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ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF REGULATION IN INSTITUTIONS OF GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION

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ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ МЕХАНІЗМ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ В ЗАКЛАДАХ ЗАГАЛЬНОГО СЕРЕДНЬОЇ ОСВІТИ

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The presented paper analyzes the main components of the economic mechanism of development of general secondary education institutions and presents the main positive characteristics that can be obtained from its implementation. The purpose of the presented work is to consider the main components of the economic mechanism of regulation of general secondary education institutions and to determine the main components of their development.

The development of general secondary education institutions is an important component of social development, as it provides opportunities for the younger generation to receive quality education. It was determined that the development of institutions of general secondary education includes the following components: improvement of the quality of education, development of institutions of general secondary education involves providing equal learning opportunities for all students, development of infrastructure, innovative approaches, development of partnership and cooperation, support of teachers and staff.

The development of general secondary education institutions is an important component of social development, as it provides training and development of the younger generation. Implementation of the described aspects contributes to improving the quality of education, expanding access to education, developing infrastructure, implementing innovative approaches, developing partnerships and supporting teachers and staff.

The economic mechanism for regulating the activities of institutions of general secondary education includes a set of measures and tools aimed at ensuring the effective functioning of these institutions and achieving the set goals. Development and implementation of the budget of general secondary education institutions is an important

element of the economic mechanism. This includes planning of income and expenses, analysis of financial activities, control over the implementation of budget indicators and effective use of funds.

The use of economic tools to stimulate efficiency in the work of institutions of general secondary education is an important aspect of the regulatory mechanism. This may include the establishment of performance indicators, a system of incentives for teachers and staff, as well as performance evaluation and analysis of indicators of the quality of education.

The conclusions show that the effective use of the economic mechanism of regulation is an important aspect of the development of the institution of general secondary education. This contributes to improving the quality of education, attracting new students and supporting the development of the institution.

Keywords: *education, institutions of general secondary education, economic regulation, development of educational institutions, educational mechanism*

Introduction. The economic mechanism of regulation in institutions of general secondary education involves the use of various economic tools and strategies to ensure effective management and provision of education services. This mechanism aims to balance the financial resources available to educational institutions, optimize their expenditure patterns, and enhance the quality of education provided.

Some of the key components of the economic mechanism of regulation in institutions of general secondary education include [1, 4, 5, 6]:

 funding and resource allocation: This involves the allocation of financial resources to educational

institutions based on various factors such as student enrollment, infrastructure needs, and program requirements. Funding can come from government sources, private sector contributions, or a combination of both. The allocation process should be fair and transparent to ensure equal opportunities for all students;

cost management: Effective cost management is essential to ensure the efficient use of resources in educational institutions. This involves monitoring and controlling expenses, optimizing resource allocation, and finding cost-effective solutions without compromising the quality of education;

pricing and fees: Educational institutions may charge fees for certain services or programs to generate additional revenue. The pricing strategy should be based on market conditions, affordability for students and their families, and the need to maintain financial sustainability of the institution;

public-private partnerships: Collaboration with the private sector can help educational institutions access additional resources, expertise, and funding. Public-private partnerships can involve corporate sponsorships, joint ventures, or collaborations for specific programs or infrastructure development;

performance evaluation and accountability: The economic mechanism of regulation includes the evaluation of educational institutions' performance based on various indicators such as student achievement, graduation rates, and feedback from stakeholders. This promotes accountability and allows for informed decision-making in resource allocation.

incentives and rewards: Economic mechanisms can include providing incentives and rewards to educational institutions that demonstrate outstanding performance or achieve specific targets. This encourages continuous improvement and innovation in the education sector;

market competition and choice: Creating a competitive environment among educational institutions can drive improvements in quality and efficiency. It allows students and their families to choose the institution that best meets their needs, promoting healthy competition and stimulating innovation.

Overall, the economic mechanism of regulation in institutions of general secondary education aims to ensure the effective use of resources, equitable access to education, and the continuous improvement of educational outcomes. It requires a comprehensive approach that

considers both financial sustainability and the quality of education provided.

Under such circumstances, the research topic presented is relevant and timely.

Analysis of basic research and publications.

The development of the educational process today takes place in the context of rapid technological progress, changes in society and new requirements for education. Education plays an important role in shaping the young generation, training a skilled workforce and ensuring social development.

Today, educational institutions are implementing new pedagogical approaches and methods aimed at stimulating creativity, critical thinking and independent learning skills. Problem-based learning, project work, collaborative learning and other methods are actively used to involve students in an active part in the educational process.

Peculiarities of economic regulation in the field of education are revealed in the works of L. Vashchenko, L. Danylenko, L. Kalinina, O. Kozlova, M. Potashnyk and others.

In the works of domestic scientists, economists and politicians, the educational process occupies a key place, as a process of ensuring the training of highly qualified personnel for all branches of industry and general support of the development process of *déjà vu*. That is why every aspect of the educational process requires detailed research and is of particular interest to today's researchers.

