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Achieving political, economic and social stability is an urgent strategic task. Analysis of cause-and-effect relationships is an important methodological approach for researching and creating the most effective methods and tools for socio-political optimization of modern societies. This Issue of the Journal includes articles proposing various approaches to solving various segments of the identified problem.

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**MODERN ECONOMIC MODELS IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

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Abstract

The article examines the essence, common and distinctive features of modern economic models such as the creative economy, digital economy, circular economy, sharing economy, and happiness economy. While the focus of economic relations in these models differs, they are interconnected through the common goal of ensuring sustainable development, which entails a balanced consideration of economic, social, and environmental aspects.

Keywords: sustainable development, modern model of economic development, creative economy, digital economy, sharing economy, circular economy, economy of happiness.

Today, there is no alternative to pursuing sustainable development for national economies within the global context. Agenda for global sustainable development until 2030, as outlined in [17], is a comprehensive plan that must be embraced by all countries and stakeholders. It calls for

collective action and partnership with the aim of 'eradicating poverty and hunger, protecting and healing our planet. The primary objective of this Agenda, along with achieving the corresponding 17 sustainable development goals, is to guide the world towards sustainable and resilient growth. Its adoption was a response to the multifaceted crises confronting our planet.

The 2018 report from the Club of Rome underscores the crises facing the world today — not just environmental, but also social, political, cultural, and moral. It highlights crises in democracies and ideologies [18]. These challenges have been exacerbated by global events such as the COVID-19 pandemic and numerous military conflicts. Consequently, there is a growing concern about finding effective pathways for economic development in the modern era.

Modern economic concepts or frameworks, such as the creative, digital, sharing, circular economy, and the economy of happiness, have gained prominence in research due to their potential to foster sustainable economic development. Several key factors underscore the importance and relevance of analyzing these models, irrespective of specific national contexts:

1. **Innovation and Competitiveness:** Examining these models offers insights into the evolving modern economy and the opportunities it presents. This understanding aids businesses and governments in crafting strategies to foster innovation and enhance competitiveness.
2. **Social Responsibility:** Certain models, such as the sharing and circular economy, aim to promote more efficient resource consumption and mitigate environmental impact. Analyzing these models enables assessment of their social responsibility and contribution to sustainable development.
3. **Economic Policy Reform:** Understanding these models can influence the formulation of economic policies, particularly in terms of regulating and incentivizing specific sectors. For instance, the digital economy may necessitate new regulations on data protection and intellectual property rights.
4. **Lifestyle Changes:** Models like the creative and sharing economy can reshape work, leisure, and communication patterns. Analyzing these models facilitates adaptation to societal changes and the creation of novel business and social interaction paradigms.

5. Individual and Collective Well-being: The economics of happiness is gaining prominence in societal development discussions. Analyzing this model elucidates how economic processes impact the well-being of individuals and society at large, crucial for fostering a more compassionate and healthy society.

In conclusion, analyzing contemporary economic models is vital for understanding prevailing economic trends and devising development strategies that prioritize innovation, sustainability, social responsibility, and overall well-being.

The exploration of each economic concept or model, which integrates new technologies, social trends, and sustainable development imperatives, has garnered attention from numerous researchers.

The concept of the creative economy has been extensively studied by researchers and experts across diverse fields. Notable figures in this realm include John Hawkins, who examined the interplay between creativity, technology, and economic development, thereby enriching our understanding of the creative economy [6]. Richard Florida is renowned for introducing the concepts of the "creative class" and "creative cities," and for his research on the role of culture, creativity, and innovation in economic development [12]. Additionally, research on the creative economy can be found in various scholarly articles, books, reports from international organizations (such as the UN and the World Intellectual Property Organization), and online resources offered by universities and research centers specializing in economics and innovation.

Similarly, the sharing economy has attracted the attention of prominent researchers such as Rachel Botsman, who delves into the dynamics of trust and sharing within the economy [2]. Arun Sundararajan specializes in studying the platform economy and its societal impacts [14]. Yochai Benkler explores the influence of technology on the economy and society, particularly the role of collective action in the network economy. Orly Lobel investigates the legal dimensions of sharing and innovation. These individuals represent a fraction of the many researchers dedicated to unraveling the complexities of the sharing economy.

Overall, the contributions of these researchers have significantly advanced our understanding of economic paradigms shaped by creativity, sharing, and technological innovation.

