemented under the conditions of their optimized combination with a predominance of elements that have an indirect influence (financial and credit, tax, social and psychological levers). With regard to administrative and regulatory levers, it is necessary to emphasize the problem of low legal culture of the country's population, which is often manifested in incomplete or selective compliance with current legislation.

The improvement of the institutional environment for ensuring the adaptability of the higher education system to the conditions of the information economy is aimed at increasing the competitiveness of universities and reducing the risks of the destructive influence of exogenous environmental factors. At the same time, emphasis should be placed on creating a favorable climate for investing in the fields of education and science by introducing relevant norms and rules with the help of state mechanisms of economic and legal regulation. The imperfection of the institutional environment in Ukraine is explained by:

1. the obsolescence of formal institutions, their inconsistency with the modern realities of the formation of the information economy - incomplete observance of property and intellectual property rights, in particular, problems of the development of the financial market (including in terms of educational lending), unsatisfactory technical and technological equipment of universities, low rates of implementation of information and communication technologies, mediocre quality of educational services, etc.;
2. the underdevelopment of informal institutions - the low level of activity of the public sector in the development of higher education, innovative culture and trust in society;
3. the existence of institutional traps.

We have grouped the main subjects of the higher education system by levels:

1. global (elements of the management subsystem) - international organizations in the field of education (UNESCO - the United Nations International Commission for the Development of Education, Science and Culture; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; International Monetary Fund; World Bank; Council of Europe; International Association universities; the European Center of Higher Education; the European Association of Higher Education Institutions; the Association of Specialists in International Education; the Union of National Student Unions of

- Europe, etc.), the separation of which is justified by the growing globalization of the educational environment, the intensification of the processes of integration of national systems of higher education into the global space and the active influence of these organizations on the policy of countries in the field of education and science and competition in the domestic markets of educational services;
2. national (mainly elements of the governing subsystem) - state organizations and institutions in the field of education and science (the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine; the National Agency for Quality Assurance of Higher Education; the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, the Institute for Modernization of the Content of Education, the Council of Rectors of Higher Education Institutions, the Ukrainian Association of Students, etc.), which exert a direct influence on the reformation and modernization processes in the country's higher education system;
 3. local (elements of the managed subsystem) - institutions of higher education (including administrative, scientific and pedagogical and student staff) that are present in the domestic market of educational services of the country (including foreign universities, the functioning of which exacerbates competition in the market).

Table No. 03. Powers of state authorities in the field of higher education, according to the Law of Ukraine «On Higher Education»

| Body | Authority, according to the Law of Ukraine |
|---|---|
| <i>Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine</i> | 1) ensures the implementation of state policy in the field of higher education; |
| | 2) organizes the development, approves and ensures the implementation of national programs for the development of the sphere of higher education; |
| | 3) ensures the development and implementation of measures to create a material and technical base and other conditions necessary for the development of higher education; |
| | 4) issues normative legal acts on higher education issues within the limits of its authority; |
| | 5) directly or through a body authorized by him, exercises the rights of the founder, provided for by this and other laws of Ukraine, in relation to state-owned institutions of higher education; |
| | 6) creates effective mechanisms for the realization of the rights of higher education institutions, scientific, scientific-pedagogical and pedagogical workers and persons studying in higher education institutions provided for by the Law; |

| | |
|--|---|
| | 7) ensures broad participation of independent experts and representatives of the public, employers and persons studying in higher education institutions in the preparation and adoption of draft regulations and other decisions related to the regulation of the interaction of the components of the higher education system and its functioning as a whole; |
| | 8) establishes special conditions for the training of specialists in priority high-tech areas in accordance with state target programs; |
| | 9) ensures monitoring of compliance with the legislation on higher education; |
| | 10) ensures the implementation of control over compliance with the restrictions established by the Law when approving the composition of the National Agency for Quality Assurance of Higher Education; |
| | 11) approves the composition of the National Agency for Quality Assurance of Higher Education and, in the cases established by the Law, terminates the powers of members of the National Agency for Quality Assurance of Higher Education |
| <p><i>The central body of executive power in the field of education and science</i></p> | 1) develops a strategy and programs for the development of higher education and submits them for approval to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; |
| | 2) participates in the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of higher education, science, training of specialists with higher education; |
| | 3) systematically monitors and analyzes the needs of the domestic labor market, makes proposals regarding the scope and directions of state support for the training of specialists with higher education; |
| | 4) conducts analytical and prognostic activities in the field of higher education, determines the trends of its development, the influence of the demographic, ethnic, socio-economic situation, the infrastructure of the production and non-production spheres, forms strategic directions for the development of higher education taking into account scientific and technical progress and other factors, summarizes world and domestic experience of higher education development; |
| | 5) carries out international cooperation on issues within its competence; |
| | 6) ensures the functioning of the Unified State Electronic Database on Education; |
| | 7) forms a list of fields of knowledge and a list of specialties for which higher education applicants are trained, in particular at the request of the National Agency for Quality Assurance of Higher Education, and submits them for approval to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; |
| | 8) approves forms of documents on higher education (scientific degrees) of the state model; |
| | 9) carries out licensing of educational activities in the field of higher education and control over compliance with the requirements of licensing conditions in accordance with legislation; |
| | 10) forms proposals and places a state order for the training of specialists with higher education in the manner established by legislation; |
| | 11) promotes employment of graduates of higher education institutions; |
| | 12) approves the list of specialties for which admission to study is carried out taking into account the level of creative and/or physical abilities of entrants; |