Aim. The purpose of the presented work is to determine the main components of the economic mechanism, which is necessary for the development of the modern field of general secondary education institutions and to ensure the necessary process of regulating their economic development.

Research materials and results. At the current stage of social development, education is one of the most important spheres of human activity, closely related to all other areas of social life. The ability of the education system to meet the needs of the individual and society in high-quality educational services determines the prospects of the country's economic and spiritual progress.

One of the tasks of the educational policy of the state is the formation of a qualitatively new education system. A legitimate and mandatory condition for the successful implementation of this task is the provision of anticipatory development of general secondary education, the main feature of which is innovation. Innovation in the field of

education is a fundamentally important response to the challenges of modernity, it implies the flexibility of the education system, its openness to new things (both in technological and worldview aspects), competitiveness.

Building an economic regulatory mechanism in education involves the use of various economic tools and strategies to ensure effective management of educational processes and resources. The purpose of this mechanism is to ensure the availability of quality education, optimal use of financial resources and stimulation of the development of the educational system.

The main components of the economic regulation mechanism in education include [1, 7, 10]:

funding and allocation of resources: The economic mechanism provides for the allocation of financial resources for educational needs and their distribution among different levels of education and institutions. Funding can be carried out with the help of the state budget, fees for educational services, sponsorship contributions and other sources;

pricing and payment fixation: The economic mechanism determines the prices for educational services and establishes rules for their fixation and collection. Pricing can be regulated by the state or take place on market principles;

financial control and monitoring: The economic mechanism includes a system of control and monitoring of financial processes in the field of education. It allows to identify shortcomings and use resources effectively;

stimulating the quality of education: The economic mechanism may involve the use of incentives and bonuses to improve the quality of education. For example, providing financial support to high-quality educational institutions or establishing competitions for obtaining additional funds for the implementation of innovative projects;

public-private partnerships: An economic mechanism may include cooperation between public and private entities in the field of education. This may include joint funding, sponsorship programs, partnership projects, etc.;

tax benefits and support: The state can provide tax benefits and other forms of financial support to educational institutions that work in certain areas or provide a certain level of education quality.

mechanisms of financial responsibility: The economic mechanism provides for the establishment of rules of financial responsibility

for educational institutions, ensuring transparency and efficient use of financial resources.

It should also be noted that the presented aspects of regulation have a solid institutional and legislative foundation. In the White Book of National Education of Ukraine, innovations in education are recognized not only as the final product of the application of any pedagogical innovation with the aim of introducing qualitative changes in the educational process and obtaining economic, social, scientific and technical, environmental and other effects, but also as a procedure of permanent renewal of education. Educational (pedagogical) innovations are characterized by novelty aimed at qualitative improvement of the educational process and are reflected in improved or new educational systems (didactic, educational, administrative), components of the educational process (goals, content, structure, forms, methods, means, results), educational technologies (didactic, educational, management), scientific and scientific-methodological developments, information and communication technology for educational institutions and institutions, as well as regulatory and legal documents regulating the activities of educational institutions and educational institutions and their relations with other institutions [2].

The economic development of a modern institution of general secondary education is an important factor for ensuring quality education and development of students. To achieve the economic development of an educational institution, the following aspects must be taken into account:

provision of sufficient financial resources for the functioning of the educational institution, including teachers' salaries, purchase of necessary equipment and materials, support of educational programs and projects. Effective financial management and the search for alternative sources of financing can contribute to the economic development of the institution [8];

active marketing planning and promotion of the institution help to attract new students and increase the number of students. This may include conducting advertising campaigns, organizing open days, participating in educational fairs, etc.;

cooperation with third-party organizations, business partners and community organizations can provide additional resources and support for the development of the institution. These can be sponsorship contributions, help in organizing practices, internships and other projects;

the introduction of innovative approaches and programs helps to improve the quality of education

and meet the needs of modern society. This may include the introduction of new teaching methods, the use of modern technologies and resources, the development of interdisciplinary connections, etc. [9];

investing in the professional development of teachers and administrative staff helps to improve the quality of education and ensure the development of the institution. This may include the organization of trainings, seminars, participation in conferences and other events that contribute to professional growth;

rational management of resources, effective planning and organization of work contribute to the economic development of the institution. This includes effective use of time, distribution of duties and responsibilities, performance monitoring and ongoing analysis of results;

active involvement of parents, students, graduates and other interested parties in the life and development of the institution can contribute to its economic development. This may include the creation of parent committees, participation in joint projects and events, involvement in the decision-making process.

The implementation of these aspects will help to improve the economic development of a modern institution of general secondary education, to ensure quality education and development of students. Constant analysis and improvement of the economic regulation mechanism in education is a key factor for achieving success in modern conditions.

