

Cumulative Index

Communication competence, job motivation and teaching performance

Vanessa Joy Z. Judith
Pages 7 - 17

This study determined the communication competence, job motivation and teaching performance of the faculty in Carlos Hilado Memorial State College for Academic Year 2015-2016 when taken as a whole and grouped according to sex, civil status, length of institutional service and academic rank and the significant difference and significant relation of communication competence and teaching performance. The descriptive method of research was used in this study. Stratified random sampling was employed in the selection participants. The Communication Competence Descriptive Questionnaire and the Job Motivation Questionnaire were utilized in this study both were validated and reliability tested. The data on teaching performance was provided by the Human Resource and Development Office and it was taken from the Faculty Evaluation Instrument. The Mean, standard deviation and One- Way were employed.

The study revealed that: (1) the communication competence of the faculty of CHMSC was "high"; (2) as an entire group, the job motivation of the faculty varies; (3) the teaching performance of the faculty of CHMSC was "very satisfactory"; (4) there was no significant difference that exists between communication competence and civil status, sex, length of institutional service and academic rank; (5) there was no significant difference that exists between teaching performance and civil status, sex, length of institutional service and academic rank; (6) there was no significant relationship that exists between communication competence and teaching performance.

Keywords: Communication Competence, Job Motivation and Teaching Performance

JEL: I20

Modern challenges of higher education' development in Latvia and Ukraine

Iryna Kalenyuk, Deniss Djakons
Pages 18 - 24

The article is analyzed the tendencies and challenges of the development of higher education systems in Latvia and Ukraine. The determinative tendencies of the modern development of the world are globalization, digitalization, networking, virtualization, etc. Under these conditions, there is a colossal increase in the need for higher education. It has the following results: an increase in the number of students, the share of population coverage in higher education and, in general, people with higher education. The systems of higher education in Latvia and Ukraine are developing in line with world trends, increasing their scale and coverage of the population with higher education. The common features in the development of higher education in Latvia and Ukraine are revealed: the increase of the student contingent, the extension of the principles of lifelong learning, the exit of domestic higher education institutions into the international market of educational services, the enhancement of academic mobility and the growth of the number of foreign students. The active positions of both countries in the process of internationalization and the growth of academic mobility are confirmed. Equally important in the context of the research are the tendencies of increasing the number of researchers, increasing the number of patents, as well as increasing the level of interest of the business sector in the financing and implementation of product and process innovations. The main problems in the development of higher education of both countries are identified: insufficient amount of financing, insufficient diversification of sources of funding, poor presence of institutions of higher education in world university rankings, low level of financing of scientific research.

Keywords: higher education, knowledge economy, globalization

JEL: I28

Institutional approach to development of functional and target consent of subjects of higher education system modernization

Nataliia Kholiavko
Pages 25 - 33

The concept of function and target consent of institutional entities is disclosed as the state and process of interaction between participants in the modernization of the higher education system, which is marked by the presence of mutual interests and needs, and is characterized by the existence of ways to coordinate the achievement of common goals. It is justified in the article that the institutional approach will allow

formulating methodological approaches to developing the functional and target consent of the subjects of modernization of the national higher education system in the context of forming its resilience to challenges of the information economy. Despite the number of scientific publications devoted to problems of using the institutional approach in economic research, the institutional aspects of modernizing the higher education system in context of national economy informatization require the in-deep research. The purpose of the article is the development of a model of the functional and target consent of subjects of modernization of the higher education system in the context of forming its resilience to conditions of the information economy. The author developed models of transformation of the institutional order of modernization of the higher education system. It is justified the feasibility of implementation of the model initiated by higher education sector. Implementation of the proposed approach to the transformation of the institutional order of modernization of the higher education system will allow to increase its level of adequacy for business in the context of the information economy formation; diversify funding sources for universities; change the structure of financial support for modernization processes; coordinate the interaction of institutional actors; establish a feedback between the institutes.

