

Chepurda Larysa Mykhailivna

The Current State of the Educational Service Market in Ukraine

Chepurda Larysa Mykhailivna:

Сучасний стан ринку освітніх послуг в Україні

Az oktatási szolgáltatások piacának sajátosságai Ukrajnában

Рівень розвитку освітніх послуг в державі визначає економічний стан та соціальне благополуччя суспільства. Проблема удосконалення системи вищої освіти в Україні та підвищення якості професійної підготовки спеціалістів є важливою соціокультурною проблемою, рішення якої можливо тільки при приведенні освіти до соціально-економічних вимог ринкової економіки..

Ключові слова: вища освіта, професійна освіта, Болонський процес, контроль якості

Az oktatási szolgáltatások fejlettségi szintje jól mutatja a gazdaság és társadalmi jólét állapotát. Ukrajnában a jelenlegi felsőoktatási rendszer és a szakképzés minőségének javítása jelentős társadalmi-gazdasági probléma, amelynek megoldása az egyik feltétele, hogy megfeleljenek a piacgazdaság társadalmi-gazdasági követelményeinek.

Kulcsszavak: felsőoktatás, szakképzés, Bologna-rendszer, minőségbiztosítás

ABSTRACT

The level of educational service development is the precursor of economic status and social well-being of society. The issue of improving the system of tertiary education in Ukraine and the quality of vocational training poses an important socioeconomic problem, the solution of which is possible on condition of complying with the socioeconomic requirements of market economy.

Keywords: higher education, vocational training, Bologna- process, quality assurance

The level of educational service development is the precursor of economic status and social well-being of society. The issue of improving the system of tertiary education in Ukraine and the quality of vocational training poses an important socioeconomic problem, the solution

of which is possible on condition of complying with the socioeconomic requirements of market economy.

At the core of current education is the level of faculty's professional competence, the state of material, technical, scientific and informational base of student education.

Integration of Ukraine into the European Union has prompted higher education modernization, establishing closer link between Ukrainian and European educations. The process of tertiary education reform in Europe is based on the principle of creating a common European educational zone, the so-called "Bologna process".

In May, 2005 Ukraine became a member country of the Bologna process at the Convention of European Ministers in Bergen, which fact testifies to the international recognition of the Ukrainian system of higher education. As

a member of the Bologna process, Ukraine took steps to meet a number of key objectives, which presuppose the implementation of standards, guidelines and basic tools: NQF Innovative European Credit Transfer System, the European Diploma Supplement.

The structure of higher education in Ukraine has been reformed to comply with the structure of education in developed countries, as defined by UNESCO, the United Nations Organisation and other international organizations. In Ukraine more than 1000 establishments of higher education of various accreditation levels prepare more than 2 million students in 73 fields of education and 570 subject areas.

The network of establishments of higher education of the 3-4 accreditation levels in Ukraine includes 313 institutions, out of which 220 are state-owned. Among them there are 98 universities, 46 academies, 62 institutes. 37 universities and academies enjoy national status. The network provides training for 249 students per the population of 10 thousand. At universities, academies and institutes 1 285 000 students receive instruction, out of which 1 086 000 students obtain a degree between the ages of 17-24 including, representing 90% of the whole student population.

According to UNESCO university rankings, the top 10 best establishments of higher education in Ukraine include National Technical University "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute", Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Olexandr Bohomolets National Medical University, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Karazin Kharkiv National University, National Technical University of Ukraine "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute", National University of Agriculture, Yaroslav Mudryi National Law Academy, Donetsk National University etc.

The quality of education has always posed a problem, becoming even more acute with the advance of market economy due to a number of reasons: the elimination of graduates state distribution, labour market instability; reduction of state funding of education and research activities; lack of motivation in students

towards "non-prestigious" professions etc.

The analysis of education in Ukraine reveals that the central problem of its development should be resolved on the ground of matching the system of education with the civilization and cultural needs.

As stated by UNESCO, there are 3 aspects of educational activity, which affect the quality of higher education.

Firstly, the quality of personnel guarantees high academic qualification of faculty and researchers, while the quality of educational programmes ensures the correlation between the number of lecturers and researchers, and their compliance with public demand.

Secondly, the quality of student education, as mass higher education has become a part of fast-approaching reality, can be improved on condition of diversification of educational programmes, bridging the gap between secondary and tertiary education, and enhancing the role of mechanisms of student motivation and professional guidance.

Thirdly, the quality of higher education infrastructure, including computer networks and modern libraries, which can be maintained through adequate funding, can be raised provided higher education remains a national priority.

The current stage of development of education in Ukraine is characterized by the processes of reforming higher education, which is reflected in doubling of the total number of universities (although the recent trend is towards the integration of higher education establishments aiming at their consolidation and reorganization), transition towards the two-tier training system (today in Ukraine there are 4 levels of tertiary education: junior specialist, bachelor, specialist, and master), the introduction of four-level accreditation system of universities.

In state universities there is a growing tendency of increasing the number of students who study at their own expense. At the peak of their popularity, as in other countries, are specialties including law, economics, as well as

such service specialties as tourism, hotel and restaurant, advertising business etc.

In the sphere of education early signs of the so-called "Crisis 2015" can already be detected. Owing to an extremely low birth rate in 1999-2002, by 2015 the number of school-leavers will be hardly sufficient to cover even the training of the state-funded specialties, not to mention the private sector. Therefore, the demand for entrants is met at the cost of alternative sources, such as those who do not own a degree, those who study to obtain their

second degree, and foreigners, whose number is steadily increasing.

Thus, trends of higher education development in Ukraine show that it is in pressing need of complete renewal as regards its structure and content, consistent and urgent implementation of innovative learning and educational technologies, modernization of the entire national education policy, revision of not only its legal framework, but also rethinking of the mission of higher education and its strategic objectives.

References

- [1.] Загальні відомості про вищу освіту в Україні <http://www.mon.gov.ua/education/higher/higher>
- [2.] Середньострокова стратегія на 2008-2013 рр. <http://www.ifap.ru/ofdocs/unesco/unesco83.pdf>
- [3.] 10 лучших высших учебных заведений Украины порейтингу ЮНЕСКО <http://www.vsesmi.ru/news/1642114/>