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Global and regional trends determine the socio-technological landscape and the quality of civilization. And development priorities determine the vector and dynamics of civilizational development. Some of these priorities are discussed in this Issue of the Journal.

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**ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE
NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION**

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Abstract

Sustainable growth of the national economy is possible under the condition of a comprehensive assessment of systemic indicators, which make it possible to control the effectiveness of development strategies and adjust certain processes taking into account the influence of exogenous and endogenous factors.

Keywords: indicators of socio-economic growth, national economy, exogenous and endogenous factors, globalization, integration.

Formulation of the problem

The timeliness of determining the level and quality of factor changes based on modeling ensures the selectivity of public policy on the optimal implementation of stages of growth and development of the national economy. Controlling the impact of individual events and permanent monitoring of uncontrolled factors corrects the dynamic achievement of strategic

goals with minimal loss of resources and time.

The purpose of the study: is to substantiate and analyze the indicators of socio-economic growth of the national economy in the context of globalization.

Introduction

The works of such economists as B. Deacon, M. Hals, P. Stubbs, J. E. Stiglitz, as well as O. Amosha, S. Bila, M. Koretsky, O. Radionov and others are devoted to the modeling and evaluation of social and economic growth. But the permanent dynamics of processes in the modern economy requires a systematic solution to the problems of assessing the processes that occur under the influence of globalization and integration.

Presenting the main material

The existence of disparities in the economy requires systematic identification and careful study, taking into account promising areas for the development of high-tech and innovative sectors of the national economy, which is dictated by modern needs and global development trends. Balancing the national economy, contradictions in socio-economic processes are the driving force that causes new waves of change and, consequently, creates opportunities for the development of certain elements of the macroeconomic environment.

The functioning and development of the national economy is influenced by certain factors, the authentic structuring of which provides a rapid response to the destructive power of harmful factors.

It should be noted that the process of modeling socio-economic growth allows timely detection and elimination of negative consequences with the consistent formation of an optimal and effective system of institutional and market regulation. The use of system tools underlies the construction of conceptual and simulation models of socio-economic growth of the national economy.

An effective tool for socio-economic forecasting is the model, which must take into account the properties of processes, objects and subjects, as well as adapt to the current factor environment, avoiding factuality and turbulence.

The model is one of the important tools of economic forecasting, which determines the essential characteristics of the object. In the process of formalizing, the model is a system of relationships that describe the basic relationships of the elements of the economic system.

The methodological basis for building a model of sustainable development is a comprehensive study based on preventive diagnosis and systematic approach, the authentic result of which is the development of a generalized model that reflects the relevant determinants and interdependencies of the system, which, in turn, requires hybrid model subject to the principle of synergistic effect [1].

Modeling is the study of certain processes, structural imbalances, individual actions, phenomena, holistic systems and factors that affect the level of indicators of growth of the national economy. In addition, modeling in the system of national economic growth in globalization is accompanied by a systematic analysis of the main components of the macroeconomic environment of the country taking into account current global trends, which allows the formation of parameters of growth and development of the national economy.

Analysis of research on modeling the sustainable development of the national economy confirms the existence of several components of the modern macroeconomic environment, namely: economic, environmental and social, high-quality content of which provides the state inclusion in developed countries.

The economic dimension of sustainable growth involves increasing the well-being of society, eradicating poverty through the effective use of potential, avoiding disparities in the growth of countries with different levels of development. The social dimension involves ensuring rights and freedoms, democracy, building civil society, creating opportunities and access to basic educational, medical and cultural services in every country. The ecological component of growth involves the protection of the environment and ecosystems under the condition of rational use of resources [2].

To assess the socio-economic growth of the national economy in the context of globalization, a necessary step is to form a system of indicators that multilaterally determine the level of development and the ratio of general and specific macroeconomic indicators with qualitative and quantitative characteristics. Scientific approaches to the definition of systemic indicators of socio-economic growth differ in content, as well as the structure and composition

of calculations. An important step is the choice of modeling methods, the selectivity of which depends on the relevance of the results. Among the most effective and optimal methods are:

- Economic and mathematical methods (use of industry signs of proportionality);
- Balance method (application of an adequate ratio between segments of the national economy);
- Method of systematization (construction of certain groups of indicators on the appropriate grounds);
- Economic and geographical method (assessment of the development of individual territories, segments);
- Method of mathematical statistics (assessment of stochastic dependence in the factor environment);
- Development scenario method (definition of variations and development criteria, taking into account existing trends);
- Segmentation method (identification of factors and indicators of socio-economic development potential);
- Method of taxation (allocation of discrete segments with certain features and properties);
- Method of formalization (building a formal system within the strategy of socio-economic growth and development);
- Method of standards (comparison of growth components with other similar ones);
- Econometric methods (formation of dependence between separate segments of integral system).

Problems of measuring and assessing the degree of socio-economic growth of the national economy require a systematic approach to the formation of appropriate indicators that allow comprehensive diagnosis of not only the results but also the vector orientation of the developed strategy, which is emphasized by current trends of globalization and integration. It should be noted that the existing systems of indicators of socio-economic growth provide quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the general type, which does not fully meet the needs of the study of relevant processes, excluding the features of certain areas and directions.

That is why an important issue in the study of growth and development of the national

economy is the formation of a set of indicators that will provide a multilateral assessment of socio-economic growth, taking into account qualitative and quantitative segments, as well as typological features, priorities and trends.

Globalization changes lead to certain factors that affect the strategic direction of countries towards sustainable development, which also requires additional monitoring and comprehensive diagnosis, taking into account the specifics of phenomena, activities of meso- and macro-level actors, potential opportunities and traditions. We emphasize the fact that focusing on the assessment of institutional problems of implementing the strategy of growth of the national economy allows for optimal adjustment of public policy of socio-economic development and will help resolve crisis issues.

In addition, the focus on several areas of sustainable growth and development of the national economy leads to difficulties in quantitative and qualitative assessment and measurement, which requires the definition of economic, social and environmental parameters.

According to economists K. McConnell and S. Brew, the process of measuring economic growth is best represented in the definition of economic growth based on the assessment in the following ways:

- Increase in real GDP over a period of time;
- Increase in real GDP per capita over a period of time [3].

Assessment of approaches to measuring the level of socio-economic growth provides an opportunity to identify the following options for calculating indicators, namely:

- Growth rates as a percentage of real GDP for the year;
- GDP growth rate per capita as a percentage per year.

Analysis of research confirms that to avoid significant risks to sustainable socio-economic growth, it is important to identify permanent imbalances and disparities in the components of the national economy, timely and systematic adjustment at an early stage which ensures compliance with the developed and approved development strategy. In addition, the current conditions for the functioning of national economies to support the priority areas of growth require the formation of optimal methodological approaches to the diagnosis of macroeconomic balances, which ensures the rhythm of socio-economic development.

Methods for assessing socio-economic growth include quantitative and qualitative indicators that allow the objectivity of the results and take into account the impact of exogenous and endogenous factors. Indicators of socio-economic growth of the national economy are presented in Fig. 1.

In recent years, the problems of imbalance in the distribution of benefits of economic progress, environmental disasters, income inequality at the meso, macro and mega levels have led to systemic imbalances of economic, financial, social and environmental nature, which, in turn, emphasizes the need formation of a synthesized model of socio-economic growth with elements of innovation and high-tech direction.