Within the realm of the circular economy, notable figures include Walter R. Stahel, who pioneered the concept of the "service economy" and circular economy in the 1970s, as detailed in his book "The Performance Economy" [13]. Ellen MacArthur, founder of the Circular Economy Foundation, is another key figure actively advocating for and fostering partnerships to promote the circular economy [5]. These individuals, among others, are at the forefront of research and promotion of the circular economy, aiming to revolutionize development by minimizing waste and promoting sustainable resource usage.

In the field of the economics of happiness, researchers from various disciplines, including economics, psychology, and sociology, contribute to understanding this concept. Notable figures include Nobel laureates Angus Deaton and Daniel Kahneman, whose work has significantly advanced the study of happiness economics [8]. Richard Taylor is also noteworthy for his contributions to this field [16].

The digital economy has garnered attention from numerous researchers in economic and technological spheres. Prominent among them is Don Tapscott, who explores both the benefits and risks of the digital economy [15]. Eric Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee delve into the transformative impact of the digital revolution on the economy and society [3]. These researchers, alongside others, continue to actively investigate various dimensions of the digital economy, examining its implications for modern society, business, and politics.

In order to assess the influence of each modern model of economic development, it is essential to analyze their definitions and key characteristics, as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1

Definition and Key Characteristics of Modern Models of Economic Development

Types of modern economic models	Definition	Key characteristics features of the economic model
Creative economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creative economy as one that centres marginalized individuals in the pursuit of economic and restorative justice using creativity and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses on stimulating creativity and innovation in the economy • Contributes to the development of new products, services and approaches that can become a source of competitive advantage

	<p>arts as the vehicle to reach individual and community potential [1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creative economy is an emerging concept that is constantly changing and based on creative assets that can generate an effect on economic growth [10] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes the role of culture, art, design, media and other sectors in creating high added value
Digital economy	<p>The digital economy is an economic model based on the maximum use of digital technologies, such as the Internet, artificial intelligence, blockchain, data processing, and others [15]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great importance is attached to the processing, analysis, and use of information in order to increase productivity, efficiency and innovation in various fields, such as business, science, medicine, education, etc. • Includes the growing importance of electronic communication, increased automation of processes, the development of online platforms and ecosystems that provide digital services, and the growing importance of data as a strategic resource
Circular economy	<p>The circular economy is a model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing, and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible. In this way, the life cycle of products is extended [4]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to reduce waste and increase resource utilization by moving to a system where waste from one process becomes a resource for another • Recognizes the need to conserve resources and reduce the negative impact on the environment

Sharing economy	A sharing economy is an economic model (or socioeconomic system) that is based on the sharing of human and physical resources. [7]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is based on the idea of sharing resources such as transport, housing, space, knowledge and skills • Promotes efficient use of resources, cost reduction and promotes social connectedness
Economy of happiness	Economics of happiness is an economic model that focuses on how economic conditions affect the well-being and happiness of people [8]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses on measuring the happiness and well-being of citizens instead of material indicators of economic growth • Recognizes the importance of not only economic development, but also the social and psychological well-being of the population

Source: author's

The concepts of the creative economy, digital economy, sharing economy, circular economy, and happiness economy represent different facets of contemporary economic development. It's important to acknowledge that some of these concepts may seem idealistic or carry inherent risks. For instance, the digital economy holds promise as a key driver for sustainable development, provided it aligns with environmental, social, and economic imperatives. However, realizing these benefits requires addressing issues such as digital inequality, data privacy, and ethical considerations in technology usage.

Discourse around the sharing economy is nuanced, given its reliance on trust — an aspect challenging to cultivate in modern societies. Some researchers, like Kessler [9], even argue that the sharing economy is "dead." However, instances of successful sharing platforms like Uber and Airbnb underscore its potential.

These concepts offer distinct approaches to organizing economic processes and fostering sustainable development. In the subsequent discussion, we'll delve into their shared characteristics and disparities.

Common Features:

- **Innovation:** All these concepts aim to foster innovation, whether through new products, services, or business models.
- **Usage of Technology:** They rely on technology such as the internet, mobile applications, data analytics, and artificial intelligence to achieve their objectives.
- **Shared Values:** Most promote shared values like sustainable development, responsible resource use, and social responsibility.
- **Structural Changes:** Each concept introduces alterations to the traditional economic structure, presenting both opportunities and challenges.

