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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL POLICY OF THE REGION (Ukraine)
With the participation and assistance of:
Batumi Educational University of Navigation (Georgia)
Sukhumi State University (Tbilisi, Georgia)

ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT: FROM PARTNERSHIP TO COOPERATION

collective monograph

Edited by
Maryna Dei
Olga Rudenko

2018

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Hamilton

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Created for scholars, research workers, postgraduates and students of higher education institutions, as well as for all those interested in the implementation of the Association Agreement.

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5.4. TECHNOLOGICAL PLATFORMS AS AN INSTRUMENT OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Creative people are always the force of scientific achievements. We carry out the research of attempts and results with the hope to get a desirable result in direction of our work designing certain character of event, processes, physical phenomena and algorithms. Modern technologies allow to design different phenomenon that gives the possibility to observe virtual events on a screen of the monitor or on a structural layout in turn. Such technologies save plenty of time and allow avoiding the same errors. For example, a programmer, who writes managing the program of the electronic device can always model the implementation of the program and observe the stages of the implementation, sometimes noticing the unexpected displays of behavior of the electronic device. Having research (design) technologies developers get the expected results quicker without spending money on every repeated process.

The process of computer design is based on the terms of algorithm implementation and the acceptance of decisions according to the terms. For example: the aircraft behavior design in the hands of a beginner always warns him from future possible emergency situations depending on the height and speed of the flight.

In economics there is a number of computer programs that form business processes too which predict not efficiency of capital investments or the whole link of business based on the known calculation formulas.

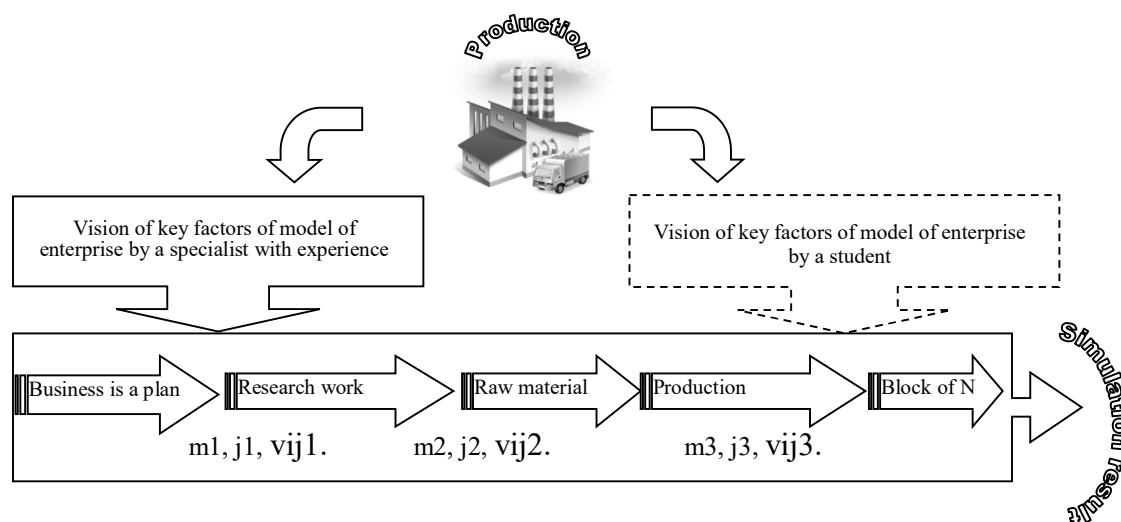
In his researches K.B. Batoroyev notices that models became an intermediate link between the real and material world and the theory that describes this world; they are in the middle between the empiric and theoretical, theoretical and methodological levels of knowledge [1, p.142].

In educational establishments at a discussion or analysis of business processes we got used to give the elements of these processes as a block of chart where every link represents the course of events or interconnection.

Usually students try to approach a model to the real objects closer and consider that it is better. The criteria of usefulness of economic model are not its accordance to the real economic processes but the accordance of the prognoses of the real events [2, p. 20].