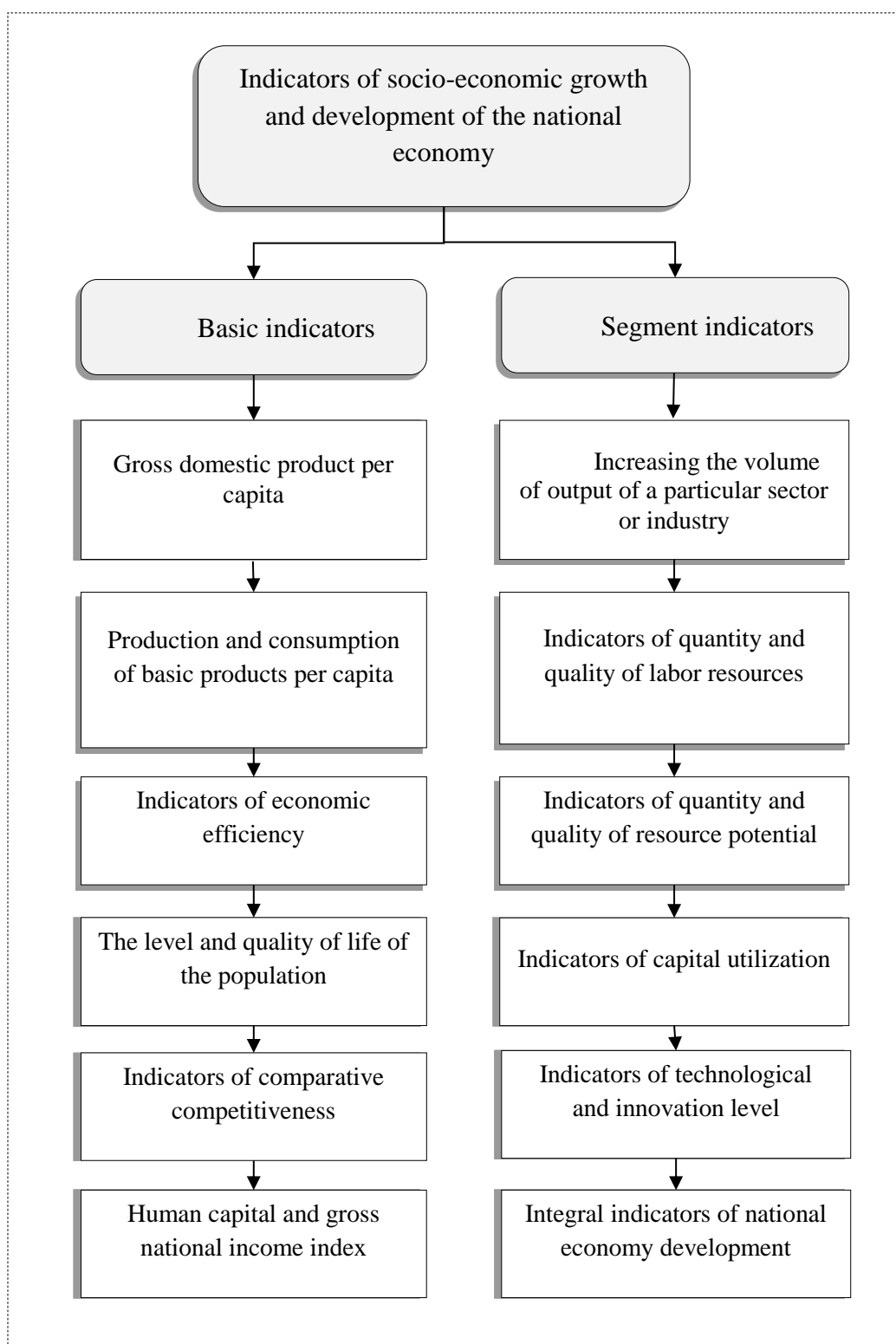


Fig. 1. Indicators of socio-economic growth of the national economy

(Source: developed by the author)

The following indicators are used for sectorial monitoring of sectors of the national economy in terms of economic growth:

- Fluctuations (increase or decrease) in the volume of final output of the economy per employee;
- Fluctuations (increase or decrease) in the volume of final output of the economy for a particular period;
- Fluctuations (increase or decrease) in the volume of final output of the economy per capita;
- Rates of socio-economic growth with the definition of a growing, neutral or turbulent trend.

An important element of the assessment is not only the analysis of effective macro indicators, but also the quantification of the factor environment with segmentation of individual conditions and growth factors.

Note that among the basic macro indicators of socio-economic development are:

- Nominal gross domestic product;
- Consumer price index;
- Industrial producer price index;
- Profit of profitable enterprises;
- Wage fund of employees;
- Unemployment rate;
- Trade balance.

Most scholars confirm the existence of several factor groups that influence the process of socio-economic growth of the national economy, namely:

- Supply factor group (natural resources, labor resources, technologies and capital);
- Demand factor group (consumption level is optimal for resource potential);

- Factor distribution group (efficient production structure and resource-saving technologies);

- Factor group of institutional and social orientation (content and formal content of state policy, socio-cultural state of the economy, etc.).

We emphasize that indicators of the quantity and quality of labor resources are characterized by supply factors and reflect certain aspects of socio-economic growth of the national economy and its components.

The indicators that provide an assessment of the quality of labor resources include: labor productivity and the opposite indicator - labor intensity, taking into account the relevant segments of the national economy.

Among the indicators of the effectiveness of the use of natural potential are:

- Material consumption and material efficiency of products of a particular sector of the national economy;

- Indicator of the ratio of growth rates of production and material costs, taking into account the specifics of the industry.

The process of rationalization of the use of natural resources ensures the desire of modern trends in the national economy not only to reduce cost positions, but also to comply with environmental programs of public policy. The world's leading economic powers emphasize the importance of preserving resource potential, caring for the environment, and improving the environmental friendliness of production at the global level.

The introduction of innovative technologies, which should not only reduce material, labor and other costs, but also comply with environmental standards, is considered a priority that must be addressed both within the country and globally. At the same time, support, including financial and informational, for relevant projects aimed at high-tech and high environmental should be provided within the strategy of growth and development of the national economy. Using the experience of developed countries and attracting intellectual resources of the country will significantly accelerate the development and implementation of these strategies, which in today's globalization are the basis of economic development.

It should be noted that the capabilities of the country, as well as certain sectors of the national economy in the implementation of innovative technologies are a guarantee of socio-

economic growth and development. The functioning of priority sectors of the national economy on the basis of new technologies emphasizes the possibility of optimal, systematic, efficient and proportionate use of labor, material and financial resources, as well as a positive change in performance.

We emphasize that the assessment of organizational and technological levels of sectors of the national economy is carried out according to a system of indicators, which can be divided into the following groups: indicators that characterize the scientific and technical level of the industry; indicators that determine the technical and technological level of industry production; indicators that determine the organizational level of industry production, etc. [4].

The social component of the growth of the national economy is a necessary condition for the multilateral development of the state, given the globalization changes and trends in the distribution of wealth in modern society. The focus on improving social welfare is based on a system of segment indicators, which are characterized by a certain objective and subjective nature and are responsible for the quality of life in society.

Conclusions

The evaluation of research confirms that balanced social achievements, taking into account certain groups in society, are manifested through social indicators that reflect the dynamics of the level of use of relevant goods of the population as a whole and individual groups, including per capita income, income distribution, balance of the education system, the level of migration, as well as indicators of welfare growth, life expectancy, positive changes in lifestyle, degree and ability to travel, the ratio of purchases of basic necessities and luxury.

Modeling of indicators of socio-economic growth is associated with the identification of certain groups of factors that affect the development of the national economy as a whole and its specific segments. The structuring of the factor environment is carried out with the help of a vector that takes into account the negative and positive, as well as controlled and uncontrolled factors influencing the growth of the national economy.

Modeling the processes of socio-economic development within the framework of globalization changes avoids disproportion in the leading sectors of the national economy, gradually assessing intermediate results and forecasting further development with possible

balanced growth rates.

Thus, methodological approaches to modeling indicators of socio-economic growth that affect the national economy include a comprehensive multilateral study of the impact of qualitative and quantitative components of the macroeconomic environment, conditions for mobilizing innovative sources of growth and improving the system of indicators of economic development on the basis of isolating typological features and taking into account economic disparities.

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**THE MECHANISM OF ENSURING THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY
OF THE STATE**

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Abstract

Given the impact of global change, economic crises on the functioning of the national economy are relevant issues related to the ability to ensure systematic and effective protection of economic, financial and other rights of economic entities of all forms of ownership, as well as citizens, which is the duty modern rule of law.

Keywords: the national economic security, the mechanism of ensuring, the global change, the economic crises, macro, meso and macro levels.

Formulation of the problem

Analysis of research on global economic security trends confirms that the most important and complex issues that directly affect the formation of public policy of the modern country are economic security issues at the macro, meso and macro levels, detailed by regional and functional.

This fact requires a mandatory solution of these issues at the strategic level through the formation of an effective mechanism for national economic security, taking into account the segmental components that affect the functioning of the overall security system in the country.

The purpose of the study: is to substantiate and analyze the theoretical and methodological approaches to the mechanism of ensuring the national economic security of

the state.

Introduction

The process of adaptive economic security significantly affects the growth and development of the national economy, taking into account changes in socio-economic, political, environmental processes in the country. Accordingly, the format of interaction and interrelation between business entities and state institutions should comply with current legislation and priority areas of state economic security policy.

Presenting the main material

Among the main tasks of state policy in the field of economic security are the following:

- Adaptive regulation of socio-economic and financial processes at the macro, meso and micro levels;
- Maintaining the unity of the economic space, taking into account the peculiarities of the regions and their potential;
- Regulation within the regulatory framework of economic activities that provide the domestic and foreign markets with the necessary goods and services;
- Protection of state economic interests in the international trade arena;
- Development of measures for the implementation of investment and innovation, financial development programs at the regional and national levels;
- Regulation of export-import operations and ensuring the effective functioning of customs control;
- Building an effective system of support for national producers in all sectors of the national economy.

Assessment of the factor environment of socio-economic processes makes it possible to identify and detail certain threats and challenges that affect the level and state of national economic security to varying degrees. The process of systematization of factors, that are endogenous and exogenous in nature, provides a balanced selection of appropriate instruments of state regulation using market elements. It is important to consider not only the possibility of

correcting the negative impact of factors, but also a certain period of validity of control levers, which is possible only if the optimal and effective mechanism for national economic security, characterized by effective relations between relevant institutions at different levels and business entities.

The process of interaction and delimitation of functions in the system of regulation and economic security is carried out at the meso, micro and macro levels, taking into account organizational and substantive emphasis on the basis of regulatory, economic, social and environmental components.

The creation of an effective system of economic security regulation is associated with the formation of a modern flexible regulatory framework with an optimal mechanism for monitoring the implementation of legal regulations within the functioning of economic entities using universal tools and levers.

