

Cumulative Index

Trends of social entrepreneurship

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The aim of the abstract is to investigate the role of social business and its contribution to the development of a modern society. Definition, types and representatives of this business area are investigated in this article as well. Resources for social entrepreneurs available on market are analysed, both with current trends and issues of social business. Tools to accelerate social business are offered with the conclusion that appropriate education may boost potential of this entrepreneurial activity and some already elaborated programs observed in this article could become a basis for equal courses implementation in the other countries as well.

In this article, the authors are going to examine the phenomenon of social entrepreneurship, and to give a definition of this concept on a basis of opinions of various researchers. Stated research problem is to analyze the development of social entrepreneurship, current issues and trends with an aim to clarify main tools of accelerating social entrepreneurial activity. The development of the social entrepreneurship as a separate growing part of a modern business process is the main objective of the paper. The research on challenges and benefits social entrepreneurship brings to its stakeholders in different countries and regions is made, existing relationships within the system and the environment are analysed, foundations and available resources are mentioned to be used by the entrepreneurs with an aim to get a support. Main conclusions of the research are: the need to change legislation according to the needs of the social entrepreneurs, wide work with publics should be provided to stimulate its activity and readiness to participate in the process of social entrepreneurship as it brings wider outcome for a society at large and to establish its sustainability, educational process should foster the social business development offering education opportunities within the field at several study levels and in different forms.

Keywords: social business, NGO, Erasmus+, education

Modern management hypotheses: staged development of management products

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The research under consideration describes the area of methodology of scientific knowledge via the possibilities of ideas generation and their implementation in the organization management. The paper investigates and describes the concept of "idea" and the process of its transformation into product; there is presented the algorithm of idea construction and development and also are shown the components of the proposed multidimensional model and its links with external environment. The contradictions occurred in the process of generating the idea and its further implementation in management science and practice are presented. In the framework of the resultant ideas generation the author puts forward the hypotheses concerning the main idea, revealed through the prism of his investigation and connected with the creation of the holographic organization. In this context, the holography is not only the visualization of the organization, itself, but, at the same time, the inclusion of the other sources of information in the given schematic model. The fundamental idea developed by the author in this research is the determination of parallax in the search for management products. The idea is very daring and quite promising in the future. This article is based on the researches in the field of creating strategies employed for a modular product designing. The author of the scientific paper analyses the previous investigations in the field of the perspective management hypotheses. The detailed analysis allows the author to focus on the most significant works in the field of management science and to present them in the chronological order.

Keywords: mental activity, consciousness, resultant, system, innovation, hypothesis, module, strategy, technology, market, construct, process, components, architecture, deviation

Financial aspects of education quality assurance in Latvia

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The article analyzes the financial aspects of ensuring the quality of higher education, the relevance of which is due to the increasing importance of higher education in the development of countries in the modern conditions. The importance of ensuring and maintaining the quality of higher education for each country is proven. On the basis of historical and comparative research methods, a consistent process of formation

of the quality assurance system of higher education in Latvia was characterized. The complexity of the problem of improving the quality of education, which is ensured not only by accreditation system, but also financial aspects, is confirmed: increase of financial autonomy of higher educational establishments, expansion of resource base, increase of financing volumes. The features of the financing mechanism of institutions of higher education are revealed, the strengths and weaknesses of the system of financing higher education of Latvia in comparison with European countries are analyzed. The positive experience of European and other countries in the formation of effective financing mechanisms that can influence the quality of higher education is presented. The analysis allowed to determine the perspective directions of development of the Latvian system of higher education in the conditions of the modern global environment and to formulate proposals for improving the mechanisms of its financing. The necessity of improvement of the Latvian practice in the direction of strengthening of stimulating character, further diversification of sources and formation of the practice of financing, oriented on efficiency is proved. Special attention is needed to increase the amount of funding and to bring its indicators to average European indicators, increasing attention to financing research through domestic resources (public, private, business, etc.).

Keywords: higher education, quality of higher education, financing mechanism, financial autonomy

Comprehensive assessment of the relationship between economic growth and material welfare

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Pages 25 - 31

This article proposes the contemporary statistical methodology for assessment of relationship between economic growth and material welfare of the Ukrainian regions in 2016 by using the method of complex statistical coefficients. The theoretical and applied aspects of opportunities of studied method for comprehensive rating assessment of Ukrainian regions through standardizing the values of examined indexes in economic and material welfare spheres are considered.