The following can be attributed to the positive consequences of the introduction of the economic mechanism of regulation of general secondary education institutions:

branching of the network of educational institutions of an innovative type (educational and educational complexes, gymnasiums, lyceums, collegiums, colleges, specialized schools, schools for gifted children, inclusive schools, schools of non-state ownership, etc.), which contributes to meeting the educational needs of students and their parents; formation of a network of experimental schools of various levels, schools-laboratories at scientific institutions, schools-innovation centers for a certain direction of innovative activity. That is, according to Danylenko L., an extensive network of educational institutions of various levels and forms of ownership was established [3];

approval of an innovative system of control and assessment of the quality of educational activities of institutions of general secondary education, provision of educational services

through the application of mechanisms of attestation of institutions of general secondary education, attestation of pedagogical workers;

humanization of the educational process by spreading the idea of a child-centered school;

informatization of institutions of general secondary education;

introduction of new educational technologies (information and communication technologies, distance education, interactive methods, etc.);

creation of a system of providing textbooks and teaching aids to state institutions of general secondary education in accordance with state educational programs, including elective programs;

expansion of the list of optional educational programs to ensure the implementation of the variable part of the curriculum;

humanization and improvement of didactic control;

creation of a system of interaction of general education and higher educational institutions;

formation of a national system of professional development and retraining of pedagogical workers.

Conclusions. The introduction of an economic regulation mechanism in education helps to ensure financial stability, improve the quality of educational services and ensure the availability of education for all segments of the population. This contributes to the sustainable development of the educational system and the improvement of the public level of education.

Based on the analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn:

financing is a key element of the economic mechanism of regulation. Sufficient financial resources provide the necessary conditions for the implementation of the educational process, improvement of the material and technical base, payment of teachers and other employees;

marketing strategies and promotions help attract the attention of parents and students to the educational institution. Effective marketing planning, advertising campaigns and activities aimed at increasing the attractiveness of the institution help to attract more students and increase its popularity;

effective management of resources and organizational processes is a necessary aspect of the economic mechanism of regulation. This includes the rational distribution of financial, material and human resources, work planning, task control and evaluation of results;

the development of partnerships with the business environment, public organizations and

other interested parties contributes to the effective use of resources and the attraction of additional support for the development of the institution. Partnerships may include sponsorship contributions, organization of internships and practices for students, joint projects and activities;

the introduction of innovative educational programs and approaches helps to improve the quality of education and prepare students for the modern world. The use of modern technologies, the development of new teaching methods and the development of creative approaches stimulate the active cognitive activity of students;

involvement of the public, parents and students in the life of an educational institution contributes to its successful development. Interaction with the community, taking into account their needs and opinions help to create a favorable educational atmosphere and solve the problems that arise.

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Птащенко О.В., Денисюк О.В. Економічний механізм регулювання в закладах загального середньої освіти.

В представленій роботі проаналізовано основні складові економічного механізму розвитку закладів загальної середньої освіти та представлено основні позитивні характеристики, які можливо отримати від його впровадження. Метою представленої роботи є розгляд основних компонентів економічного механізму регулювання закладів загальної середньої освіти та визначення основних складових їх розвитку.

Розвиток закладів загальної середньої освіти є важливою складовою суспільного розвитку, оскільки надає можливості для отримання якісної освіти молодому поколінню. Визначено, що розвиток закладів загальної середньої освіти включає наступні компоненти: покращення якості освіти, розвиток закладів загальної середньої освіти передбачає забезпечення рівних можливостей навчання для всіх учнів, розвиток інфраструктури, інноваційні підходи, розвиток партнерства та співробітництва, підтримка вчителів і персоналу.

Розвиток закладів загальної середньої освіти є важливою складовою суспільного розвитку, оскільки забезпечує навчання та розвиток молодого покоління. Реалізація описаних аспектів сприяє покращенню якості освіти, розширенню доступу до освіти, розвитку інфраструктури, впровадженню інноваційних підходів, розвитку партнерств та підтримки вчителів і персоналу.

Економічний механізм регулювання діяльності закладів загальної середньої освіти включає комплекс заходів і інструментів, спрямованих на забезпечення ефективного функціонування цих закладів і досягнення поставлених цілей. Розробка і реалізація бюджету закладів загальної середньої освіти є важливим елементом економічного механізму. Це включає планування доходів і видатків, аналіз фінансової діяльності, контроль за виконанням бюджетних показників та ефективним використанням коштів.

Застосування економічних інструментів для стимулювання ефективності в роботі закладів загальної середньої освіти є важливим аспектом механізму регулювання. Це може включати встановлення показників ефективності, систему стимулів для вчителів та персоналу, а також оцінку результативності та аналіз показників якості освіти.

Висновки показують, що ефективне використання економічного механізму регулювання є важливим аспектом розвитку закладу загальної середньої освіти. Це сприяє покращенню якості освіти, залученню нових учнів та підтримці розвитку закладу.

Ключові слова: *освіта, заклади загальної середньої освіти, економічне регулювання, розвиток закладів освіти, освітній механізм*

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