Keywords: higher education; Quadruple Helix model; functional and target consent; institutional approach; information economy

JEL: 21, I22, O11

The stimulating directions of higher education internationalization in the process of integration into the European higher education and research area

Anna Verbytska

Pages 34 - 39

The article defines the main rationales for higher education internationalization from the perspective of the Quadruple Helix model: education- government-business-society. The paper highlights that the government sector has all four rationales for the internationalization whereas universities (mainly academic and economic ones); on the institutional level, the most preferred rationales are academic ones: international profile and status, international academic standards and research and knowledge production. The article presents the most positive impacts for higher education internationalization at the institutional level according to the results of "The EAIE Barometer: Internationalization in Europe" survey. The instruments of EU policy are the stimulating drivers for higher education internationalization in almost three-quarters of the respondents. The Erasmus+ programme was defined as the most positive impact on internationalization at respondents` HEI by the majority of respondents. At the national level, national agencies and financial support for internationalization were the most positively viewed regulations, policies and structures, while immigration and admissions regulations were defined as actual directions only in Ukraine. The article presents the priority stimulating directions of higher education internationalization in the process of integration into the European Higher Education Area: branding and competition; strategic international alliances; international dimension of the educational process; improving of the effectiveness of international project activities; implementation of academic mobility programs; attracting of foreign citizens for training. Creating an international atmosphere at the university. Currently international dimension of higher education is being increasingly promoted on the national and institutional levels in many countries. The national level has a significant influence on the international dimension of higher education through policy, funding, programs and regulatory frameworks.

Keywords: internationalization, international dimension, higher education, Quadruple Helix model, European Higher Education Area, international branding

JEL: I2. F6

The analysis of MICE tourism development in the world and in Uzbekistan

Kamila Khafizova, Jevgenija Dehtjare

Pages 40 - 52

The article discusses characteristics of business and leisure tourism and considers the components of MICE industry. Statistical data on the level of development of MICE tourism globally are being presented. The authors make a comparative analysis of MICE tourism in both the countries which are considered to be the leaders in this sphere, as well as in the emerging countries such as Uzbekistan. The relevance of this study is determined by the need to promote and develop MICE sector worldwide. The perspectives of the development of MICE tourism in Uzbekistan are presented on the example of Silk Road Destinations.

Keywords: Business tourism, MICE industry, Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Events
JEL: Z310

Globalization and development of infrastructure: the case of agricultural market

Denys Ilnytskyi, Dmytro Voichak
 Pages 53 - 61

The paper aims at investigation of factors that influence infrastructure development stakeholders in their search for reasoning the volumes of investments that globally lack 1 trln USD every year, which constitutes a problem for sustainable development of markets and regions. Development of infrastructure of agricultural sector of national and global economies has been taken as the object of the research. Market economy has never been able to develop infrastructure that could function on sustainable basis and the situation remain in times of globalization. Evolution of infrastructure has passed several stages since 1870 and led to increase in international trade, but it is still in need, when talking about global food security and global food problem. Research of infrastructure and its components is one of the objects that every year becomes the theme of increasing number of research papers. We propose four stages of development of global markets infrastructure – prerequisite, emergence, flourishing and dominance. Global agriculture markets infrastructure consists of several groups of structural components – trading, financial, social, institutional, information, scientific and educational, innovation and ecological. In our understanding the lack of complex development of all of these components lead to global food instability, market violations and sectoral crises. There is a matrix model of relationships of factors and infrastructure components of infrastructure market proposed.

The specific purpose of the paper is to check the hypothesis which tells us that low or absent direct relationships between infrastructure development indicators and economy's ones lead to under-investments. The findings are that there are too low levels of correlation between a) infrastructure development indicators and GDP of countries; b) infrastructure development index in Ukrainian regions and their gross volume of agricultural production. We conclude that among factors of infrastructure development the major role play those that demonstrate indirect relationships.

Keywords: agriculture, global market, investment, Ukraine, infrastructure, evolution, components, matrix model
JEL: Q17, H54, O18

Ecotourism – an important factor in sustainable development and environmental protection: the experience of Uzbekistan