Among the threats to national economic security are the following:

- Growth of social and property gap between certain groups of the population, which increases the imbalance in society;
- increasing the uneven socio-economic development of the regions, taking into account the processes of decentralization;
- Complication of the criminogenic situation in some regions and cities;
- Reduction of internal and external protection against destabilizing actions;

The mechanism of economic security is based on the principles of complexity, system, direct and inverse relationships between segments, as well as efficiency and transparency. The established mechanism should ensure the solution of issues of protection of vital interests of the country, taking into account the state of resource potential, maintaining the appropriate level of competitiveness of national producers in domestic and European markets; algorithm for maintaining the stable functioning of regional structures in the state, taking into account the global crisis of economic, social and environmental nature.

State institutions operate in accordance with the following principles, basic and special, namely:

- The principle of legality of activity of subjects;

- The principle of respect for public and national interests;
- The principle of unity of state policy to ensure economic security;
- The principle of priority protection of the interests of national producers;
- The principle of effective implementation of measures and regulators;
- The principle of partial transparency of actions and relations;
- The principle of the rule of law in all decisions;
- The principle of systematic functioning of state institutions;
- The principle of balancing the interests of the state and society;
- The principle of efficient use of resource potential;
- The principle of effective combination of administrative, legal and market levers;
- The principle of synergy of actions and decisions aimed at solving strategic problems of national economic security;
- The principle of integration of measures and norms in the process of ensuring economic security.

The form of state management of economic security is defined as the action or activity of the authority in the field of economic security management within its managerial competence, which is expressed by the actions of specific officials with administrative powers, is an external expression of the content of management activities and is expressed in legal and non-legal terms, serves to achieve the goals and objectives of management activities - ensuring national economic interests [1].

An important segment of the compositional mechanism of economic security can be considered compliance with economic legislation, which is often the basis of security in the state, taking into account all areas of activity and sectors of the national economy.

The strategy of ensuring and maintaining national economic security should take into account not only the financial and economic aspect, but also the state of social relations, the level of social responsibility, which directly affect the absolute and relative indicators of this system category.

The mechanism of state regulation is presented in the form of a purposeful system that ensures the implementation of state influence on objects and subjects within the

macroeconomic environment and has a defined structure and tools. Among the complex segments are: normative-legal, administrative, organizational-economic, motivational and social means of reasonable purposeful influence of the subjects of state regulation [1].

The mechanism of state regulation is a complex multicomponent system, characterized by high efficiency, functionality and coherence of segments, and includes strategic goals, functions, principles and a set of measures of state regulation, which allows targeted influence of macroeconomic environment and objects of regulation using methods, levers and segment support, taking into account the vector orientation of the national economy [2].

The coercive nature of the impact on the activities of certain organizations and economic units can provide only a partial or sporadic result, which, with the slightest deviation, will significantly reduce the effectiveness of government regulation. And only the joint work of state institutions and economic entities in the chain of synergy and permanence of action will ensure the results of the implementation of public policy in a certain direction. Current requirements for the process of regulating and maintaining economic security confirm the need to detail the components, namely: financial and economic security mechanism, social security mechanism, environmental security mechanism, innovation security mechanism, investment security mechanism, focusing on relevant areas that provide the basic mechanism synergistic properties.

The functioning of each of these segments can be described as a separate system with its own relationships, and on the other hand - are components of a multicomponent mechanism that ensures the implementation of state policy to protect the socio-economic interests of the country and society.

The content of administrative and legal support of environmental safety, to some extent covers the system of administrative and legal guarantees for the application of state and legal, environmental, organizational, technical and other measures in the field of environmental safety, including institutional administrative and legal means to prevent environmental degradation and the emergence of danger to human health, the cessation of environmental offenses in this area, which is part of national security [3].

It should be noted that, using the methods of direct and indirect regulation, state institutions in some way affect the level of economic security, which in turn corresponds to the concepts

of development of a European legal country.

A clear definition of the tools of indirect regulation in conjunction with the complex elements of direct regulation forms an adequate process of systemic state support of a certain level of economic security.

Among the instruments of indirect regulation are tax, financial and credit and customs policy, government procurement and subsidies, antitrust levers and more. In turn, the system of tools of direct regulation includes certain administrative and legal methods that directly affect the functioning of economic units through legal levers, supporting systemic mechanisms for allocation and use of resource potential, adequate tax benefits, job creation programs that will provide reduce unemployment and improve the welfare of the population.

It should be noted that the system of methodological support for state regulation of national economic security should take into account non-public mechanisms that depend on the ability of certain institutions to influence changes in the factor environment in close cooperation with businesses in order to increase the level of their information on the opening and conduct of business activities only within the legal field, which will positively affect the overall performance.

Comprehensive provision of consulting and information services by state institutions and public organizations, their control over the functioning of certain structures that monitor the financial and economic activities of entities, significantly reduces the level of corruption schemes, which contributes to bringing the country closer to European standards.

The problems faced by economic entities are sometimes systemic and have a significant impact on economic security at the meso and micro levels. This is primarily the moral and financial pressure experienced by businesses from the beginning to the end of its activities, but modern analytical studies confirm the change in these trends, which is the result of reforms and transformations of relations within government regulators and control.

The fact, that the state is called to protect the socio-economic interests of a society, emphasizes the need to eliminate the manifestation of criminal acts by certain entities and individuals who are representatives of state and public organizations.

The protracted political crisis has led to an imbalance in the relations of economic entities with state institutions, therefore, the correction is gradual, but the permanence of positive

movements and changes leads to the desired effect, given the financial and economic interests of the state and society, which emphasizes the presence of both positive and negative impact on national economic security..

Among the dual regulatory instruments are antitrust regulators, which, on the one hand, allow certain entities to enter the market and, on the other hand, reduce domestic or foreign market share by reducing profits through the formation of competitive segments. In addition, in modern conditions, the regulation of the share of monopoly in certain areas of the national economy is an important tool of state antitrust policy, which requires transformation in the context of systemic changes in the macroeconomic environment.

State antitrust policy is implemented through regulatory levers, which include price regulation, assessment of the competitive environment, as well as monitoring of external and internal monopolists.

Analysis of current research confirms that the process of strengthening economic security depends not only on regulatory and deterrent levers, but also on the level of business support and investment climate in the meso and macro levels, which is provided by moderate tax policy, soft loans, stability of the political arena.

Trying to protect their financial and economic interests encourages businesses to build optimization schemes to reduce the tax burden through not always legal actions and business transactions, as well as by finding gaps in legislation, find approaches to simplify business processes and open new areas, hide the real number of workers and pay wages "in an envelope", transfer funds to offshore areas, which significantly and negatively affect the level of national economic security, and requires an effective, efficient mechanism to ensure all weaknesses in economic relations in the system of state regulators.

The level and quality of tax crimes requires certain state institutions to constantly improve methods of controlling, monitoring and diagnostics using modern algorithms for detecting shadow schemes that cause significant material damage to the state. The use of digitalization tools, the experience of developed countries in solving similar crimes, joint actions of state institutions, as well as increased awareness of citizens and society will significantly reduce the complexity and quality of violations of current legislation, which in turn will be the first step towards security.

Government institutions should support mid-level enterprises, which ensure the receipt of taxes and mandatory payments to state and local budgets, meet the needs of society in certain products and services. However, this group of economic entities needs significant support from the state through the existing instruments of regulation and provision, which will have a positive impact on the overall state of economic security in the country.

It should be noted that support mechanisms, including through information and consultation segment, reduction of administrative barriers, fight against unfair competition, as well as through developed market infrastructure increase the opportunities of economic entities for growth and development within the legal field, increasing positive consequences and trends at the meso and macro levels.

Promoting the principle of the rule of law, adherence to the social orientation of certain projects among the business environment will significantly accelerate the implementation of state policy in the field of national economic security in the context of global crises and shocks.

An effective mechanism for ensuring economic security in the spectrum of medium and small enterprises should include methods and ways to solve certain problems, namely:

- Formation of a favorable innovation and investment climate at the meso and macro levels;
- Permanent stabilization of regulatory and legal conditions for business entities;
- Building a system of state support for business entities from the creation of local monopolies in the markets;
- Increasing the efficiency of budget resources through the quality of specialized programs and guarantee schemes of lending;
- Emphasis on the process of adaptation of tax algorithms to modern changes in the functioning of economic entities;
- Transparent formation of the market of information-consulting, scientific-technological, preparatory-adaptive and accompanying services for certain groups of business entities taking into account current development trends;
- Optimization of the functioning of the existing infrastructure to support medium and small businesses in economic crises.

The architecture of the mechanism of economic security takes into account the systemic properties of the basic and auxiliary segments, the optimal functioning and interconnection of which allows to achieve goals and objectives of regulation and comprehensive support of the necessary level of national economic security, which will correspond to the socio-economic benchmark in the country.

The mechanism of economic security is a single system of forms, methods and levers of influence on economic, financial and other activities of economic entities, which are aimed at forming sufficient to achieve strategic, tactical and operational goals of economic security, and their rational use of various combinations promotes stable and invulnerable to external and internal threats to the functioning and development [4].

