

USING SOCIAL STANDARDS IN EDUCATION FINANCING IN THE SYSTEM OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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Higher education is a social institution that promotes social integration of society. This function is most fully realized in conditions when the difference in the financial situation of representatives of different classes and levels of society is insignificant, when general secondary education is massive and when a mechanism for identifying and state support of talented young people regardless of their social origin and place of residence is created [1].

At the same time, education not only passively reflected the changes in the social class structure of society in the XX century, but also performed an important function in ensuring social mobility of the population, in the formation of the elite of society from representatives of different social groups. The XX century, especially its second half, clearly confirmed the less socio-economic inequality in society and the less inequality in education, the stronger social stability in society. The history of the development of educational systems in civilized countries in the XX century shows that secondary school has become a mass, democratic type of school, and this has become a powerful factor in the formation of public higher education. In Ukrainian society, during the period of economic reform, the social stratification of people intensified, and this gave the secondary school and higher education a class character. That is, the monopoly of those capable of knowledge is replaced by the monopoly of the rich in knowledge [2, p. 164].

The situation in Ukraine shows that as a result of the erroneous course of economic reform, the socialist model of planned and distributive nature was replaced not by the Western model of a social-market mixed economy with a predominance of the middle class, where citizens give priority to education and science, but by a society of primitive capitalism with significant social class stratification. Official statistics on the distribution of the population by the level of average per capita monetary expenditures in Ukraine indicate that in 2021, 63.4% of the country's population had a financial situation below the average, and 83.4% of the population had a financial situation below the subsistence level [3].

Although certain achievements in the national higher education and science have been made, a sufficient number of problems, unresolved issues and inappropriateness inherited from the former system and gained in the current conditions have accumulated, which unjustifiably hinder the integration processes, do not contribute to a significant increase in the competitiveness of the national higher education and science system, level its role in social transformations.

As for improving the quality of higher education, it is necessary to create a nationwide control system, to take measures to strengthen licensing requirements, primarily for the material base of the educational process, the provision of educational literature. The national control system of the Ministry of Education and Science can be

built through the creation of the Department of Certification and Quality Control of Education. It is necessary to establish a clear division of powers of the Ministry of Education and Science, departments of education and science of regional state administrations, councils of rectors (directors) of higher education institutions in matters of current control over the implementation of licensing and accreditation requirements [4, p. 111].

Finally, it is necessary to complete the development of state standards of higher education. The developers of the state standards, scientific and methodological councils with the participation of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine should decide on the content of the programs of higher and secondary educational institutions, their continuity and sequence. Leading universities develop educational standards, that is, on a voluntary free basis do the work for which other countries allocate significant funds. Given that this work will continue, and the standards objectively require updating, it is necessary to resolve the issue of allocation of money and material incentives for such activities.

Literature:

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