Depending on detailed transformation of existent enterprise the models may be structural or extended. In the structural model the connection and the regularity of the economic system are interpreted in a mathematical form. The extended economics-mathematical model contains the current and normative material that describes the operating of the economic system conditions. [3-14p.].

On pic.1. the chart of transformation of enterprise is represented on a sectional operating simulation model. Such model is recorded as a matrix which elements are the blocks that answer algorithmically-logical descriptions of operating departments of the enterprise in turn. Each of these blocks has the limitations of research and can use the matrix of rectangular or block - diagonal structure. The block consistent structure of the economics-mathematical model shows that the subdivision or economy is relative to the economic system.



Rice. 1. A chart of transformation of enterprise is on a sectional operating simulation model

An economics-mathematical model includes:

- 1) linear form of variables or target function;
- 2) functional limitations of variables, that is presented by the system of linear equations and inequalities that form the condition of the problem:

3) limitation of inalienability of variable quantities.

$$I. C_{\text{(екстр.)}} = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j - \text{цільова функція;}$$

$$II. \begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i & (i = 1, 2, \dots, m) \\ \sum_{j=1}^n v_{ij} x_j \geq B_i & (i = 1, 2, \dots, m) \\ \sum_{j=1}^n v_{ij} x_j = Q_i & (i = 1, 2, \dots, m) \end{cases}$$

$$III. x_j \geq 0,$$

де: n – кількість змінних величин x_j ;

Rice.2. Schematically structural economics-mathematical model [3. 25p]

m is an amount of limitations;

j is a sequence number of variable quantity;

i is a sequence number of limitation;

x_j is a variable quantity of j - industry of economy;

c_j is an estimation of unit of products of j - type of activity;

a_{ij} is a technic economic coefficient that shows the norm of charges of i - type of resource on unit of j - type of activity;

v_{ij} - production of i - type of products volumes are on unit of j - type of activity;

B_i –guaranteed amount of production of i - type of products;

b_i - the amount of resource of i -type;

Q_i -the fixed amount of production of goods and i -type.

For automation of calculations it is possible to use the electronic tables or one of the programmed foods which take into accounts not only coefficients, indexes but the actual prices.

So there are such questions as what computer programs have the best tools and can effectively design business processes? From the other side the computing engineering is the instrument of implementation of the algorithms that in turn require setting of economic concepts into language accessible for the computer program.

There are plenty of different tools of design and management processes at present time. The widest are ARIS, IBM, BizAgi, FoxManager etc. The important advantage of the designing programs is dividing the software into functional parts that allow organizing the group approach to a model.

For organization construction of not only a model and description of processes but also executive computer additions that programmatically independent one from the other. For an example the software product of Bizagi BPMN Process Modeler consists of a few programmatic modules. BizAgi Modeler that is used for a design and description of business processes and BizAgi Studio that allows to convert models into the executable programs. For description it is not necessary to know a programming language but it is enough to take to use the descriptions and graphic blocks of the program.

Obviously, that the use of the designing programs by specialists on one side and students from the second side differ. The process of studies is based on the methodical providing of evaluation of knowledge of the students or independent working of tasks and control of the purchased knowledge. So the evaluation of knowledge of the students is represented as a result of modeling events. The work done in such case is estimated by normative points that are middle results that show the depth of the purchased knowledge.

For quality control of knowledge a modern teacher takes pedagogical technologies and, depending on direction of preparation, finds approaches to evaluation of knowledge. Introduction of pedagogical approaches in practice of evaluation is needed to put in order the students' work and also for process control of studies and the evaluation as its separate link. The application of technological approach or design algorithm will release a teacher from a vagueness in a construction and realization of pedagogical process of evaluation and will give an opportunity to move actively to the aim at the clear ground of every element and will improve the level of readiness for this type of activity substantially.

A major requirement to the estimation of knowledge and abilities of students is objectivity that consists in an exact evaluation, adequate establishment of criteria that is shown out in on-line tutorials. This requirement means that the estimation must characterize the amount and the quality of knowledge and abilities on one's own methods and means of control, personal qualities of the teacher that carries out control [4, p. 27-29.].