Thus, the process of forming a mechanism for ensuring national economic security with a meaningful content of segmental components is a key stage in the strategic development of the national economy.

The National Economic Security Mechanism is a system of purposeful interaction of agreed basic and auxiliary segments, which are aimed at forecasting and timely prevention of global and local threats, as well as detection and elimination of violations and abuses in the socio-economic sphere through functional use of methods, levers and regulators (tools). They are characterized by logical and parametric links of vertical-horizontal direction, which affects the socio-economic efficiency and effectiveness of state regulation of economic security in order to build a reliable platform for supporting and protecting national economic interests within the regulatory field.

The mechanism of ensuring national economic security is to form the optimal interaction of all segments to maintain the level of economic security, which will allow the effectiveness of state protection of national economic interests within the regulatory field.

The basic functions through which this mechanism is revealed are:

- Providing function;
- Information-analytical function;
- Protective function;
- Regulatory function;

- Forecast-planning function;
- Stimulating function;
- Deterrent function.

The mechanism of ensuring economic security includes entities and facilities that operate to maintain the required level of economic security in the country and under the influence of endogenous and exogenous threats, which are neutralized by permanent connection of optimal tools: methods, levers and regulators, which selected on the principle of variability, adequacy and integration.

Among the objects of the mechanism of economic security are: fiscal, credit and financial, social, innovation and investment, foreign economic, environmental spheres, which are in constant motion and prone to internal changes under the influence of the factor environment.

The choice of tools to ensure economic security within the built mechanism depends on the situational focus of measures and the specifics of counteracting global and local threats. The complexity of the selection of the system of methods, levers and regulators of the mechanism provides the optimal solution for the protection of national economic interests.

Systemic measures of state support for economic security should be not only legal regulators in the form of restrictions, regulations, but also stabilizing tools aimed at increasing social responsibility in society, among businesses and ordinary citizens, which in turn will reduce economic crime with gradual improvement indicators of national economic security.

Continuous research shows some negative trends, which are associated not only with cases of illegal economic activity among entities, but also bringing certain economic units to bankruptcy, which is devastating for the national economy due to the emergence of the unemployed, reduction of state budget revenues, replacement of a niche in the market, often by a foreign entity.

Conclusions

That is why among the important segments in the system of national economic security it is possible to emphasize the activities of specially created institutions that should deal with violations and abuses in the financial and economic sphere in order to identify them, identify the causes and conditions of their commission, identify and punish perpetrators, as well as crime prevention.

The functioning of the analytical and information unit in the system of economic security regulation, whose activities are aimed at detecting economic crimes, is the most important task of reforming and transforming state control institutions, which will ensure that one structure is focused on resolving relevant cases, reducing the burden on law enforcement agencies and avoiding the simultaneous investigation of economic crimes by several units of different control structures.

Note that the prerequisite for identifying and preventing threats to the economic interests of the state is the creation of an effective coordination and analytical body, which is obliged to monitor the socio-economic and financial situation at the micro, meso and macro levels in optimal cooperation with certain economic entities and state institutions, given the unprecedented global and national socio-economic transformations.

The process of strengthening the fight against economic crimes and offenses should be based primarily on the mechanism of systematic interaction of certain actors, including government institutions, which through effective methods of regulation and influence to maintain economic security that meets the rule of law, based on the introduction of preventive measures, which does not deny the trajectory of the national economy.

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**INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT OF AGRARIAN SECTOR IN MODERN
CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

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Abstract

The project development of the agrarian sector of the economy is given in the article. Intensification of investment activity in the country is the main goal of economic development. Of great importance for the country's economy are systemic projects aimed at reforming the country's economy. Sectoral projects are aimed at carrying out economic reforms in certain areas. Modeling of the process of investment development of agricultural production is considered.

Keywords: investments, investments, priority areas, reforms, agricultural sector, modeling, development.

Problem statement

The issue of enhancing investment for the development of economic sectors is important in modern conditions of economic growth. The implementation of the new concept of investment policy is required by the system of radicalization of economic decisions in the field of the greatest social tension and the necessary to rapid economic return on investment. The study of the investment process showed that the economic growth is carried out on the basis of systemic and sectoral targeted (special) investment projects.

Analysis of recent researches and publications

A number of scientist are working on economic development at the macro – and micro – levels, including investment development, such as Academic P. Sabluk, Professors M. Kodenska, M. Korinko, K. Prib, and others. An analysis, the organizations of the investment development in branches of economy are not fully considered in scientific researches.

The aim of the article is to demonstrate the organization of the investment process based on modeling the investment development of the agricultural (agrarian) sector of the economy.

Results

Investment projects have different aims and activities. System projects are related to the implementation of economic reforms in the country, including public sector reform, structural changes in branches and sectors of the economy. Sectoral or targeted projects contribute to the development of individual industries or their sectors. The analysis showed that the system projects can be considered as investment programs of the country. They have been described as large-scale projects, and long-term projects, integrated projects aimed at reforming the economy as a whole, and define the development of industries.

These projects are national which financing by the World Bank aim to:

- Reform the legal basis;
- Reform the financial sector;
- Implementation of important economic reforms in the agrarian sector;
- Land reform and others.

The investment sectoral target projects concretize the system projects at the regional level

for the sectoral principle. They are developed taking into account the general socio-economic situation in the region, which allows determine the guidelines and priorities for the investment process, including the agricultural sector of the economy. The analysis of the investment process in the agricultural sector shows its dependence on many external factors that negatively affect its development.

At the present stage of development, the state does not have the opportunity to significantly support producers. At the same time, as the analysis showed, the lack of equivalent exchange of agricultural and industrial products led to a violation of the requirements of economic laws, especially the law of value. As a result, there was a mismatch between socially necessary labor costs and prices for industrial and agricultural products, disrupted intersectoral economic ties, as well as insufficient logistics of the agricultural environment, increased risk of the industry, which affected its investment attractiveness and priority.

Indicators of the analysis of external factors that affect the investment process: inflation, disruption of economic relations, financial and credit relations, reduced investment inflows and others led to a crisis in the agricultural sector of the investment process. Therefore, to ensure the stabilization of the situation in the agro-industrial complex, it is necessary to significantly change the state economic program of development of the country's regions on the basis of investment attractiveness and priority. According to the study, taking into account world economic practice and national specifics of the organization of the agricultural sector of the economy, a theoretical model of the foundations of the agricultural sector of the economy is proposed (Fig. 1), which involves changing the state of the object at stages of development.

Reforming the agricultural sector as the first stage implies the need to improve domestic economic relations in agricultural enterprises and the development of individual forms of management.

In the agricultural sector, reform should be based on such areas as the presence of the owner - the owner, the creation of favorable economic conditions in the market, the activation of internal reserves to improve production efficiency.