Differences:

- **Focus and Methods:** Each concept has its own focus and methods for achieving goals. For example, the creative economy emphasizes creative potential and cultural industries, while the digital economy focuses on digital technology utilization.
- **Fields of Application:** They may have specific fields of application; for instance, the sharing economy often involves shared services like co-working and car-sharing, while the circular economy focuses on waste management and resource utilization.
- **Metrics of Success:** Each concept may have distinct metrics of success; for example, e-commerce volume growth is vital in the digital economy, while user increase is crucial in the sharing economy.

In light of these considerations, it becomes apparent that each of these economic concepts possesses distinct characteristics and endeavours to attain specific objectives, albeit potentially sharing certain commonalities in their operational dynamics.

Table 2 shows the influence of each of the investigated economic models on sustainable development in general.

Table 2

The table analyzes the potential impact of various economic development models on sustainable development and the attainment of its objectives

Types of modern model of economic development	Impact on sustainable economic development
Creative economy (CE)	CE is one of the main mechanisms of sustainable development, as it promotes the development of new ideas and approaches that can lead to more efficient use of resources and reduction of negative impact on the environment.
Digital economy	Digital technologies create new opportunities for business and economic development, stimulating innovation, creating new markets and increasing productivity. Digital innovation can facilitate the development of environmentally friendly technologies and products, such as renewable energy, electric vehicles and others. Digital technologies also make it possible to increase international cooperation and the exchange of knowledge and resources to achieve sustainable development.
Circular economy	Aimed at reducing waste by increasing the efficiency of resource use and closing the cycles of materials and resources. This contributes to sustainable development, as it allows reducing the negative impact of production on the environment and ensures longer-term development of the economy.
Sharing economy	Promotes sustainable development by sharing resources and reducing consumption. Sharing, sharing, renting, and other forms of resource sharing help reduce costs and increase resource efficiency.
Economy of Happiness	Due to the reorientation of attention from the focus on economic growth to a wider range of social and environmental indicators of well-being, sustainability of development here appears as a key factor in the long-term perspective

Source: author's

The outlined economic concepts, despite their diverse approaches, share a common goal of achieving sustainable development by considering economic, social, and environmental aspects.

Among these models, we highlight the creative economy, viewing it not as a distinct type of economy, but rather as a fundamental quality. This model encompasses characteristics from other considered models, combining socio-economic relations related to the production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of goods rooted in human talents and innovative ideas. We see the creative economy as a crucial foundation for the global economy, as evidenced by the rapid changes in creation processes worldwide, indicating a shift towards creativity in all future economies.

The measure of economic creativity lies in its ability to drive innovation, productivity, and economic growth within businesses and industries.

By analyzing these economic models, we gain insights into the factors that foster sustainable economic development and address contemporary challenges such as environmental degradation, inequality, and instability. Focusing on these models enables the development of strategies and policies aimed at fostering more sustainable, efficient, and equitable economic development.

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MODERN ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract

The modern world is going through a period of deep transformations determined by a wide variety of digital technologies and their impact on the economy. In today's conditions, the digital economy is the leading sector of production of goods and services related to digital technologies. The digital economy is determined not only by the wide implementation of information technologies, but also by a deep transformation of business models, socio-cultural practices and political processes. In this study, we will consider the modern aspects of the development of digital technologies and their impact on the economy and modern society.

Keywords: digital technologies, digital economy, information technologies, digitization, modernization, public administration system.

Digitization in the modern world has become a catalyst for various changes in all spheres of society, and the national economy is no exception. Ukraine, which seeks to determine its place in the global economic space, also feels the impact of digital technologies on its economy. In

today's world, the digital economy is a key area in which the production of digital products, works and services related to digital technologies is carried out.

The concept of "Digital economy" in a broad sense means a modern type of economy, which is characterized by the dominant role of data of various kinds and methods of managing them as a determining resource in the field of production, distribution, exchange and consumption. In world practice, the definition of the digital economy was first introduced in 1995 by Nicholas Negroponte, who raised the issue of the shortcomings of goods in the analog economy and at the same time about a number of advantages arising within the framework of the digital economy [3].

