#### РОЗДІЛ 5

#### Наукові повідомлення

# Theoretical Approaches to Comprehension of State Regulation Essence of Education Sector

Tetyana A. Vasylyeva i, Anna S. Vorontsova ii, Tetyana M. Mayboroda iii

In the modern world the role and importance of education cannot be underestimated, which requires to continuously interference of the state in this sphere in order to regulate and develop it. From such measures of influence depends on the quality of the formation of developed personality and the overall human potential of the nation, changes in labor productivity and the efficiency of individual economic entities, socio-economic development of the territorial community, region, state, etc. Taking into account these and many other factors, the process of education sector reforming from the old Soviet model to the new European one has begun in Ukraine. There is a transformation of the legal field of the educational sphere, which is expressed through the change of the basic law "About Education", as well as a number of adjacent and additional regulatory acts. In addition, there is a gradual process of changing the infrastructure and resource provision of educational institutions in the country, which directly affects the content and quality of educational services. Such changes also significantly affect the mechanism of state regulation of education, which became the object of study of this work. In this article are analysed the economic content of the concepts of regulation, state regulation in general and in the field of education in particular, are identified main subjects and objects in this process both in direct and indirect terms, main functions and principles of activity. This allows us to consider the process of state regulation of the education sector as a complex system with its own toolkit and methodological basis. The authors prove the need for state intervention in the field of education, which, in contrast to market regulation, is due to the specific features of the educational sector (the monopoly of the state in the industry, mainly the social character of services, immateriality, multisubstantability, etc.). Separately, attention is focused on the main forms of state regulation instruments in the field of education, presented in the form of direct and indirect methods, levers, etc.

Keywords: state regulation, field of education, administrative methods of regulation, economic methods of regulation.

**Introduction.** Today, education field in Ukraine is under the state of reforms and transformation, which is caused by inconsistency of existing system with generally excepted



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international standards and norms. In the end of 2017 there was published a new and significantly expanded version of the basic law of the country "On Education", which has identified the modern requirements of the present times to educational environment. Such a vector of development indicates the recognition of education system importance on the state level to ensure the comprehensive development of the personality, overall economic and social prosperity of the society and the state. Major changes have started at the basic level of education, however are gradually being implemented at other stages. All this predetermines the high relevance of the chosen topic and forms the basis for further research.

**Problem statement.** To the question of state regulation of education sector is devoted number of works of Ukrainian scientists, which correspond to a separate stages of its development, in particular: T. M. Boholib, O. V. Dluhopolskiy, I. S. Kalenyuk, L. I. Tsymbal, L. Parashchenko, T. L. Shestakovskiy, N. I. Kholyavko, etc. However, in our opinion, insufficient attention is paid to systematization of basic theoretical approaches to comprehension the essence of such a system as state regulation in the field of education through the prism of its subjects, objects and tools.

**The purpose** That is why the main purpose of this work is investigation of theoretical approaches to the comprehension the essence of the state regulation in the field of education.

To achieve this purpose we suggest using such general scientific methods of analysis such as induction and deduction, logical generalization, analysis and synthesis, grouping, etc.

**Results of the research.** First of all, we suggest to investigate the essence of the phenomenon of state regulation in general and to consider it in the sphere of education system.

The necessity of state regulation of economics primarily was caused by long evolution of economic doctrines (first of all in the late XIX – early XX centuries), which recognized market disability to effective self-regulation and the necessity in a separate institute to establish the basic rules of behaviour on the market and to regulate the market on conditions of social justice and mutual benefit. Among scientific researches were held debates for a long time about the level of state intervention into separate issues of the economic and social development, however, the fact of the necessity of state participation remains generally excepted till nowadays.

Considering the specifics of education as of the basic human rights (according to the Constitution of Ukraine), it is compulsory considered as a state guide. In addition, education has a number of specific features that we propose to consider more detailed.

First of all, in the field of education, there is a relative monopoly on the provision of appropriate services belonging to the state. This contributes to the lack of competition in the market of educational services and affects their quality. Although, it is worth mentioning that at higher education level it is observed the competition between educational institutions, however these conditions cannot be called absolutely market-oriented.

Secondly, educational services can be conditionally called social or more precisely mixed public-private goods, which is necessarily a direct obligation of the state at the level of free primary and secondary education. At the private sector level, there are little incentives for production of such services, which cannot be regulated only on market conditions.

Science is closely linked with the field of education (in particular, fundamental and applied research and exploration), and hence the country's innovative development. This sphere is of a non-tangible nature, it is rather high risky, and the payback can take a long-term period, which causes problems with attracting investors to this process, which also requires state intervention.

The field of education is characterized by many specific features (for example, the multiplicity of its content and the multisubstantiality of its structure, etc.), which require state participation and determine its direction. However, a centralized command government in this

case should not carry out the state regulation, which was typical to the Soviet model.

