

Kot Tetiana
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ECONOMIC EDUCATION IN UKRAINE: ESSENCE, MAIN PROBLEMS AND WAYS FOR THEIR DECISION

New living conditions put forward new demands and tasks regarding the social and professional qualities of a person, his place, character, level of qualification, way of thinking and behavior. The modern economy is defined as the knowledge economy, in which human capital becomes the main productive resource. Modern knowledge economy as a precondition for the economic growth of the post-industrial type can be formed in the presence of the appropriate human capital. This capital is shaped largely in the field of education, which causes both the increase of its role and significance, and demands from the educational activities of changes and modernization in accordance with the requirements of the present [3, p. 13].

In modern scientific literature, the concept of "economic education" is interpreted in two ways. First, economic education is understood as the vocational training of economists of all specialties, and secondly, as a set of certain economic knowledge possessed by a person.

The content of economic education is considered as a system of economic knowledge, certain skills and abilities, aimed at developing the economic consciousness of a specialist, his outlook, views and beliefs. It should also be noted that the economic education of youth should be based on the principles of consideration [2, p. 2]: the relationship between the needs of the state and the natural, economic, scientific and technical, practical sides of their solution; development of the scientific attitude to nature, economic and practical activities that ensure the formation of the economic culture of the individual.

Economic education is designed to consistently shape economic thinking and consciousness, educate needs, develop skills in a particular type of activity. The formation of economic knowledge is realized through a combination of cognitive, theoretical and practical components of learning. Moreover, cognitive components create not only a system of financial, technological, technical, economic and legal knowledge, but also determine the internal culture of youth, form its readiness for conscious harmonization of relations "Man - society - nature - the economy" [3, p. 24].

The Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" establishes the general principles of the development of education in Ukraine, which in turn will be used in the context of the development of economic education, namely: the social utility of economic knowledge; social justice, tolerance, social harmony and partnership of all participants in economic education activities; humanism, democracy, openness and accessibility of

Напря́м 1
«Трансформація продовольчої безпеки в Україні.
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economic education; the continuity of economic education, its systematic and systematic nature; innovative content of economic education; conformity of the quality of educational services to the needs of the person, social and professional groups of the country and foreign citizens; adaptation of world experience and preservation of the best domestic educational traditions, expansion of international cooperation; state support for training specialists; the integration of economic education and research [1, p. 92].

The main priorities of the modernization of economic education should be a set of measures: in the area of property - a clear specification of the property rights of higher education institutions, in particular on tangible and intangible objects, as well as the independent planning of the budget and expenditures from it; in the field of competition - the diversification of higher education as the basis of the offer of various services, forms and methods of formation of an individual knowledge complex aimed at creating personal competitive advantages of a specialist in the labor market; in the field of management and regulation of higher education - the development, improvement of flexible standards of higher education, aimed at the unity of the educational process, the development of holistic knowledge and the provision of inter-shared use of knowledge [4, p. 68].

Consequently, the role of economic education in connection with the development of small and medium-sized businesses in Ukraine is increasing, as a result of which, in terms of its modernization, it needs a transition to an integrated model of financing education, the elements of which should be the following components: multi-channel public funding of higher education, credit education in higher education institutions and support for economic entities who pay for their own education. Increasing expenditures on education and scientific research will reduce the teaching load of teachers and the possibility of more profoundly engaging in scientific work that will significantly affect their qualifications. As a result, teachers of economics will have the opportunity to conduct high-level scientific work and receive significant financial support for their research.

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