Approaching of educational process to the realistic working terms of processes of production, organization of business, technical and technological processes simply has high realistic efficiency of studies. Similar projects induced to creation of virtual enterprises where every participant is in the real terms and feels responsibility for the work and the position.

Pleskach V.L. examines a virtual enterprise as a concord of the territorial disconnected firms or employees that change labour products and communicate exceptionally with the help of electronic gadgets at the minimum or fully absent personal contact [5].

For the students of economic profile virtual enterprises have key advantages of virtual forms of realization of business simply as it is the possibility to operate and apply the best of offered resources, knowledge and capabilities with the least charges of time. Understanding the situation that the business project moves in the direction of unprofitableness it is always possible to remodel and to return on a right way. The participants of virtual enterprise can be not only in one building but they may be territorially divided. Due to this advantage and also the network character of virtual organization the basic competitive advantages of virtual enterprises flow out.

In scientific works of the European researchers of B. Asheim, R. Boschma, P. Cook [1] there are the examples of innovative introductions on the border of different economic sectors that partly or fully cooperate.

In an educational process it is difficult to organize a virtual enterprise with multifunctional ties for the design of the newest economic processes. In scientific literature lately widespread idea of diversification i.e. the partial or complete use of related technologies and knowledge in the region in different branches of production.

Business relations between the multifunctional types of activity develop the ability to mental perception and processing of information that do not relate towards activity at first sight.

During the organization of design or virtual enterprise it is difficult to plan related perception of multifunctional elements of description of enterprises. So a relationship creates necessary pre-conditions for the increase of efficiency of business communications and interactive studies exactly while absolute equality of competences often results in limitation of cognitive development.

Scientific researches of Boschma R. in this sphere confirmed that neither radical diversification that stipulates considerable competences necessities of local companies nor narrow branch specialization of regional or national economy that can provoke duplication of cognitive necessities and branch reserve of researches is not the effective stimulus to the innovations [6, p. 8]. Only co-operation between the technologically related types of economic activity assists to the development of interactive studies and innovative activity of companies [7, p. 895].

It is obviously that to organize the emulation of enterprise accordingly to described terms is very difficult. The collaboration with a few operating enterprises incorporated by general interests and job results within the informative availability is needed. Modern information technologies, namely cloud resources, CRM-systems induce the economy and technologies to organization of technological platform that is the result of tool of innovative development.

The first technological platforms are known in Europe, beginning from 2004 on January 4 in 2004. European Research Advisory Board (EURAB) meant a concept - European technological platforms (ETP) as one of major European missions or guided initiatives sent to strengthening the potential of Europe by innovations. One of primary purposes of activity of ETP is an economically reasonable program of scientific researches development and rapid introduction of scientific results in practice [8].

Specialists that work in directions close to the questions planned to decide by means of technological platforms can take part giving the developments as the element of technological platform. EURAB bring in scientific priority developments to the plans after corresponding directions on that financing is planned. Thus the personal interest of scientists increases in publicly-private partnership and applying of scientific researches is accelerated in industry.

In other words the technology «Possibility from everyone» shows by itself the effective system that investigates the real business as a playground but in reality it is a powerful technological platform for a few enterprises separated one from another.

Technological platforms play a decisive role in the improvement of compatibility of research priorities of EU with the necessities of industry. They present a whole chain in an economic cost, guaranteeing transformation of knowledge generating in the process of researches, in technologies and productive processes and in the end it is the optimization of economic processes.

Each author gives the research and has a copyright and possibility of permanent improvement in the mode of actual business that is the key to success of technological platforms construction.