| | |
|--|--|
| | 13) on behalf of and within the limits established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, implements the rights and duties of the authorized body in relation to state-founded institutions of higher education; |
| | 14) establishes the procedure for certification of teaching staff of higher education institutions for assigning them qualification categories and teaching titles in accordance with the procedure established by legislation; |
| | 15) forms an attestation board, which, based on the principles of transparency and openness, approves decisions of the academic councils of higher education institutions (scientific institutions) on awarding scientific and scientific-pedagogical employees the academic titles of senior researcher, associate professor and professor, organizes its work, considers the issue of depriving these titles , draws up and issues relevant certificates, as well as considers appeals against the decisions of the certification board; |
| | 16) develops and approves standards of higher education and standards of educational activity in agreement with the National Agency for Quality Assurance of Higher Education, publishes them on its official website; |
| | 17) approves, in agreement with the National Agency for Quality Assurance of Higher Education, the procedure for recognition of higher education degrees and scientific degrees obtained in foreign institutions of higher education and carries out the procedure for their recognition, except for the cases provided for by the Law; |
| | 18) at the request of the National Agency for Quality Assurance of Higher Education, approves the procedure for awarding academic degrees by specialized academic councils of institutions of higher education (scientific institutions) and submits it for approval to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; |
| | 19) establishes the procedure for awarding academic titles to scientific and scientific-pedagogical workers by institutions of higher education and scientific institutions, as well as the procedure for depriving them of academic titles; |
| | 20) issues normative legal acts on higher education issues in the cases stipulated by the Law; |
| | 21) at the request of the National Agency for Quality Assurance of Higher Education, approves regulations on accreditation of educational programs and the procedure for institutional accreditation; |
| | 22) develops licensing conditions for carrying out educational activities in the field of higher education and submits them for approval to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; |
| | 22-) develops the procedure for training applicants for the degree of doctor of philosophy and doctor of science in higher education institutions (scientific institutions) and submits them for approval to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; |
| | 23) develops provisions on the procedure for implementing the right to academic mobility and submits it for approval to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; |
| | 24) determines the standards of material, technical and financial support of institutions of higher education in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; |
| | 25) exercises other powers in accordance with legislation |

| | |
|--|--|
| State bodies whose sphere of management includes institutions of higher education | 1) participate in the implementation of state policy in the field of higher education, science, professional training of specialists, in licensing of educational activities carried out by institutions of higher education; |
| | 2) form proposals and place a state order for the training of specialists with higher education in the manner established by legislation; |
| | 3) participate in determining the standards of material, technical and financial support of institutions of higher education; |
| | 4) promote the employment of graduates of higher education institutions belonging to the sphere of their management, carry out the distribution of graduates of higher military educational institutions (higher education institutions with specific training conditions) for further service and provide graduates of other higher education institutions with information about the availability of vacancies in legal persons regardless of the form of ownership and subordination for possible employment; |
| | 5) analyze the quality of educational activities of institutions of higher education that belong to the sphere of their management; |
| | 6) directly or through a body authorized by them, exercise the rights and obligations of the founder, provided for by this and other laws of Ukraine, in relation to institutions of higher education that belong to the sphere of their management; |
| | 7) exercise other powers in accordance with legislation |

Source: systematized by the authors.

In Ukraine, in accordance with the Law «On Higher Education» (2014), higher education institutions have been granted autonomy in drawing up curricula, and each educational institution can, at its own discretion, set mandatory disciplines for studying in one or another specialty. This makes it possible to respond more promptly to modern challenges.