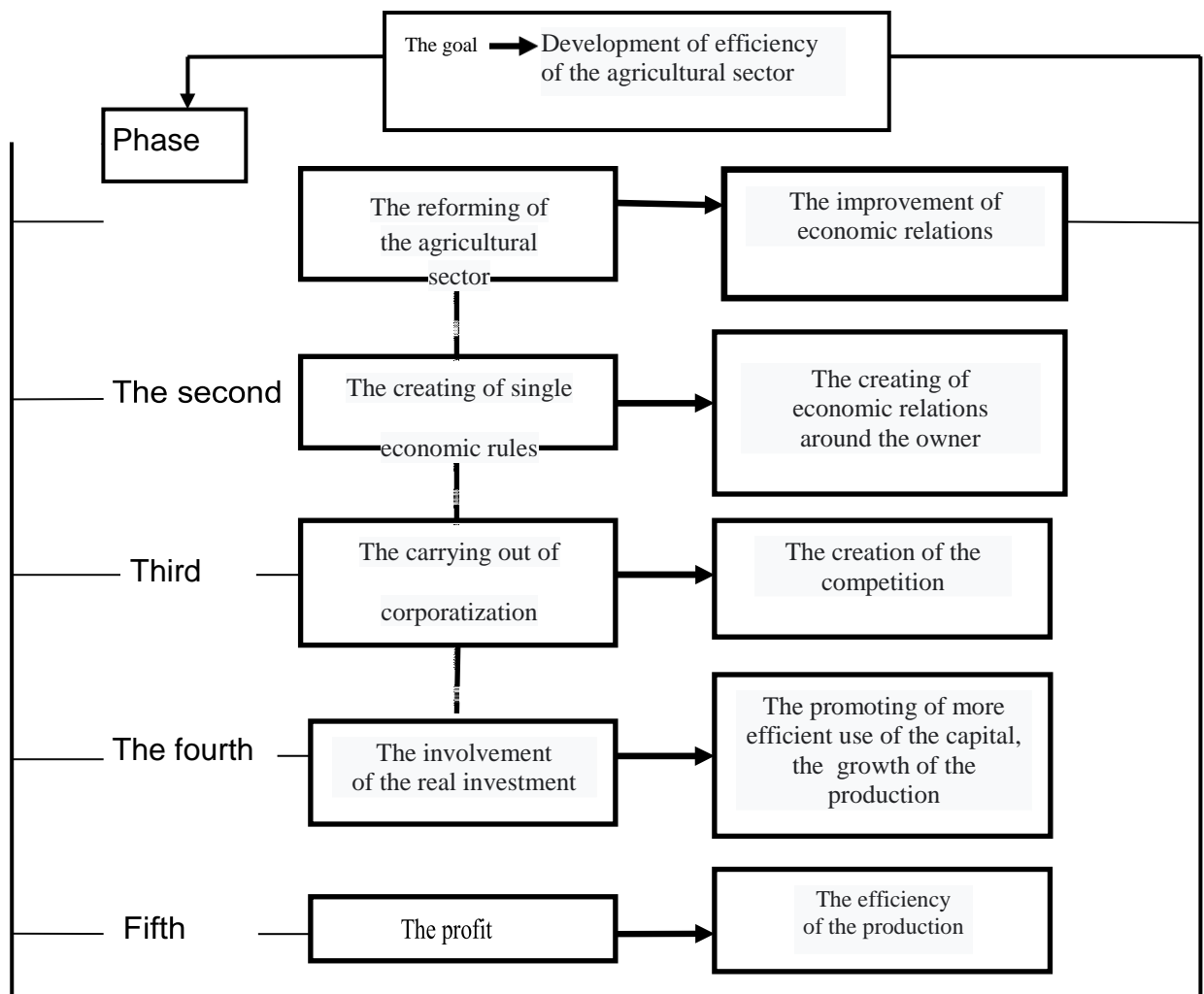


Fig. 1. The modeling of the process of investment development of the agrarian sector

It allows provide on the basis of the state protection guarantees and support the production structures of management, free cooperation of labor and capital, the creation on this basis of different types of enterprises and various forms of management. Reformation processes will help to find and determine the owner-agrarian and building a system of economic relations around it, including the establishment of investment capital.

The second phase requires the establishment of uniform economic conditions and regulations for all objects and subjects of activity. This is an important element of development, which contributes to the construction of a system of economic relations around the owner.

Due to limited investment resources, one of the main tasks of the state is to determine the priority objects of investment. It is possible to create special free economic zones and territories of priority development to increase investment attractiveness in some regions on the

basis of uniform economic rules for them. The reasons for the low efficiency of free economic zones and priority development areas are related to the instability of legislation, insufficient level of infrastructure development, the spread of the practice of "abuse of benefits". The enterprises registered in free economic zones can import products duty-free and carry out a small, mostly final stage of production of goods, which contributes to the possible partial or complete monopolization of certain markets.

World experience of economic development shows that the state influences it through economic levers, which include:

- Formation of the legal basis of economic investment activity;
- Providing competition as a condition for economic progress for the development of the national economy;
- Redistribution of stability at the macro level, that is smoothing or eliminating economic fluctuations.

The state significantly affects the development of economic sectors in modern conditions and performs its main function: protects the market from the monopoly of processing, supply, trade with more rights and opportunities for market leadership.

Creating uniform economic rules for enterprises and agro-industrial complex will promote and comply with the principle of more even distribution of economic results in the system: production - storage - purchase - processing - sale, creating the same conditions for all participants. Strategic economic decisions in the implementation of agrarian reform include addressing issues such as the development of the mechanism of the property market, including the land market, having defined a role and value of agricultural commodity producers in corporatization of the enterprises of an agro-industrial complex, state support for rural producers.

The process of formation of the private sector has such prerequisites as:

- The availability of private entrepreneurs, to effectively use its benefits and opportunities;
- The creation in society of appropriate political and social-psychological climate;
- The activity of the nation and the provision of the state the greatest assistance to the formation of private property;

– Improving the legal framework for the effective implementation of the function of ensuring and compliance by all government agencies. It is to protect the interests of owners.

The single market complex covers agricultural, purchasing, processing, service, supply, trading organizations at the micro and macro levels, and all members of the association retain full legal and economic independence. The creation of professional associations of producers is a process of corporatization, as the association involves corporate interests: separate, narrow, sectoral.

The corporate form of management in the agricultural sector provides for the creation of cooperatives of agricultural producers, which can provide agricultural producers - members of the cooperative with services necessary for their activities - are:

- Supply of means of production for members of cooperatives;
- Mechanization services: the joint use of equipment purchased and leased;
- Processing and sale of products by members of the cooperative and sale of their products;
- Sale of products of participants on favorable terms.

The enterprises of the agro-industrial complex may have cooperative forms of management, including cooperatives or leased enterprises. The capital invested in the creation of these enterprises as objects should be used more efficiently.

The normal development of production is determined by the efficiency of the expansion of the reproduction of capital associated with the physical wear and tear or obsolescence of the means of production.

The experience of foreign and domestic investors has shown that investing in real investment objects provides inflationary protection of investments.

The purpose of entrepreneurial activity is to receive the planned income for the investor. It will be important for him not only economic efficiency, but also the financial well-being of the recipient. Modern entrepreneurship requires knowledge of all financial and economic aspects of the investment process. The creation of professional associations of producers is associated with the planning of investment activities. All participants in the investment process are interested in the effectiveness of the project, its implementation. Therefore the business plan as a basis of the investment project is made, the investment project and the program in which

it is included and also questions of its operation are considered.

At the fourth stage of development of the agricultural sector, the issues of the form of investments and investment projects that depend on the type of investor are substantiated. The type of investor is a financial and credit enterprise. Based on the fact that according to the forms of investment and types of investors, investment projects are classified as real and financial, enterprises as investment objects need real investment projects and investments.

The increase in capital should be optimized to take into account the marginal efficiency of investment, because when expanding investment, less profitable projects are introduced.

Return on investment can vary depending on the type of activity, the size of the enterprise or other factors. But there is a general pattern of increasing investment. Marginal efficiency of investments depends on the level of profitability, volume of investments and quality of their use. There is a feedback: the number of investments grows, profitability decreases or the amount of income received from any activity. This is due to the general law of marginal productivity of factors of production, which decreases.

Any company has the opportunity to benefit from investment activities that will increase profits. The study of the distribution or use of enterprise profits allows to identify such main areas as interest payments for the use of credit, land fees, corporate income tax, pension and social insurance, payment of dividends, contributions to increase equity, part of the taxes goes to the state budget. Payments to the budget make up about a quarter of the profits. The distribution of net income is carried out on certain items. Since this is the profit after payments to the budget, this part of the profit is used for investment purposes: for the development of production, industry, and region.

Regulation of production and investment activities of enterprises is one of the functions of the fiscal system.

The state can make the production of certain types of production more priority and attractive by providing tax benefits, stimulating the innovative activity of the enterprise.

It is not enough that the investment simply makes a profit. They must be the most effective. The expected profit is the benchmark of the investment process and indicates the quality of investment process management.

Conclusions

At the present stage, the directions of public investment policy may change depending on the economic situation in the country. The development of investment activity requires a clear investment policy of the state, which includes the development of legislation on legal, economic and social conditions, action through instruments of state influence on the structure and volume of investments, areas of their use, and sources of income.

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**FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT IN
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF UKRAINE**

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Abstract

The article analyzes the state of the formation of the health-saving environment of institutions of general secondary education of Ukraine. The level of formation of material-technical, content-technological and social components of the health-saving environment and the level of teachers' readiness for the implementation of health-saving technologies in the educational process of institutions of general secondary education of Ukraine is characterized.

Keywords: health-saving environment, health-saving technologies, teachers.

Problem statement

Modern state-building processes in Ukraine, in particular the reform of the national education system, raise to a new level the question of the mission of the modern school.

At present, the general secondary education institution traditionally takes care of the health of students, because it is known that the state of their physical health decreases during their studies. Most programs, techniques, and technologies are aimed at preserving, strengthening, and restoring children's health. Significant experience has been accumulated in this field both in our country and abroad.

The main tasks of the National Strategy for building a safe and healthy educational environment in the new Ukrainian school, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine on May 25, 2020, No.195/2020, orient the educators on the need to create a safe educational environment that provides an integrated approach to the formation of all components of the health of children and youth [6].

European strategy for child and adolescent health and development (2005) outlines the theoretical approaches and defines the main priorities for practical work on promoting the health of children and youth [3].

Purpose statement: to analyze the state of the formation of health-saving environment of institutions of general secondary education of Ukraine.

The statement of basic materials

The results of scientific research also indicate the deterioration of children's health. According to the international research project "Health Behaviour in Schoolaged Children" about 30% of the schoolchildren aged 11-17 evaluate their health as "mediocre" or "bad". Their number increases with age, 14% of respondents reported having chronic diseases [5].

The formation of a health-saving environment in an institution of general secondary education is just aimed at overcoming the crisis of children's health in Ukraine. The implementation of conceptual positions and ideas of health-saving pedagogy in the educational process involves the consistent formation of health-saving environment. It can be achieved through the development and provision of all its components, the introduction of health-saving technologies, as well as through the education of students in the culture of health, under which we understand not only knowledge about the preservation and strengthening of personal health, which is achieved through education and training, but also practical implementation of the need to lead a healthy lifestyle, take care of student's own health.