While conducting an etymologically-defining analysis, the word regulation (from the Latin "regula" – "norm, rule" [2]) means "to organize something, to manage something, submitting it to corresponding rules, to a certain system" [9]. Based on this definition, we can assert the necessity in establishing the subject and object of regulation with the purpose of complete understanding of this term. Thus, according to the purpose of our study, the subject of regulation is the state itself in the person of its separate special bodies and institutions, and the object is education sector.

According to the economic dictionary, state regulation is considered as "form of purposeful state influence through a system of economic, legal and administrative methods in order to provide or support certain economic processes, to create favourable conditions for the development of all institutional units" [6].

A similar opinion M. A. Latynin suggests in his work, where he defines state regulation as "a way of subject of regulation activity which is based on basic principles and functions, providing through certain forms, methods and means the effective functioning of the state regulation system to achieve the set goal and to solve contradictions" [5].

In the scientific literature, the most common goals of state regulation of the country's economy are considered to be the following: economic growth, high employment, stable prices level and overall economic stability. The listed phenomena are both the consequences of effective state regulation of the education sector and its prerequisites.

With regard to the term state regulation education sector, due to the opinion of some scientists, here should be understood "a system of economic, social, legal, political and organizational forms and methods of impact on the subjects of the educational process, which determine the environment for the realization of their goals and objectives, that simultaneously correspond both to the strategic interests of the state and to the direct interests of the subjects of the educational process" [4].

The definition of main subjects in the branch of state regulation of education sector takes place at the level of the Law of Ukraine "On Education", which establishes the following: "the state policy in the field of education is determined by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and is implemented by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the central executive authority in the field of education and science (in particular, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine), other central bodies of executive power and bodies of local self-government" [8]. However, in our opinion, it should not be limited with this circle of subjects, because non-state actors also have impact on the education sector, while the state has an indirect relation.

As for the definition of the object of state regulation, it is directly the education sector, which is a complex managed system and consists of many sub-subject units (educational process, educational institutions and providers, educational programs, etc.).

The next step we propose to define the main functions of the state in the process of regulation of education sector:

- development and implementation of the general state policy in the education system, its strategy and detailed action plan;
- legislative regulation of production and consumption of educational services, monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the developed rules and their adjustment;
- provision of educational services through sufficient funding of state educational institutions and subsidizing of private educational institutions, development of additional mechanisms of financial provision;
  - provision of social guarantees and social protection for citizens and employees in the

education system [4, 7, 11].

Let's consider and generalize the basic and specific principles that are typical of state regulation in general and in the field of education in particular:

- efficiency, which involves provision of high-quality educational services and obtaining the final economic effect as a result of state intervention in the form of positive social and economical externalities;
- justice, which foresees the state ensurance of equal conditions for education and access to it for various social categories of citizens (that is, an inclusive environment without any signs of discrimination on conditions of humanism and democracy);
- stability at macro and macro levels, which manifests in ensuring the sustainable development of society and the state, in establishment of cross-sectoral partnership and integration;
- systematic, that is, the use of an integrated toolkit of state regulation with consideration the impact on other areas of management (in particular, the labor market);
- adequacy, which manifests in monitoring and evaluation of the appropriateness of certain measures and actions from the state side and their adjustment in accordance with conditions of environment;
- optimality, i.e. the balanced application of administrative and economic impact measures of direct and indirect nature;
- graduality and phasing in implementation of state regulation measures and possible changes.

These principles are closely intertwined with the ones provided in the Law of Ukraine "On Education" and may be supplemented by them.

Taking into account that state regulation is a complex system, it is implemented with the help of an appropriate toolkit -a set of methods, tools and levers. Moreover, this toolkit in the general sense has a legal, administrative or economic character.

In the opinion of the group of authors led by T. L. Shestakovskaya, the methods of state regulation of education sector can be divided into two groups according to the form of influence:

- direct impact, taking place mainly due to the tools of public authorities (for example, budgetary financial provision, the establishment of state standards and norms, plans and programs, rules on licensing, certification and accreditation, etc.);
- Indirect impact that occurs with the help of related economic methods (for example, extra budgetary financial provision, tax or credit privileges, price and tariff regulation, etc.) [12].

In accordance with the theoretical basis of economic policy, to the second group primarily correspond measures of fiscal and tax, money and credit, custom, currency policy, etc.

The main ways of state regulation of any system are:

- automatic regulators, i.e. levers, which are primarily related to the direction of state economic activity and act automatically causing changes in other sectors of the economy (for example, changes in prices, wages, social assistance levels, etc.);
- anti-cyclic regulation, which is primarily connected with the methods of fiscal and tax policy of the state (for example, tax rates regulation, discount rate and refinancing rates, etc.);
- state programming involves measures of the state to coordinate and elaborate plans for the development of separate spheres of activity and industries for different periods of time (short, medium and long term) [10].

In addition, in the scientific literature there are many classification features under which

are examined the methods of state regulation of education sector. Let's summarize them as follows:

- 1) time of action: current and perspective;
- 2) phasing: intermediate, ending;
- 3) result of action: positive, negative;
- 4) balance: of supply, of demand;
- 5) intentions: stimulation, recovery;
- 6) the nature of action: active, passive;
- 7) consequences: inverse, irreversible;
- 8) mode of action: direct, side [1].