Structured and logical schema of mutual influence between the spheres of economics and material welfare of a population is suggested by the author. It was found that the standard of living of a population directly generates material welfare that in turn to be a background for a quality of life. At the same time such distribution of macroeconomic definitions is a new approach enable for statistical studying of relationship between the state of economy and the sphere of material welfare of Ukrainian population. Rating assessment is calculated by available statistical data obtained from the results of state statistical observation performance.

The article proclaims that statistical studying of correlation between indexes of economic sphere and indexes in the sphere of material welfare is necessary. For that purpose, it has been developed the way of assessment the degree of relationship of studied spheres based on complex weighted coefficient of variances according to the formula proposed by the author. From the results of calculations of that coefficient and according to the criteria for assessing the stability of a correlation it is justified that the gap between the levels of economic development and material welfare of a population of Ukrainian regions should be reduced. Such approach is considered to determine exact tasks for public administration policy to increase economic growth in relationship with material welfare of a population.

Keywords: comprehensive statistical assessment of indexes, method of complex statistical coefficients, weighted coefficient of variances, ranking, economic growth, material welfare of a population, degree of relationship

Stressors of Mother – Administrators in Higher Education Institutions

Michael C. Mabalay

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This study assessed the stressors of mother-administrators of three public and ten private Higher Education Institutions in the province of Nueva Ecija. The samples were 100 mother-administrators who perform administrative functions like that of the President, Vice President, Dean, Director and Department Heads. The descriptive method of research was used. Data from Administrative Stress Index (ASI) survey questionnaire were tallied and analyzed using frequency, weighted mean, percentage, cross-tabulation and analysis of variance. As to personal profile, majority of the mother-administrators were at the age group of 41-50, their length of service ranged from 1-8 years and majority of them were doctorate degree holders.

The stress level of mother-administrators was found “low” to “mild” using the Administrative Stress Index

(ADI) which was categorized such as administrative responsibility ($X= 2.60$) "mild", role expectations ($x=2.39$) "low", intrapersonal conflicts ($x=2.37$) "low", interpersonal relations ($x=2.35$) "low" and administrative constraints ($x=2.33$) "low". Most of the mother-administrators from private HEIs were stressed in preparation and allocating budgets resources (2.84) "mild", being involved in the collective bargaining process (2.84) "mild", attempting to meet social expectations (housing, friends, etc.) (2.84) "mild" and administering the negotiated contract (grievance, interpretations) (2.67) "mild" while, mother-administrators from public HEIs were stressed in trying to complete reports and other paperwork (2.62) described as "mild". Analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference in the stress level and age with F-value (0.145806) and F-critical value (3.109311), furthermore, length of service has F-value (1.302064) and F-critical value (2.467493) and finally, educational attainment has F-value (0.027632) and F-critical value (3.090187) and the null hypothesis is accepted.

The level of coping preference scale and coping factor of mother-administrators of higher education institutions revealed that the Coping Preference Scale (CPS) utilized were (35.71%) described as "often" with ranked 1, followed by (35.57%) described as "occasionally" with ranked 2, followed by (12.57%) described as "frequently" with ranked 3, next is (12.29%) described as "rarely" with ranked 4 and lastly, only (3.86%) described as "never" with ranked 5. This means that the mother-administrators of higher education institutions which uniformly reflected a rating of "often".

Keywords: administrative stress index, coping preference scale

Problems and peculiarities of the formation of intellectual capital of Ukrainian business

Evelina Panchenko

Pages 39-44

The article investigates the current trends in the formation and implementation of intellectual capital in the corporate sector of the Ukrainian economy. The system of personnel training in large corporations is developing and gaining new features in the context of globalization and the spread of information and communication technologies (ICTs). Using the methods of comparative, quantitative and qualitative analysis empirically analyzed the general indicators of the development of corporate universities in the Ukrainian economy. Under the influence of the dissemination of information and communication technologies, the latest active forms and technologies of educational activity are emerging, corporate training in Ukraine is spreading, including the innovative Unit Factory training system. The dynamics and peculiarities of the human capital preparation process in Ukrainian corporate universities are revealed; the dynamics of business expenses for research and development are analyzed. The significant potential of the Ukrainian economy in the development of the IT sector, the accumulation of highly skilled human capital, and the expansion of outsourcing activities have been demonstrated. The main problems of financing the intellectual capital of the corporate sector in Ukraine are revealed: small scale of Ukrainian business; a low level of activity of Ukrainian business in the M & A market, low level of innovation activity, development of predominantly low technological sectors of industry. At the same time, the availability of human capital and scientific potential in the country creates real opportunities for the successful development and accumulation of corporate intellectual capital.

Keywords: transnational corporations, intellectual capital, human capital, corporate university, outsourcing, mergers and acquisitions