Purposeful influence on the processes of ensuring the adaptability of the higher education system in order to bring it into line with the key challenges of the information economy and the global educational space requires coordination of activities, coordination of interests and analysis of the systemic properties of key subjects.

The scientific problem is that ensuring the adaptability of the higher education system requires synchronizing and organizing the interaction of systems that are characterized by fundamentally different characteristics, which have different natures and patterns of development, corresponding to the laws of systems theory or theoretical provisions of synergy. Based on this, we consider it expedient to justify the system-synergistic research paradigm of the outlined problem.

Conclusion

Thus, the study of the theoretical and conceptual foundations of the state regulation of the higher education system on the example of Ukraine made it possible to conclude that the improvement of the state regulation of the higher education system involves the optimization of the administrative and legal mechanism, the expansion of society's participation in management, the further development of academic freedoms and the autonomy of educational organizations with the necessary preservation of state influence, as well as state support in various forms.

Changes in the legislation of Ukraine made it possible to achieve certain shifts in the direction of increasing the level of organizational and academic autonomy of universities. However, today the level of the components of organizational autonomy related to the selection of the manager, the criteria for his candidacy, the removal procedure, the establishment of the term of office, as well as the right of the institution to invite persons who are not its employees to its management bodies, remains low. Regarding academic autonomy, the lack of rights in the institution to independently determine admission rules remains a weak point.

It was determined that the target priorities of the regulation of the development of the higher education system are: regulatory influences on higher education institutions, promotion of increasing the level of investment attractiveness of the higher education system, which needs greater autonomy for the ability to quickly respond to new challenges caused by globalization processes, optimization of the use of limited financial resources, improvement of approaches to: distribution of the state order for the training of personnel for the national economy; state funding of research works carried out by institutions of higher education.

It was determined that the target priorities of the regulation of the development of the higher education system are: regulatory influences on higher education institutions, promotion of the level of investment attractiveness of the higher education system, optimization of the use of limited financial resources, improvement of approaches to: distribution of state orders for the training of personnel for the national economy; state funding of research works carried out by institutions of higher education.

It has also been proven that in order to ensure modernization changes in the higher education system, it is necessary to: encourage enterprises to cooperate with universities in education and scientific research; stimulating the inflow of investment resources from the business sector into the higher education system; improvement of targeted financial support tools for higher education institutions and enterprises developing cooperation with universities and institutes; implementation of targeted project support tools, which involves the development of cooperation between higher education institutions and the business and public sectors.

Acknowledgments

This research is carried out with in the frame work of the scientific project “Introduction of university autonomy in the context of decentralization of free economic management, democratization of the educational process” with the support of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (state registration number 0122U002357).

Bibliographic References

- ARKORFUL, Valentina; ABAIDOO, Nelly. 2015. “The role of e-learning, advantages and disadvantages of its adoption in higher education” In: International Journal of Instructional Technology and Distance Learning, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 29-42.
- BAZHENKOV, Ievgen; KHOLIIVKO, Nataliia; POPELO, Olha; SHAPOSHNYKOVA, Iryna; SHEREMET, Oleh. 2021. “Information and communication technologies as a tool of strategy for ensuring the higher education adaptation to the digital economy challenge” In: International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security. Vol. 21, No. 8, pp. 187-195.
- COSMULESE, Cristina-Gabriela; GROSU, Veronica; HLACIUC, Elena; ZHAVORONOK, Artur. 2019. “The Influences of the Digital Revolution on the Educational System of the EU Countries” In: Marketing and Management of Innovations. Vol. 3, pp. 242-254.
- DERHALIUK, Marta; POPELO, Olha; TULCHYNSKA, Svitlana; MASHNENKOV, Kostyantyn; BEREZOVSYYI, Danylo. 2021. “State policy of the potential-forming space transformation in the context of the regional development intensification” In: Cuestiones Políticas. Vol. 39, No. 70, pp. 80-93.
- DJAKONA, Antonina; KHOLIIVKO, Nataliia; DUBYNA, Maksym; ZHAVORONOK, Artur; FEDYSHYN, Maiia. 2021. “Educational dominant of the information economy development: a case of Latvia for Ukraine” In: Economic Annals-XXI. Vol. 192, No. 7-8(2), pp. 108-124.
- DJAKONA, Antonina; KHOLIIVKO, Nataliia; DUBYNA, Maksym; ZHAVORONOK, Artur; LAVROV, Ruslan. 2020. “The higher education adaptability to the digital economy” In: Bulletin of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Vol. 4, No. 386, pp. 294-306.
- GROSU, Veronica; KHOLIIVKO, Nataliia; SAFONOV, Yuriy; ZHAVORONOK, Artur; COSMULESE, Cristina-Gabriela. 2021. “Quintuple Helix Model:

- Investment Aspects of Higher Education Impact on Sustainability” In: Management Theory and Studies for Rural Business and Infrastructure Development. Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 11-128.
- HABIB, Muhammad Nauman; JAMAL, Waseef; KHALIL, Uzma. 2021. “Transforming universities in interactive digital platform: case of city university of science and information technology” In: Educ Inf. Technol. Vol. 26, pp. 517-541.
- JOHNSTON, Bill; MACNEILL, Sheila; SMYTH, Keith. 2018. “The Digital University: An Impoverished Concept” In: Conceptualising the Digital University. Digital Education and Learning. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- JONES, Chris; GOODFELLOW, Robin. 2012. “The “Digital University”: Discourse, Theory, and Evidence” In: International Journal of Learning and Media. Vol. 4, No. 3-4, pp. 59-63.
- KHOLIIVKO, Nataliia; POPELO, Olha; MELNYCHENKO, Anatolii; DERHALIUK, Marta; GRYNEVYCH, Liudmyla. 2022. “The Role of Higher Education in the Digital Economy Development” In: Revista Tempos E Espaços Em Educação. Vol. 15, No. 34, pp. 01-14.
- KHOLIIVKO, Nataliia; POPELO, *Olha*; TULCHYNSKA, Svitlana. 2021. “Priority Directions of Increasing the Adaptivity of Universities to the Conditions of the Digital Economy” In: Revista Tempos E Espaços Em Educação. Vol. 14, No. 33, pp. 01-10.
- LAW OF UKRAINE. 2014. PRO vyshchu osvitu. About Higher Education. No. 1556-VII.
- MILOŠ, Krstić. 2021. “Higher Education as Determinant of Competitiveness and Sustainable Economic Development” In: Critical Studies on Corporate Responsibility, Governance and Sustainability. Vol. 14, pp. 15-34.
- OBUSHNA, Nataliia; DJAKONA, Antonina; IEGOROV, Bogdan; TKACHUK, Iryna; OSTROVSKA, Natalia; POPOVA, Liubov. 2021. “Development of Competitive Advantages of the National Higher Education System in the Digitalization Conditions” In: International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security. Vol. 21, No. 10, pp. 13-20.
- POPELO, Olha. 2017. “Methodological approaches to modernization processes of the productive forces in the conditions of Eurointegration” In: Scientific Bulletin of Polissia, Vol. 1, No. 1(9), pp. 218-224.
- POPELO, Olha; AREFIEV, Serhii; ROGULSKA, Oxana; RUDNITSKA, Kateryna; DEREVIANKO, Denys. 2022. “Higher education as a determinant of sustainable development” In: Revista De La Universidad Del Zulia. Vol. 13, No. 38, pp. 734-746.

- SHAPOSHNYKOVA, Iryna; SHAPOSHNYKOV, Kostiantyn; TANASHCHUK, Kateryna; FILIPPOV, Volodymyr; HRYTSKU, Veronika; DEMKIV, Yuliya. 2022. "Competitiveness of the Higher Education in the Context of Ensuring Sustainable Development of the State" In: Management Theory and Studies for Rural Business and Infrastructure Development. Vol. 44, No. 3, pp. 280-287.
- ZHAVORONOK, Artur; CHUB, Anton; YAKUSHKO, Inna; KOTELEVETS, Dmytro; LOZYCHENKO, Oleksandr; KUPCHYSHYNA, Olga. 2022. "Regulatory Policy: Bibliometric Analysis Using the VOSviewer Program" In: International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security. Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 39-48.
- ZHAVORONOK, Artur; KHOLIAVKO, Nataliia; SHAPOSHNYKOV, Kostiantyn; KRYLOV, Denys; MOROZOVA, Liudmyla; BABIAK, Nataliia. 2021. "Integrated Model of the Higher Education Financing Under the Quadruple Helix Concept" In: International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security. Vol. 21, No. 7, pp. 125-132.



UNIVERSIDAD
DEL ZULIA

CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS

Vol.40 N° 75

*Esta revista fue editada en formato digital y publicada en diciembre de 2022, por el **Fondo Editorial Serbiluz**, Universidad del Zulia. Maracaibo-Venezuela*

www.luz.edu.ve
www.serbi.luz.edu.ve
www.produccioncientificaluz.org