As we see, a sufficiently wide range of the toolkit can be used for state regulation of the education sector. However, the most expedient question is the effectiveness and relevance of its use in accordance with the requirements of time and place. According to Zaretska L. M. and Kulinich O. A., "the complexity of the formation of direct instruments for the regulation of education is intensified by the fact that education itself as a socio-economic institution undergoes processes of transformation and development of its own content, which, in turn, requires the search for new means of regulation from the state" [3].

Conclusions and prospects of further research. Summarizing the information analysed on the economic content of state regulation of education sector, it should be noted that this is a complex system where the use of a developed toolkit (a set of forms, methods and levers of impact) which is used by the state, directly or indirectly, influences the development of the education sector and its constituents. In the current conditions of economic and social development, state regulation should bear more conditional and passive nature, which ensures the functioning and development of the educational environment. Active engagement of non-state entities under condition of partnership establishing is an important step to formation of a sufficient resource base, which is necessary for the development of education sector at all its levels.

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# Теоретические подходы к пониманию сущности государственного регулирования отрасли образования

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Роль и значение образования в условиях современного мира не может быть недооценена, что требует от государства постоянного вмешательства в данную сферу с целью ее регулирования и развития. От таких мер воздействия зависит качество формирования как развитой личности, так и в целом человеческого потенциала нации, изменение производительности труда и эффективности деятельности отдельных субъектов хозяйствования, социально-экономическое развитие территориальной общины, региона, государства и тому подобное. Учитывая эти и многие другие факторы, в Украине активно начался процесс реформирования образования от старой советской модели к новой европейского образца. Так, происходит трансформация правового поля образовательной сферы, которое выражается через изменение основного закона «Об образовании», а также ряда смежных и дополнительных нормативно-правовых актов. Кроме этого, в стране наблюдается постепенный процесс изменения инфраструктурного и ресурсного обеспечения образовательных учреждений, что непосредственно влияет на содержание и качество образовательных услуг. Такие изменения значительным образом влияют и на механизм государственного регулирования отрасли образования, что стало объектом исследования данной работы. В статье исследовано экономическое содержание понятий регулирование, государственное регулирование в целом и в области образования в частности, определены основные субъекты и объекты данного процесса как в прямом, так и в косвенном отношении,

функции и принципы деятельности. Это позволяет рассматривать процесс государственного регулирования отрасли образования как сложную систему, которая имеет свой инструментарий и методологическую основу. Авторами доказана необходимость вмешательства государства в сферу образования, что в противовес рыночного регулирования, обусловлено специфическими признаками образовательного сектора (монополия государства в отрасли, преимущественно общественный характер услуг, невещественность, многосубьектность т.д.). Отдельно сосредоточено внимание на основных формах инструментария государственного регулирования отрасли образования, представленных в виде прямых и косвенных методов, рычагов и тому подобное.

*Ключевые слова:* государственное регулирование, отрасль образования, административный метод регулирования, экономический метод регулирования.

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Теоретичні підходи до розуміння сутності державного регулювання галузі освіти

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Роль та значення освіти в умовах сучасного світу не може бути недооцінена, що вимагає від держави постійного втручання в дану сферу з метою її регулювання та розвитку. Від таких заходів впливу залежить якість формування як розвиненої особистості, так і загалом людського потенціалу нації, зміна продуктивності праці та ефективності діяльності окремих суб'єктів господарювання, соціально-економічний розвиток територіальної громади, регіону, держави тощо. Враховуючи ці та багато інших чинників, в Україні активно почався процес реформування галузі освіти від старої радянської моделі до нового європейського зразка. Так, відбувається трансформація правового поля освітньої сфери, що виражається через зміну основного закону «Про освіту», а також ряду суміжних та додаткових нормативно-правових актів. Окрім цього, в країні спостерігається поступовий процес зміни інфраструктурного та ресурсного забезпечення освітніх закладів, що безпосередньо впливає на зміст та якість освітніх послуг. Такі зміни значним чином впливають і на механізм державного регулювання галузі освіти, що стало об'єктом дослідження даної роботи. У статті досліджено економічний зміст понять регулювання, державне регулювання загалом та в галузі освіти зокрема, визначено основні суб'єкти та об'єкти

даного процесу як в прямому, так і в опосередкованому відношенні, функції та принципи діяльності. Це дозволяє розглядати процес державного регулювання галузі освіти як складну систему, що має свій інструментарій та методологічну основу. Авторами доведено необхідність втручання держави в галузь освіти, що на противагу ринкового регулювання, зумовлено специфічними ознаками освітнього сектору (монополія держави в галузі, переважно суспільний характер послуг, нематеріальність, багатосуб'єктність тощо). Окремо зосереджено увагу на основних формах інструментарію державного регулювання галузі освіти, що представлено у вигляді прямих та опосередкованих методів, важелів тощо.

*Ключові слова:* державне регулювання, галузь освіти, адміністративний метод регулювання, економічний метод регулювання.

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