According to the definition of the European Community, the digital economy is the result of the transformational effects of new technologies of general purpose in the field of information and communication [4]. Most American companies prefer the term API-economy. API (Application programming interface) literally translated from English means an application programming interface that allows you to establish a digital exchange of business competencies. This enables individual companies to integrate key services for business development and market expansion through the use of information and communication technologies (hereinafter referred to as ICT). In 2016, the World Bank's "World Development Report: Digital Dividends" notes that ultimately the digital economy contributes to a radical change in the existing structure of the world economy [6]. General digitalization is the basis of the development of the economy, which generally affects its various branches. The most susceptible to the emergence of innovative digital technologies are the banking and stock exchange spheres, communication, the work of Internet providers, other activities carried out with the help of the Internet, as well as medicine, energy, transport, and others.

According to the data of international statistics, it can be concluded that today, even despite the economic crisis, there is an increase in world trade in products of the digital economy and the implementation of services related to this industry. The costs of enterprises for the implementation of new high-tech solutions, which they need in the process of production and sales, are increasing, which indicates the main role of digital technologies in the process of activity of economic entities. The use of innovations of the latest generation in work makes it possible to increase the potential of the enterprise and increase its competitiveness on the market.

One of the key influencing factors is the growth of Internet access and the rapid pace of

technological development. Digital technologies allow Ukrainian enterprises to optimize their production processes, improve the quality of products and services, which leads to increased competitiveness. In addition, digital transformation measures that promote the implementation of e-governance systems, e-services and e-commerce are an important driving force. The introduction of such technologies contributes to the transparency and efficiency of the Ukrainian economy. Digitization opens up new opportunities for the development of innovations and the technological sphere. The creation and improvement of digital platforms, big data processing and artificial intelligence help to solve complex economic tasks, ensuring the growth of productivity and competitiveness. In particular, digital technologies contribute to the development of electronic commerce, which expands opportunities for Ukrainian enterprises in the global market environment. Effective e-government systems also help reduce bureaucracy and corruption.

However, along with opportunities, digital transformations also carry certain risks. In particular, the increase in the number of digital attacks and the increase in the level of cyber threats require a great effort from the government and business in ensuring cyber security. In addition, a digital divide is possible between different regions of the country, which can lead to uneven development and cause social and economic problems.

Digital transformation is determined not only by the introduction of the latest technologies into the activities of enterprises, but also by significant changes in organizational culture and management models. This process leads to deep transformations, which become an important factor for the successful adaptation of enterprises to the modern economic environment.

Digital transformation is a strategic, managed process of business adaptation to the challenges of the digital economy. This is not just automation, but significantly more complex from the point of view of implementation.

Eight strategic directions in the implementation of digital transformation:

- Digitization of business processes
- Data management
- Customer-centricity
- Value management
- Digital infrastructure

- Digital partnership
- Work with innovations
- Digital culture and competence development.

Digital technologies increase the level of creative activity in the process of communication and information exchange between developers of software products, service providers and end users. They allow continuous work on the creation of new and improvement of existing goods and services, which are in wide demand among buyers. As part of such interaction, it is possible to identify errors and shortcomings, as well as to develop recommendations for improving their quality and functional characteristics.

The biggest changes in digital technologies occur when people, applying the innovations of this field, interact with the purpose of producing new innovations, which is accompanied by a change in the institutional social structure. In order for the level of social and innovative development in society to increase, the following conditions must be met:

- Unification of a significant number of members of society in order to make and broadcast new knowledge;
- The formation of an "open space" for information and communication interaction, aimed at obtaining new knowledge, reducing barriers in the implementation of this process (linguistic, geographical, and others), as well as increasing the ability to transmit information using various tools (for example, social networks), which are of a general or specialized nature.

The digital economy is characterized by great opportunities for the development of the public administration system. The latest technologies aimed at the development of this area allow creating an environment of a high-tech digital platform of public administration, which has very wide possibilities: increasing the automation of the processes of development and adoption of management decisions, which allows optimizing personnel, increasing the speed of data acquisition and processing, reporting, and minimizing corruption, to carry out a more accurate socio-economic forecast of both individual administrative-territorial units and the country as a whole. The provision of public services is built on the basis of a single digital cloud platform, which has open interfaces of machine-to-machine interaction and allows, including independent

providers, to expand the opportunities for citizens to interact with the state based on the creation of their own programs and applications for mobile phones working on the basis of this platform.