Bekzod Halilov, Jevgenija Dehtjare
 Page 62 - 68

The aim of the abstract is to formulate favourable conditions and possibilities for development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan. Statistical data on the level of sustainable development of ecotourism in country is given. The authors make a comparative analysis of ecotourism in both the countries which are considered to be the leaders in this sphere, as well as in the emerging countries such as Uzbekistan. The relevance of this study is determined by the need to promote ecotourism as an important factor in sustainable development and environmental protection. In this article the recent status of ecotourism development and analyses of current economic overview in Uzbekistan are highlighted. As a Silk Road destination, Uzbekistan is underlined as one of the major tourist targets for developing and it has undergone many alters over a short historical period in terms of economic, environmental and social changes in ecotourism industry. On that basis, this work demonstrates the overall internal and external economic perspectives of Uzbekistan. This framework is experienced tests by means of a study to demonstrate the strength of the touristic destination of many historical and ecological touristic sites, which reflect the competitive reality of the United Nations World Heritage Tourism destination in Uzbekistan. The results serve to state out major trends and gaps, which focus on further research on this topic globally, and also, they might be useful in diversifying interventions to alleviate the impacts in ecotourism development. As the result of the research, scientific and practically significant recommendations have also been developed.

Keywords: ecotourism, sustainable tourism, environment protection, Uzbektourism, Silk Road destinations, United Nations World Heritage Tourism destination
JEL: Z320

Qualification profile of human resources in the security sector

Sevdalina Ilieva Dimitrova, Stoyko Dimitrov Stoykov, Rumen Angelov Marinov

Pages 67 - 71

The support pillars for the successful implementation of knowledge-based security include a favourable environment and conditions for development; a well-developed information structure; creative and well-prepared human capital; a national innovation system capable of delivering the product of security. The information age has changed the practice of existing security systems by making them operate in a rich information environment, creating and implementing a number of new complex policies, missions and tasks, and emphasizing on the growing complexity of management that bases the improvement of their organizational skills on a scientific grounds. The institutions of the security system exhibit the moral and volitional qualities of the individual and, together with their structures, largely reflect the state of society, the country and even the nation. This is precisely the place of the appropriate educational programs and their action as a natural environment for the development of ideas, concepts, researches and exchange of experience between countries in the security education process. Today, the need for new creative behavior in a dynamically changing environment and a common universal approach to effective and efficient change, as well as for the implementation of the architectural approach as an attempt to strike a balance between public authority and a policy of nationally responsible public life management is also imperative. Security education is the appropriate tool for developing these attitudes and skills.

Keywords: management, strategic management, security knowledge management

JEL: H56

Self-organization and creativity: modes of synergistic reasoning in cognitive and educational activity

Maksym Halchenko

Pages 72 - 76

The paper identifies epistemological basis of the concept of Synergetics, the task of which is to cognize the general principles of self-organization in different systems. It discovers the theoretical basis of self-organization processes in various natural, social and technological phenomena, which create a new field in complex systems research. By applying interdisciplinary approach, it is shown that self-developing systems are subject to hierarchic organization of subordinate levels, they are able to create new levels and, hence, to acquire the new entity. It is pointed out that such organization manner requires a new kind of understanding, reasoning, and methodologic reflections. The parameters of synergetics as a transdisciplinary field, tied with the search of algorithms and patterns of evolution and coevolution of complex systems and being researched in the context of various ontologies are defined. The emphasis is put on the creative content of synergetics, which finds its realization in education. It is proved that the process of education and interaction between student and teacher is a non-linear situation of an open dialogue, of direct and reverse relationship. The paper identifies the essential elements of synergistic reasoning as a realization of creative potential of a human in cognition and educational activity.

Keywords: synergetics, open, interdisciplinary, non-linear, reasoning, creativity, education

JEL: Z0

Enhancing central resources and social capital to increase customer loyalty in the context of services at English centers

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Pages 77 - 83

The purpose of the study was to examine the impact of social capital (including structural social capital, relational social capital, and cognitive social capital) and central resources (including programs, reputation, and the competence of frontline staff) on student satisfaction and loyalty. The primary data collection technique that is questionnaire was used for the purpose of analyzing the data. It was distributed to 310 respondents from 68 English centers. The data collected was analyzed through a Structural equation modeling – SEM. The findings of the study revealed that four statistically significant factors affecting customer loyalty are the interpersonal competence of frontline staff, teacher competence, learning facilities and cognitive social capital. Among these ones, cognitive social capital directly influences loyalty, and the other three indirectly affect customer loyalty through customer satisfaction. Factors that do not affect loyalty include programs, reputation, structural social capital, relational social capital.

Keywords: frontline employees, social capital, customer satisfaction, customer loyalty, repurchase intention, word of mouth