The study of the state of the formation of health-saving environment of institutions of general secondary education of Ukraine was started by analyzing and summarizing the experience of 32 institutions.

It has been found that younger teens feel uncomfortable in a cabinet system. They not only

lack the ability to rest running between classrooms with heavy school backpacks, but do not have their own permanent, personalized place. Alienation from the environment causes the development of alienation from school, studying and this is a very common phenomenon nowadays.

The analysis of school documentation (work plans, orders, protocols of pedagogical councils, meetings of parents) shows that the influence of educational environment is practically not taken into account. This leads to a violation of the principle of systematic management of a general education institution. The attention to this important factor of the quality of education in normative documents of the educational sector is also insufficient. It is especially when it comes to criteria for evaluating the activities of educational institutions [7, p. 128].

Health-saving environment, above all, is the world that exists in communication, networking, in the various interactions between children and adults. O. Zakharenko pointed out this aspect of the school environment: "... At school, the student should be the same as in the parent's home. He must not to go but to rush to school, knowing that he is learning at school, opens his essence in this ever-changing world" [4, p. 215].

The conducted analysis of operation of institutions of general secondary education of Ukraine made it possible to conclude that each institution has its own organizational and functional system for organizing the educational process aimed at ensuring a health-saving environment for the education and upbringing of children. However, the attention that is paid to formation and development of a physically, mentally, socially and spiritually healthy personality of a student with persistent beliefs and a system of knowledge about health and a healthy lifestyle is still insufficient [1].

The following components of the formation of health-saving environment of institution of general secondary educational were determined as a part of the study: material-technical, content-technological, social.

The analysis of material-technical component support was carried out on the basis of annual analytical reports of institutions of general secondary education sent to the authorities of education, as well as by the results of questionnaires of the administration and teaching staff of these institutions.

According to the reports, the classrooms of the selected schools correspond to the Regulation on the classrooms of general educational establishments, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine No. 601 on July 20, 2004, the State sanitary rules and standards of placement, maintenance of general educational institutions and organization of educational process 5.5.2.008-01, approved by the letter of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine on June 05, 2001 No. 1/12-1459. Therefore they have created the necessary study conditions. Every establishment covered by the study has recreational leisure zones, sports halls that operate in a two-shift basis and provide students with the opportunity to practice physical education at extra-time.

The support of appropriate sanitary and hygienic conditions for the participants of educational process, as well as the microclimate of the working area of the class rooms (in particular, air temperature, relative humidity, air velocity, intensity of thermal radiation, maximum permissible content of harmful substances in the air of working zones of cabinets (classrooms) and lighting of workplaces) were analyzed.

Note that educational activities that are conducted in cabinets (classrooms) are classified as light physical work of category 1a with energy consumption that is less than 150 kcal/h. It is work performed by sitting and accompanied by insignificant physical activity. [1].

Lighting condition of classrooms was also analyzed. It usually consists of natural and artificial lighting. Natural light is created by scattered and partly direct sunlight coming through the windows (each classroom has at least 3 windows each of them has an area of 4 m²). Protection from direct sunlight in all classrooms is created by light blinds. In order to achieve the best daylight, walls and ceilings are painted in light colors (white, pale pink, beige). Artificial lighting of classrooms is created by electric lamps (7-9 for one classroom), as well as table lamps. Aesthetic design of rooms of institutions of general secondary education is carried out in accordance with the normative acts and is observed in a single style.

Consequently, the formation of the material-technical component can be considered as medium or such that predominantly conforms to regulatory rules and requirements.

Due to the fact that the leading role in the formation of health-saving environment belongs to the teacher, we interviewed 209 teachers from different regions of Ukraine regarding their readiness to participate in this process. This was done using a questionnaire that determined

motivation and level of their readiness for health-saving activities. In conversations with teachers and class leaders it turned out that one of the components of the content-technological component of the health-saving environment are various traditional forms of extracurricular activities: excursions, contests for students, "Days of Health", promotions, organization of sports competitions; pupil's participation in sections, circles, educational activities of health improvement. That is, it was found that health-saving in these institutions is carried out according to the traditional scheme. Modern forms of educational work, which are most interested among younger teens, are implemented by only one third of teachers.

According to the results, 34.8% of teachers put the "hours of communication", conversations on issues related to health preservation and promotion, disease prevention, hygiene of younger teens, etc. in the first place; 22.8% of them prefer to attract students to mass events of class or school (hikes, promotions, competitions) regarding the formation of their skills in a healthy lifestyle, culture of health. 17.5% of teachers consider participation in the work of students' self-government bodies as the main direction of health-saving activities; 14.9% - the work of sports clubs and sections; 10% of teachers prefer individual work with students and their parents.

The analysis of the obtained results shows that only one third of the teachers interviewed have a methodology for teaching and upbringing students of healthy lifestyle on the basis of life skills, which takes into account the psychological and age-dependent peculiarities of their development; 30.27% of them implement health-saving technologies in educational process, and 51.4% - do not pay enough attention to this activity.

The general picture that emerged during the evaluation of the formation of the content-technological component, allows us to conclude on the ideas of teachers on the organization of training and education of students on the basis of life skills and habits. They believe that this activity should be carried out in the lessons of biology, chemistry, physics, history, physical culture (51%); as well as examples of historical figures, literary heroes (9%); due to mass media (20,2%); in the process of communicating and meeting students with famous people of Ukraine (19.8%).

Surveys, questionnaires and interviews with teachers, visits to the cycle of lessons and educational events have shown that most teachers do not quite understand the essence and

objectives of health-saving activity. As shown by the analysis of the results of the study, only a minority of teachers have skills of health-saving technologies, design technologies, disputes and discussions, differentiated and multilevel education. In day-to-day practice, they give preference to traditional forms and methods of teaching and upbringing students.

It is revealed that 68.8% of teachers are well aware of the sanitary and hygienic requirements for organization of educational process at the institution, 23.8% - in part, and 7.4% of teachers acknowledge their ignorance of these requirements; 32,9% are informed about the essence and methodology of implementation of health-saving technologies in the educational process; 27.5% - partly aware, however, 39.6% of teachers are not familiar with the methodology of implementation of health-saving technologies, which causes some concern. 94.5% of teachers believe that the condition of the educational environment affects the health of younger teens, only 5.5% of teachers concern about the partial influence of the educational environment on the health of younger teens. Consequently, it was concluded that teachers are well aware of this process.

The analysis of the results of the questionnaires of teachers shows that 53.2% consider themselves as a person with a high degree of responsibility for their own health and children's health; 31.2% of teachers do not consider themselves as a person with a high degree of responsibility for their own health. 66.9% of teachers formed a positive motivation for a healthy lifestyle, 26.6% - partly formed and only 6.4% of teachers recognize that they have not formed a positive motivation for a healthy lifestyle. 56.9% of teachers have a desire to study scientific papers and experience of modern educators, scientists on health-saving issues.

Thus, the level of teachers' readiness for the formation of health-saving environment of institutions of general secondary education in Ukraine shows that it is necessary to strengthen work with teachers in this direction.

By analyzing the responses of teachers to their participation in creating a health-saving environment, it has been determined that the vast majority of respondents (64.6%) are satisfied with the state of comfort and safety in the educational environment of the institutions where they work; 29.7% of teachers are partially satisfied and only 10.1% are not satisfied; 56.3% of teachers believe that their schools comply with sanitary and hygiene norms regarding the conditions of the school. It was also found that one third of teachers had

sufficient experience in introducing health-saving technologies; 56.6% of teachers have little experience, and 18.3% of them do not have it at all. 34.2% of teachers consider themselves as a healthy person and care about their own health, 35.2% are partially care, 39.6% of teachers do not consider themselves as a healthy person and do not care about their own health. 64.3% of teachers participate in organizing activities on health-saving for younger teens, 26% - occasionally take part in events, 17.7% - do not participate at all. 55,9% of teachers have positive results of their own pedagogical activity on the formation of health-saving environment; 33% of teachers acknowledge that they have partially positive results, and 14% do not have positive results at all.

The study found insufficient level of teachers' preparedness for implementation of health-saving technologies, insufficient level of valeologization of educational subjects, and also low level of application of active and interactive forms and methods of teaching and education of students, which is connected with low methodological preparedness of teachers. Extracurricular health-saving activities in institutions of general secondary education are at the level of subject learning of students.

The analysis showed that each of the experimental institutions of general secondary education in Ukraine in its traditional activity is not able to fully use the potential of implementation of health-saving technologies. Some teachers have ignorance, inability to use them effectively. They lack the knowledge of health pedagogy. In addition, teachers, basically correctly understanding the purpose and objectives of the formation of a healthy person, who do not always make efforts for their proper implementation, have insufficient knowledge for the organization of health-saving activities and the organization of training and education of students on the basis of life skills.

Regarding cooperation with parents in shaping the health-saving environment of these institutions, 41.4% of respondents acknowledge parental assistance, 31.2% report about occasional parental assistance, and 31.3% of teachers do not cooperate with parents in this process at all. 59.7% of teachers find it difficult for them to communicate with students' parents, 21.1% report about difficulties in dealing with parents and only 20.2% acknowledge the close cooperation with parents. Such results indicate an inadequate use of the potential of cooperation and the need for its adjustment. Almost half of the teachers are self-educating in acquiring knowledge and mastering professional skills in implementing health-saving

technologies and creating a health-saving environment in the institution, 32.1% do it periodically. And 15.5% of teachers have shown that they are not engaged in self-education regarding this question in the absence of time.