In 2020, in the USA, a requirement for state bodies that are in the process of modernizing information and business processes to exchange experience through special centers was legislated. The U.S. Digital Service has set out in the form of a manifesto the principles of development of government sites and services, which all developers must follow. The service also developed recommendations for all authorities regarding the procedure for concluding software development contracts [5]. In Great Britain, a standard for public digital services (Digital Service Standard) has been developed; methodological recommendations for the step-by-step development of services that meet the requirements of the standard are posted on the government portal of digital services; these recommendations cover all processes, from designing and creating a team to analyzing service usage data and making improvements [2].

Digital technologies in today's world are becoming a necessity for optimizing and improving administrative processes in various fields. However, the implementation of digital technologies in administrative processes is accompanied by a number of challenges and opens wide opportunities for increasing efficiency and competitiveness. One of the main challenges in implementing digital technologies in administrative processes is resistance to change. Employees and management may be inclined to maintain traditional work methods, having difficulty adapting to new technological tools. The implementation of digital technologies in administrative processes requires an internal culture of innovation. Providing training and support to staff in the process of change helps to create a positive attitude towards innovation and rapid adaptation. Often, businesses have a variety of systems and platforms already in use in administrative processes. Integrating new digital solutions can be difficult due to incompatibilities with existing systems. The use of modern integration technologies, such as APIs (application programming interfaces), allows for efficient integration of new technologies into existing systems.

The implementation of digital technologies in administrative processes is a difficult task, but with the solution of challenges, there are ample opportunities to create more efficient, flexible and competitive organizations. The key success factors are planning, readiness for change and the ability to quickly adapt to the new realities of the digital age.

Digital transformation is changing traditional management models, making them more flexible

and adaptive. Implementation of artificial intelligence systems and data analytics allows you to make informed decisions based on real data. Automation of management processes contributes to more efficient work of teams and reduction of administrative burden. It expands the concept of organizational culture, turning it into a dynamic vector of adaptation. One of the key features of the new culture is innovation. Businesses are showing interest in fostering creativity and implementing innovative ideas among staff. More and more companies are abandoning a hierarchical culture in favor of a flexible and collaborative organizational structure that promotes open exchange of information and rapid adaptation to changes.

Digital transformation facilitates communication in the organization. The integration of electronic platforms, chat systems and internal networks allows to lower barriers and create an open environment for discussing ideas, solving problems and sharing experiences. In addition, digital transformation requires new skills from personnel, and therefore organizations pay more attention to the training and development of their personnel. There is a demand for digital experts, as well as teams that can learn quickly and adapt to change.

In general, digital transformation opens new horizons for effective management of enterprises, creating progressive models of culture and management that meet the requirements of modern business and contribute to its success in the digital age environment.

With the intensive implementation of digital technologies, the risk of cyber threats and data privacy breaches is increasing, which can seriously affect administrative processes and information protection. The development of modern cyber defense tools and the implementation of strict security policies can effectively prevent cyber-attacks and ensure reliable protection of confidential information.

The state should strive to create favorable conditions for increasing the competitiveness of the national digital industry in order to attract additional investments. At the same time, startups in this field need to create special preferential conditions for financing and operation, promote the testing and implementation of innovative developments, allocate more grants for talented businessmen and researchers.

The state must give society the opportunity to develop and realize the personal potential of each person. For this purpose, it is necessary to ensure the possibility of modernization of the entire system of public administration, to create convenient and user-friendly e-government

services, to implement the total coverage of the population with these services, to ensure the possibility of communication with state authorities using simple and completely safe methods.

Further effective development of the digital economy and ICT in Ukraine depends on:

- The regulatory and legal framework, which is intended at the first stage to eliminate obstacles to the development and implementation of digital economy technologies, and in the future should ensure a dynamic business environment and regulate the competition of digital platforms;

- The infrastructure of the digital economy, which should undergo significant qualitative changes, which will allow all citizens and organizations to receive electronic services mainly through the Internet and mobile communication, and in the future will allow the development of state policy taking into account the opinion of citizens;

- Human resources, which include employees, entrepreneurs, civil servants from the point of view of possessing the skills and competencies of the digital economy, necessary for the full use of ICT with maximum benefit.

Today, the development of ICT plays the most important role in the economy of any state.

The use of modern digital technologies has caused the transformation of all aspects of human activity. Informatization was replaced by the digital economy, thanks to which it became possible to create qualitatively new models of business, trade, production, change the format of education, health care, public administration and communications between people.

Thus, the development of the digital economy will make it possible to combine efforts to create a business, invest, find employees, partners, resources and sales markets. Digital technologies can also play one of the most important roles in training employees of any enterprise, increasing the efficiency of sharing experience with other specialists, and implementing innovative ideas in the social sphere. Therefore, the development of digital technologies in the public sector of the economy is very important for modern people.