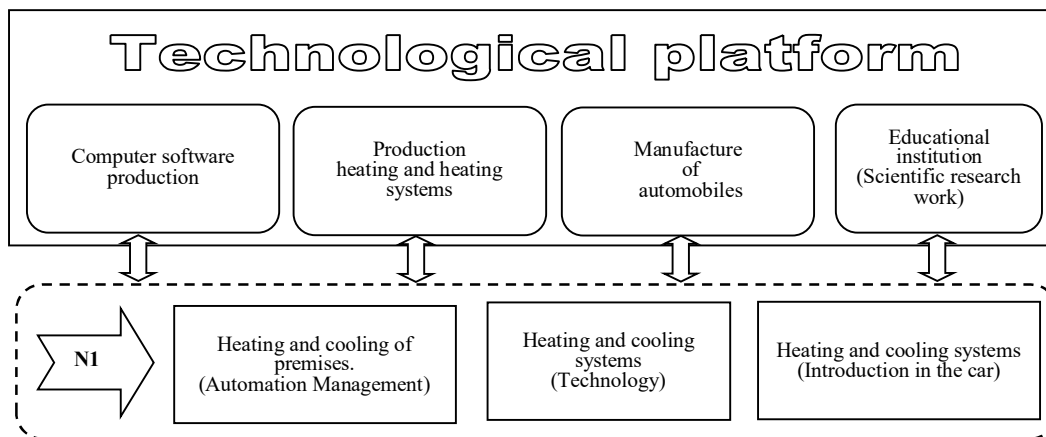
So the technological platforms are an ideal scientifically-research ground for educational establishments. As shown on pic. 3 in most cases the technological platforms are examined as one of instruments of development of the territorial-placed groups of depended organizations (N1): the suppliers of products, accessories and specialized services, infrastructures, research institutes, institutions of higher learning and other organizations that complement each other and strengthen competition powers of separate companies and technological platform on the whole.

Platforms depending on the list of participants can be focused on the development of different partnerships the main of which are:

- 1) the connection between scientific organizations and institutions of higher learning;
- 2) the connection between scientific organizations, institutions of higher learning and industry;
- 3) the connection between different companies.

The tendency of annual reduction of organizations that carries out scientific technical activity with the maintenance of almost unchanging structure of their distribution as the branches of sciences: most almost identical parts (near 38%) are natural and technical sciences, the least part are humanity (near 5%) [9].

Research work like designer bureaus, scientific and production and project departments and the problems related to absence of necessary fundamental and applied researches that can give potential for their further application in the interests of domestic industry and able to provide the decision of active and perspective jobs diminishes to the minimums.



Pic.3. Structure of technological platform of the territorial placed groups

A progress of scientifically-research work in educational establishments grows. Higher institutions of can bring in the substantial contribution in forming enterprises of scientifically - technical work for mastering and producing the products with fundamentally new descriptions and also forming by the results of monitoring of co-operations of Higher institutions with the enterprises of industry for realization of appropriate characteristics.

11,74% (in 2014 - 9,52%) from general quantity of the budgetary financing DiP is the organization of the sector of higher education of Ukraine. Thus the greater part of these facilities is sent to fundamental researches and DiP Higher institutions - 229,63 million hrn. (55,95%) and 170,36 million hrn. (41,51%) accordingly. On the development of the major newest technologies the government gave 7,85 million hrn. (1,91%) and on the projects and programs in the field of international scientific and scientific technical cooperation it gave 2,40 million hrn. (0,58%) and on the state works after scientific and scientific technical programs it gave 0,20 million hrn. (0,05%) [9].

The participants of activity of the Technological platform are characterized by high research and educational potential. Introduction of cloud technologies brought to the development of the system organization of business as service but not as an enterprise and it unites the possibilities of CRM and ERP due to family of cloud additions of Microsoft Dynamics Intelligent Business Application that supports all aspects of business on the scientific and methodological levels. So educational establishments based on the technological platforms and information technologies determine the competitiveness of country by the optimization of business processes.

Today the modern computer systems come forward to one of the main factors of increasing the competitiveness of national economy, increasing the efficiency of production, optimization of administrative processes, increasing the labour and capital productivity. Based on scientific work of educational establishments and appearance of new informative services they become the main means and the environment of development and realization of scientific, economic and social activity, foremost in such areas, as state technological platforms. The transition of industry from the empiric methods of planning and constructing that lean against model tests is provided to scientific methodologies based on research-model computer presentations.

Technological platforms give fundamentally new possibilities of design of meaningful physical, economic, biological, climatic, social processes and other that it is impossible to model and predict in ordinary terms.