So, summing up the results of the questionnaires of teachers about the formation of health-saving environment in institutions (by their knowledge, motivation and participation), it was found that 72% of teachers have a high level of readiness to the formation of health-saving environment - they are professionally competent teachers who exhibit the high degree of knowledge of the basics of health-saving and awareness of the methodical features of the implementation of health-saving technologies, direct their own activities to ensure learning conditions, psychological comfort and safety in the institution, and also have a high degree of responsibility for the formation of health-saving environment in the institution, 13.8% show an average level of readiness to the formation of health-saving environment for younger teens and 14.2% demonstrate a low level.

The effectiveness of the formation of health-saving environment in the institution was evaluated by the attitudes of younger teens to health, healthy lifestyle, surrounding persons, and environment. Levels of formation of attitudes were researched through analysis of questionnaires of younger teens, individual conversations, and pedagogical observation.

By exploring the value-based attitude of students to healthy lifestyle, the authors invited the respondents to respond to blocks of questionnaires, test and creative tasks, as well as to reveal their own thoughts about the concept of "health", "healthy lifestyle", identify factors that affect the health state and life activity, components of a healthy lifestyle, etc. Analyzing the responses of younger teens to the questions put in the questionnaire, the content of their interviews, conversations, creative tasks, as well as tests, we considered correct only those answers that provided complete information that corresponds to the current state of knowledge about health, healthy lifestyle and its components. The second category of responses is partially correct, that is, those containing about 50% of the required information (incomplete answers). Finally, the third category of responses is incorrect answers, that is, those containing less than half of the required information.

The questionnaires showed that the vast majority of younger teens have a superficial idea about what is health and healthy lifestyle, namely: 27.75% of younger teens have a high level

of the formation of value-based attitude to a healthy lifestyle. This group of students fully understands the importance of health and healthy lifestyle. They try to adhere to the rules of hygiene in their everyday life, worry about their own physical health, daily exercise, systematic engagement in certain sports. 36% of younger teens have a sufficient level of formation of value-based attitude to a healthy lifestyle. 28.3% of younger teens - an average level. It should be noted that the subjects do not have a unified understanding of the concepts of health and healthy lifestyles.

The study confirmed our assumption that younger teens have certain healthy lifestyle behaviors that are appropriate to their age, adhere to the rules and requirements of healthy behavior, and many of them are ready to accept new, additional knowledge about health activities. Almost every third of them has a stable motivation for a healthy lifestyle, ready not only to live according to the rules of a healthy person, but also to help in complying with these rules to others. But one fifth of respondents have insufficient knowledge about health as the highest personal value.

As our studies prove, younger teens are characterized by a strategy of preventive nature which purpose is to preserve health and does not focus on issues related to health promotion in its comprehensive sense, the awareness that the very health of a person has the highest personal value.

The next step in the study was to determine the formation of the value-based attitude of younger teens to themselves and their own health. Students were offered creative tasks, questionnaires, tests, during which they learned to learn themselves. The obtained data show that 20.2% of the respondents have a high level, 20.3% have an adequate level ; 29.6% have an average level and 29.9% have a low level of the value-based attitude to themselves.

Our studies in institutions of general secondary education of Ukraine prove that not all younger teens have skills in preserving and strengthening health, are concerned about it, adhere to a healthy lifestyle and rules of personal hygiene, are interested in studying issues related to the preservation of health and a healthy lifestyle. An analysis of the results of the experiment showed that among the respondents there is a sufficient and an average level of the formation of value-based attitude to themselves and their own health.

We find out the understanding of younger teens of such universal values as honesty, justice,

unselfish help to friends, as well as discovered that the most fully understood is the notion of concept "never go back on your friends, the class", "to show readiness to help those who need it". The understanding of such concepts as "desire", "tact", "trust" caused difficulties.

The results of the study showed that younger teens with high and sufficient level of interpersonal relationships with peers take an active part in physical education, games, various activities, help friends unselfishly, respect the opinion of their peers, understand the importance of warm and trusting relationships.

During the experiment, we also decided to focus more on the study of the level of formation of interpersonal relationships between younger teens with peers. Determination of the state of social health of students was carried out through the clarification of the level of satisfaction of position, which a teenager occupies in a group of peers. The study suggests that 26% of students have a high level, 23.2% - a sufficient level, 35.9% - an average and 33.8% - a low level of interpersonal relationships with peers.

Inability to build socially meaningful relationships with peers, teachers, parents are often manifested in the behavior of younger teens of institutions of general secondary education; despite some knowledge, they do not want to take responsibility for their own negative actions and actions of their friends.

The level of psychological comfort of younger adolescents in school was also analyzed. The following results are certified: 31.4% of younger teens are in a state of psychological comfort; 48.5% - show negligence, detachment, indifference; 36.1% - almost every fourth, require additional attention by teachers, psychological services for the purpose of correction and psychological rehabilitation. According to the results of the study, the psychological state of younger adolescents and their level of comfort depend on many factors, the main among which is the relationship between all subjects of educational process. In the process of research such factors acquired the primary importance as: the establishment of dialogic communication; frank and sincere conversations on topics that are of particular concern to students and are based on mutual respect and mutual trust.

The analysis of the experiment showed that readiness of younger teens for health activities, adherence to rules and requirements of healthy behavior, and the skills of healthy lifestyles are determined by their age characteristics, level of knowledge, as well as participation in this

activity of parents, teachers and other persons who are significant to them.

Conclusions

The results of the experiment convincingly showed that the level of formation of health-saving environment of institutions of general secondary education of Ukraine is insufficient, the average level of its formation prevails (74.9% of the total number of studied institutions). It was found that the causes of such a situation are: the average level of teachers' readiness for carrying out tasks of health-saving education and upbringing, as well as insufficient participation of parents in the activity of institutions of general secondary education in relation to the formation and development of their children's physically, mentally, spiritually and morally healthy personalities.

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**THE CONCEPT OF TYPOLOGIZATION OF THE CROSS AS A
SACRAMENTAL-LACONIC IDIOGRAM**

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the problem of the concept of typology of the cross, which is an archival object of Christianity. Some types of the cross as a sacral-lapidary ideogram are analyzed. The methodological basis of the typological symbol - the cross - is investigated.

Keywords: cross (sacrum), sacramental-laconic, underwear cross, pectoral cross; cross-encolpion (cross-reliquary).

Formulation of the problem

The lack of staurographic and historical-archaeological research, the lack of a sufficient number of art studies of crosses (sacrum) led to the search, analysis and study of available published materials. Thus, the insufficient theoretical and practical development of crosses (sacrum) as key symbols led to the choice of the topic of our study.

Presenting the main material

Staurography (translated from Greek as "stauros" - means cross, tree and "graphy" - to write) - a new historical and artistic science that studies the history and iconography of the

Cross (sacrum) - the most important sacred-lapidary sign of Christianity, as well as the science of the study of underwear cross and crosses-reliquaries (sacrums -reliquaries). O. Golubtsov, a professor at the Moscow Theological Academy, archaeologist, and doctor of theology, introduced this term into the scientific world in 1917.

Analyzing the evolution of research on Ukrainian staurography, it is necessary to focus on the opening of the first Museum of the Cross in Ukraine, which took place on October 13, 2013. [1]. More than 2,000 works of small cult sculpture from 15 regions of Ukraine comprehensively represent the development and dynamics of changes in underwear cross during the XV-XIX centuries.

It was the researcher V. Veklenko who founded the combined ethnographic approach in the study of crosses (sacrums), when the underwear cross is studied not only in the historical aspect, but also in the light of ethno-archaeological customs of the region.

At the present stage in Ukraine, staurography is in the Renaissance period after long-term disregard for official science. The researches of scientists (E. Arkhipova, V. Zotsenko, R. Orlova, V. Pavlova, L. Strokova, S. Pivovarova) deserve attention.

To the illustrated and annotated, catalog of the Institute of the History of Material Culture "Ancient Russian encolpion. Chest crosses-reliquaries of the X - XIII centuries." (St. Petersburg, 2003), which was unified by staurographer A. Peskova, included a lot of research by Ukrainian scientists. This catalog became the quintessence of modern Ukrainian staurography, as it included more than 1,600 exhibits from museums in Kyiv, Chernihiv, Moscow, St. Petersburg and Western Europe, archeological expedition funds, and private collections. Most of the presented items were presented in the catalog for the first time. At present, this is the most complete edition of encolpion crosses of ancient origin found in Eastern Europe. In the first part, the article by art critic G. Korzukhina "Monuments of Pre-Mongol Copper Casting" (1949) stands out, which not only presents the classification of encolpion crosses, clarifies the Old East Slavic origin of the share of such crosses, but also determines which crosses are of Byzantine. The following Ukrainian scientists made the attribution of many objects of the catalog: O. Bondarenko, O. Danylyshyn, E. Arkhipova, M. Yelnikov, V. Pavlov, B. Pryshchepa, S. Pivovarov, M. Pitsyshyn, S. Ryzhov, L. Strokova, M. Yagodynska, T. Yashaeva, and O. Chaika.