In general, the most effective advice on ways to accelerate the digital development of public administration is based on world experience and formulated in three theses of the European Commission: make solutions simple, make them universal and make them jointly [1].

Digitization affects the national economy of Ukraine, creating new opportunities and posing

challenges to it. Ensuring that the benefits of digital transformation are effectively realized while simultaneously managing the risks is a key challenge for government, business and society at large. The right strategy of digital development can become a determining factor for sustainable economic growth and increasing competitiveness of Ukraine in the global context.

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**POLITICAL SYMBIOSIS OF AUTOCRACIES AND DEMOCRACIES AND ITS
ROLE IN GENERATING LOCAL AND GLOBAL CONFLICTS IN THE MODERN
WORLD**

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Abstract

The political landscape of the modern world is often presented as a set of autocracies, democracies and countries in transition. At the same time, it seems that countries with different political systems exist in mutual conflict, are distant and are in some kind of isolation from each other. If we approach the analysis of the problem from the point of view of how socio-political algorithms work in the modern world, we can find that different political systems not only compete with each other, but also organically interact with each other, forming a global geopolitical symbiosis. The peculiarities of the functioning of this symbiosis make it possible to clearly show how local and global conflicts are generated in the modern world, which ultimately predetermine the cyclically repeating phases of peaceful coexistence and military conflicts in the global socio-political metamorphosis.

Keywords: political symbiosis, social algorithm, autocracies, democracies, political behavior, social dysfunction, conflict generation, peace-and-war cyclic development.

In the process of the evolution of human civilization in its modern paradigm, two different types of social organization can be distinguished - the democratic type, recognized as the apogee of social perfection of modern society, and the autocratic type, which is the result of the archaic heritage of social systems that arose at the dawn of human civilization.

Democracy arose mainly in cases where resource scarcity gave rise to a desire for an intensive

type of development based on the expansion of rights and freedoms as an instrument of labor, creative and commercial motivation. Its main features have become the election of political power by the population, separation of powers and a market economy.

Autocracies survived primarily because they controlled significant natural, territorial, and labor resources, allowing them to compete successfully through extensive control over these resources. This type of social system is characterized by the irrevocability of power, restrictions on rights and freedoms, including restrictions on market freedom, political and economic monopoly.

These differences between the two systems led to differences in their behavior. For democracies, a characteristic feature of behavior has become the desire of political elites to win elections, populism to form their positive electoral image and appeal to current interests in order to maximally attract voters to their side to the detriment of long-term public interests, and the pursuit of profit from private capital, which has placed the economic interests of society above its social values. The result of this social-algorithmic combination, along with all the social advantages of a democratic system, was the formation of the social quality of “momentary venality,” which, obviously, could be attributed to the shortcomings of democracy.

For autocracies, a characteristic feature of their behavior has become the orientation of the ruling elite towards long-term retention of power through repressive methods, the desire to maintain a monopoly on economic resources within the country and the expansion of control over economic resources outside the country through external expansion. In idiographic comparison, many autocracies resemble a “street hooligan” or even a “robber.”

This difference in the behavior of these two systems has led to the fact that, along with mutual denial and conflicts caused by their differences, at the same time a symbiosis has developed in which democracies, in pursuit of short-term profits, seek trade and economic cooperation with autocracies in order to gain access to the resources controlled by these autocracies, turning a blind eye to their aggressiveness, cruelty, inhumanity, parasitism and barbarism. Ultimately, this symbiosis results in technologically more advanced democracies pumping investment and technology into non-democratic regimes to such an extent that some of them achieve such economic and military potential that allows the most brutal autocracies to become aggressive and start wars. At the same time, as history shows, even direct external aggression does not always

prevent democracies from continuing cooperation and actually supporting the aggressor. And only when the behavior of the aggressor begins to threaten the existence of democracies themselves, they begin to distance themselves from the aggressor and defend themselves. It is this mechanism of democratic-autocratic symbiosis that has become the generator of many wars, including the First World War, the Second World War and the current Russian war against Ukraine, which is one step away from the Third World War.