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5.5. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF CONFESSION TOLERANCE AND MULTICULTURALISM IN THE DESIGN OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Preservation of cultural heritage is an extremely important task for every state. Sacred constructions of various periods shape the architectural face of the city, giving it an individual and unique character. Unfortunately, in Ukraine, for a considerable period of time, the atheism existed, the period during which the sacred objects were destroyed, the stagnation of the development of sacred architecture and art.

Today, Ukraine is in the period of the renaissance of the lost and multiplication of the cultural and sacred heritage. New sacred buildings and complexes for the representatives of different religions are being built (since Ukraine is a poly confessional state), which determine the necessity to have high qualified priests in religious educational establishments.

The urgency of the necessity to train religious staff is evidenced by the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to some laws of Ukraine regarding the establishment of educational institutions by religious organizations" (dated April 24, 2016), according to which official religious organizations are allowed to establish higher, vocational, general, pre-school and extracurricular establishments. The provision of the right to religious organizations to establish, on an equal footing with the state executive authorities, secular educational institutions of various forms and levels of accreditation and to be their owners is an important positive decision, which will also enable young people from religious families and everyone interested to get education in the appropriate religious environment.

Substantial research on the design of sacral complexes began in the early 90's. However, today the issue of design both religious buildings and religious educational establishments for different religions has not been addressed to the full extent. The studies have not paid enough attention to the issue of the canonical significance of forms and premises, the organization of internal space, the use of symbols, possible coexistence of sacral complexes of various religions. Solving these issues requires additional studies.

The study of this issue is based on the approaches that consider religious educational establishments as a complex system phenomenon, besides architectural science, the study shall also include the related sciences: philosophy, art studies, world history, as well as the history of religion.

The study is based on the materials obtained within the frame of on-site investigation of religious educational establishments of Ukraine, of near and far abroad; based on the results of the questionnaires; method of comparative analysis of domestic and foreign experience of designing religious educational establishments and sacral buildings, as well as on the method of experimental design.

With the help of on-site investigation, modern state of the functioning religious educational establishments of various religions (Christian, Muslim and Judaic) has been studied in the territory of Ukraine and abroad (in Russia, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Poland, Turkey, Italy).

An overview of the current state of the design and operation of the religious educational establishments in Ukraine made it possible to identify shortcomings in the organization of functioning of these establishments. A comparative analysis of the religious educational establishments of various religions and countries made it possible to determine possible prospects for the development of institutionuch establishments.

Among the disadvantages of religious educational establishments in Ukraine, one can distinguish that the material base of the investigated facilities does not meet modern requirements to educational process by 50-60%; most establishments do not have comfortable training facilities; many establishments operate in adapted buildings without sufficient premises required for proper functioning of the premises.

The method of the questionnaire survey consisted in interviews and questioning teachers and students of various religious educational establishments. In addition to the questions about the desired structure of the establishments, the respondents were also asked about the possibility to organize the operation of religious educational establishments for the education of the representatives of different religions. The analysis of the responses allowed to make an assumption about the necessity of formation of versatile religious educational establishments in the context of the principle of confession tolerance.

Using the method of comparative analysis, the commonalities and features of the functional and planning organization of religious educational establishments for various religions are determined, as well as common types of establishments for different religions (schools, colleges, seminaries, academies, institutes, universities).

Grapho-analytical method and experimental design method, due to building models, allowed to offer optimum solution of the religious educational establishment from functional and canonical point of view with the possibility to organize educational process for the representatives of different religions.

The principle of the creation of confessionally tolerant environment is based on the aspiration to lay the idea of multiculturalism and peaceful coexistence of communities and the functioning of the establishments of various confessions (Christian, Muslim, and Judaic) in the design solution of a religious educational establishment. This principle is also put forward in the context of the ecumenical (unifying) movement in Ukraine initiated by the Greek-Catholic Church. According to the Greek Catholics, the ultimate goal of the ecumenical movement is the return to the original unity of Christianity.

The principle of confessional tolerance consists in the possibility of organizing the functioning of religious educational establishments of different confessions in the single area. Today, many religious educational establishments work in western countries, where Christians, Catholics, Protestants get education together. On the basis