A separate branch of Ukrainian staurographic science is the study of stone and wooden sepulchral crosses - monuments of sacred and lapidary art. Researchers have considered and analyzed these monuments in detail - T. Berezovska, O. Dekhtyarchuk, R. Zabashta, V. Kuzenko, V. Malina, R. Odrekhivsky, I. Sapozhnikov, M. Stankevich, D. Telegin, L. Khomyak, R. Shuvalov and others.

In Ukraine, staurographic explorations are conducted in two directions: historical and art - studied crosses from antiquity to modern times (I - XX centuries): reliquaries, breastplates, roadside; monumental stone and wooden tombstones and cult objects made of precious materials, wood and stones were analyzed.

There is a need to create a conceptual basis for the development of science, dissemination of ideas in scientific circles, unification of staurographic terminology, systematization of different types of crosses, their features, and development of staurographic evaluation of crosses from the standpoint of art studies. In this way, all this will simplify the work of researchers who study the monuments of ancient times.

Archival tasks of Ukrainian staurography are the identification, scientific description, classification and inclusion in scientific sources (creation of databases, publication of illustrated catalogs, etc.) of samples of crosses, as well as popularization of staurography as a partial section of historical science. Issues of staurography should be widely considered on professional Internet sites, which would represent the collections of both public and private museums. Such sites could help not only individual collectors, but also practitioners who attribute gray archaic artifacts.

We detail the key symbol of Christianity, which has many varieties.

The oblique, or later, St. Andrew's Cross, is the initial letter of the name Christ in its simplest graphic representation and is the basis for further more complex monograms.

Greek or square cross. Quadrangular shape with smooth beams. This type of cross existed in many pre-Christian cultures and was primarily used by the Church to express the idea of Christian transformation of the world.

Latin cross. A quadrangular cross with a vertical beam longer than the horizontal one. This form largely expresses the Crucifixion as the saving Sacrifice of Christ. According to Church tradition, the cross on which the Savior died was quadrangular. He became a symbol of

Christianity, both in Greek and Latin versions. It should be noted that the names of the Greek and Latin crosses adopted in ecclesiastical archeology do not indicate its affiliation, but only determine its proportions.

From ancient times, it was customary to wear a cross on his body (underwear cross). In Kievan Rus from the pre-Mongol period, underwear cross are known to be worn under clothing; pectoral crosses; encolpion crosses, which contain particles of holy relics; crosses altar, crosses underaltar, portable, etc.

Archaeological excavations have found a large number of four-pointed underwear crosses in the XI-XII centuries, made of metal or stone, in particular, amber. Their forms are diverse. In addition to the simplest, there are crosses with rounded, widened, rhombic, three-bladed ends, with additional intersections at the ends, with round, square or rhombic middle crosses, as well as crosses such as "blooming" cross with original curls.

In Kievan Rus, the tradition of underwear crosses came from Byzantium, where the technique of making crosses from gold, silver and bronze plates was widespread in the early Christian era. In the Slavic lands, for example in Macedonia, in Skopje, there are crosses of the VI century, made by cutting from a metal plate, isosceles and widened at the ends, decorated with eye ornaments and pierced in two places - above and below. Their unusual purpose: they were additions to the bronze sticks, which probably served as pens for writing on tablets [4].

Early Byzantine cemeteries contain gold and silver underwear crosses without images with smooth tubular or faceted (sometimes octagonal) hollow lines extending from the center, and often have in the middle cross insert-cabochon of smalt, paste or semi-precious stone), they date from the VI century.

The technology of making this type of cross is very similar to the technique of making the cross of the Great Constantine. Such crosses were made of thin plates of gold or silver by cutting, forging and fastening one part to another. Similar crosses are found mainly in the eastern territories of the Byzantine Empire between Turkey and Cyprus [2].

In the IV century images of the cross filled the temples and homes, they decorated household items and military clothing, sacred and even household items, in confirmation of this St. John Chrysostom wrote: "... the cross is everywhere in glory: on houses, in the square,

in solitude, on roads, in mountains, on hills, on plains, on the sea, on ship masts, on islands, on lodges, on clothes, on weapons, at banquets, on silver and gold utensils, on precious stones, on wall paintings ... so everywhere this amazing gift spits out everything" [3]. Undoubtedly, St. John Chrysostom speaks of the four-pointed cross. It is the simplest form of the cross, because other types of the cross were not yet known.

However, it occurred with the development of Christian culture and diversified forms of the cross. Along with the Greek (isosceles) there were crosses: Latin (with an elongated lower end), Andrew's (x-shaped), six- and eight-pointed, "prosperous" and so on.

The cross came to Kievan Rus with the adoption of Christianity and became, above all, an object of personal piety. The underwear cross was worn around the neck during christening and he remained with the believer for the rest of his life.

The production of copper-cast four-pointed underwear crosses has been known in the Old East Slavic state since the 12th century, and it received extraordinary development in Kyiv. On the cast vests, there are various images - the cross of Calvary, the Crucifixion, the Savior Non-manufactured, St. Arch. Michael, saints: Nicholas the Wonderworker, Nikita the Martyr and others.

In the XVII-XVIII centuries "prosperous" crosses with an elongated vertical line were common. Vests are often decorated with enamel.

In Kievan Rus, the so-called Korsun Cross was popular, named after the original place of manufacture - Korsuni (Chersonese). It is a small stone cross with a silver rim, the edges of which are connected by a wire that resembles a chain. The frame was often decorated with skunk, rosettes, pearls, precious stones; in the center of the cross there was an overlay with a crucifix. In modern museum practice, small, straight stone (sometimes bone, glass, but not cast) crosses without frames are also called "korsunchiki". Korsun crosses existed in Kievan Rus until the XVII century. Breastfish scorpions-encolpions appeared in Byzantium not later than the IV century and originally had the shape of an ark. In the ancient state, they were already known in the pre-Mongol period. Usually, these are copper-cast two-component crosses-encolpions, but there were also those made of precious metals. They focused on Constantinople patterns and were decorated with facial images (in the center of the front sash usually contained a crucifix), made in the technique of casting, carving, stamping, black or enamel. The forms of encolpions

are quite diverse: some crosses have round stigma-disks at the ends, sometimes the edges of the cross expand or receive a three-bladed finish, in the XIV-XVI centuries, the sacrum cross often acquires a quadrifolia configuration.

Since the XV century encolpions are displaced by flat bilateral crosses, and then by unilateral crosses such as pectoral crosses. It is about large pectoral crosses-reliquaries in the XVII-XVIII centuries which were worn by monks. The pectoral crosses, at the top with an eye for a cord, by their main purpose serve as a sign of sacred dignity; priests wear them over clothing. Bishop's and archimandrite crosses were made of gold and silver, with precious stones and enamel inserts, from the XVIII century their top was made in the form of a crown.

Types of the cross as a cult sign:

- 1) Picturesque (on frescoes, icons, mosaics);
- 2) Graphic (graffiti, wood carvings, stones, metals, etc.);
- 3) Volumetric (metal, leather, wood, stone, bone, amber, mother of pearl, etc.).

One of the largest in Ukraine is a collection of metal crosses VI - XX centuries in the National Museum of History of Ukraine (Kyiv). Many crosses-reliquaries are kept in national historical and cultural reserves: "Kyiv-Pechersk", "Sophia of Kyiv", "Chersonesos Tavriya", Museum of Arts of Bohdan and Varvara Khanenko, Museum of History of Kyiv, Chernihiv Historical Museum. V. Tarnovsky, museums of Lviv, Rivne, Chernivtsi, Dnipro, Zaporizhia, Nikopol, Berestechko, Yalta, Kerch, etc., in the funds of the Institute of Archeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, archeological centers at higher education institutions: Lviv, Chernivtsi, Dnipro National Universities.

The collection of wooden crosses is kept in the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Reserve, the National Museum of History of Ukraine, the Museum of Ancient Ukrainian Culture in Lviv.

It should be noted that a large number of staurographic monuments of Ukrainian origin are outside its borders: the Vatican Museums, the British Museum (London), the Metropolitan Museum (New York), the State Hermitage (St. Petersburg), State Historical Museum (Moscow) and others.

Many exhibits are in private collections, they are not in public catalogs, so it is difficult to say. Exceptions are the collections of the patron S. Platonov, as well as the couple Igor and

Oksana Hrynivkyh (2007-2008 - Museum of Arts of Bohdan and Varvara Khanenko).

Conclusions

Thus, the central symbol of Christianity has a large number of varieties.

The considered evolution of the cross in domestic and foreign staurographic customs on the example of only some of its varieties gives us the opportunity to touch the outside of the staurographic tradition and partially consider the typology of the cross (sacrum).

Crosses on conditional mounds remain an integral part of our spiritual heritage and are valuable objects of sacred and lapidary art, and for researchers - the main part of all-Ukrainian staurology.

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