Here are some historical examples:

Example one. The assassination of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, the subsequent declaration of war by Austria-Hungary against Serbia on July 28, 1914, and the beginning of mobilization in Russia in support of Serbia gave Germany a reason to declare war on Russia on August 1, 1914, and then - France and Belgium, which entailed the involvement of Great Britain in the war. There was German aggression against Russia and those European countries that were considered democratic countries at that time, that is, against democratic Europe. At the same time, the United States declared its neutrality, even though Germany's actions were ultimately directed, among other things, against the United States. The actual refusal of the United States from the solidary defense of democratic countries led to the fact that the war became protracted and rapidly expanding due to the fact that none of the European military-political blocs participating in the war had a military advantage. As a result, all European countries were gradually involved in the war, including those that were the main imperialist metropolises, their colonies around the world, as well as Asian empires.

The war became a global war. The total number of military and civilian casualties in World War I was about 40 million: estimates range from around 15 to 22 million deaths and about 23 million wounded military personnel, ranking it among the deadliest conflicts in human history. The consequences of the war were catastrophic for the national economies of most countries. Direct military losses of the warring countries amounted to 208 billion dollars and exceeded 12 times the gold reserves of European countries. A third of Europe's national wealth was destroyed. The war led to political destabilization in the world and, as a result, to the worldwide spread of communism and the creation of the first stable communist regimes in the territory of the former Russian Empire and Mongolia [1].

At the same time, US neutrality in the war, which led to the listed consequences, did not protect the US from the inevitable entry into the war on April 6, 1917 after the sinking of the American passenger ships Lusitania and Sussex by German submarines, German sabotage in the USA, and the attempt to engage Mexico and Japan by Germany to go to war against the United States. The entry of the United States into the war tilted the balance of power in favor of the Entente and the rapid defeat of the Triple Alliance and Germany, which, if it had happened earlier, could have prevented the consequences of this war, which continue to pose an existential threat to the world to this day.

Example two. The USSR, the world's first communist power, formed as a result of the collapse of the Russian Empire in the aftermath of the First World War, remained a predominantly agricultural and not industrialized country. In the late 20s - early 30s of the 20th century industrialization began in the USSR, the creation of heavy and military industries as part of a plan for world conquest and the construction of communism throughout the world after the supposed global destruction of capitalism and democracy. Despite all this, about 20 thousand specialists and many companies from Western industrial countries helped build an industry in the USSR that became second in the world in industrial production. These were mainly American and German specialists and companies, in particular: Ford Motor Company, Austin Company, Albert Kahn Corporation, Siemens, General Electric, Junkers, Arthur McKee of Cleveland, and others.

In February 1930, between Amtorg and Albert Kahn, Inc., a firm of American architect Albert Kahn, an agreement was signed, according to which Kahn's firm became the chief consultant of the Soviet government on industrial construction and received a package of orders for the construction of industrial enterprises worth \$2 billion (about \$250 billion in prices of our time). This company has provided construction of more than 500 industrial facilities in the Soviet Union [2].

A branch of Albert Kahn, Inc. was opened in Moscow under the name "Gosproektstroy". Its leader was Moritz Kahn, brother of the head of the company. It employed 25 leading American engineers and about 2,500 Soviet employees. At that time, it was the largest architectural bureau in the world. During the three years of the existence of Gosproektstroy, more than 4,000 Soviet architects, engineers and technicians who have studied the American experience passed through

it. The Moscow Office of Heavy Machinery, a branch of the German company Demag, also worked in Moscow.

The firm of Albert Kahn played the role of coordinator between the Soviet customer and hundreds of Western companies that supplied equipment and advised the construction of individual objects. Thus, the technological project of the Nizhny Novgorod Automobile Plant was completed by Ford, the construction project by the American company Austin Motor Company. Construction of the 1st State Bearing Plant in Moscow, which was designed by Kahn, was carried out with the technical assistance of the Italian company RIV.

The Stalingrad Tractor Plant, designed by Kahn in 1930, was originally built in the United States, and then was unmounted, transported to the Soviet Union and assembled under the supervision of American engineers. It was equipped with the equipment of more than 80 American engineering companies and several German firms.

American hydro builder Hugh Cooper became the chief consultant for the construction of the DneproGES, hydro turbines for which were purchased from General Electric and Newport News Shipbuilding [3].

The Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Plant was designed by the American firm Arthur G. McKee and Co., which also supervised its construction. A standard blast furnace for this and all other steel mills of the industrialization period was developed by the Chicago-based Freyn Engineering Co [4].

On June 1, 1931, a contract was signed between the USA and the USSR on the participation of American engineers in the construction of 90 Soviet metallurgical plants. Most of the enterprises built during the years of industrialization are the brainchild of Kahn, whose specialists created the most detailed documentation for such giants of Soviet industry as tractor factories in Stalingrad, Kharkiv, Chelyabinsk, foundries in Dnepropetrovsk, Magnitogorsk, Sormovo. All factory equipment was produced in the USA, and then sent by steamships to the USSR, where, under the control of Kahn's people, the plants were "assembled" within pre-built walls and production started. Kahn's company designed and set up almost 600 enterprises, and in total, with the help of foreign companies, one and a half thousand plants and factories were built in the USSR.

The Stalingrad Tractor Plant was built in the USA, dismantled, transported on 100 cargo ships

and then reassembled in the USSR [5]. The Gorky Automobile Plant was built by the American company Austin and produced clones of Ford cars [6]. Dnipro Hydro Electric Power Station was built by the American company Cooper Engineering Company together with the German Siemens, the chief engineer there was Hugh Cooper, and the equipment was supplied by General Electric. Moscow Auto Factory named after Lenin's Young Communist League is an exact copy of the Ford standard plant from the city of Dearborn, MI [7]. The Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works is a clone of the iron and steel plant in Gary, IN [8].

All this happened against the backdrop of terrible political repression in the USSR - mass arrests, executions and deportations. During the period of Stalin's terror, the total number of people convicted of political and criminal crimes was at least 40 million, of which 835,194 were shot, and from 6 to 6.4 million people were deported [9]. At least 1.2 million people died during transportation and while in exile, that is, approximately one in five. During the famine of 1933, more than 7 million people died of starvation in the USSR, while 1.7 million tons of grain and 31.5 thousand tons of flour were exported from the USSR, the proceeds from the sale of which went to pay for the services of foreign specialists and industrial construction companies. As a result, American and European governments, specialists and companies with their own hands created the military-industrial potential of their own enemy, which for almost the entire last century and this century represented and still poses a military and existential threat to the entire world.

Example three. The Second World War became possible after the Nazi state was formed unhindered in Germany, the country's military-industrial potential grew to such a size that Germany was able to launch military aggression against several European countries, and the democratic world at that moment counteracted this action at the level of political declarations and attempts to pacify the aggressor through territorial concessions from other countries, while largely continuing trade and economic cooperation with the Nazi state, in fact, more contributing to its aggressive expansion rather than opposing it. The spiral of military escalation of the Second World War developed similarly to that of the First World War. Germany captured almost all of continental Europe, and Great Britain was left alone, defending itself from German attack. The United States continued to refuse to enter the war until its Pacific fleet was destroyed by Japanese aircraft at Pearl Harbor [10]. As a result, the war turned out to be protracted again and again grew

to a global scale instead of being localized and neutralized at the stage of the emergence and growth of the aggressive Nazi state in Germany. Results of the war: the war claimed more than 55 million human lives, the loss of the global economy amounted to more than 4 trillion dollars. More than 10,000 settlements were destroyed, and agriculture and industry in Europe were paralyzed for a long time [11].

As a result of the war, instead of one communist state, a communist bloc of states and a pro-communist belt of states was formed in the world, covering all continents, and humanity entered the era of the Cold War, which represented the existence of two blocks conflicting with each other on the brink of thermonuclear war.

Example four. The spread of communism following World War II led to Soviet support for the Chinese Civil War and the takeover of the Chinese mainland by the communist movement in 1949, while the island of Taiwan and several other islands remained in the hands of Chinese conservatives, where the country turned into a democratic state after a series of political reforms, carried out by President Lee Teng-hui in the late 1980s - the first half of the 1990s. As for mainland China, after the victory of the communist regime, a totalitarian communist system was established in the country. According to an analysis of ten different Western sources, a total of 45-60 million people died during forced collectivization; the persecutions resulted in the deaths of 2-5 million people. The Great Leap Forward and the subsequent famine claimed 30-40 million lives, the Cultural Revolution claimed 2-7 million lives. The Laogai camps, the world's largest network of concentration camps, killed an estimated 15-20 million people [12]. Although China has made pragmatic changes and moved toward a socialist market economy since the 1980s, which could soon make it the world's largest economic power, the country remains under dictatorship and political repression.

Against this background, the United States on January 1, 1979, the PRC and the United States officially established diplomatic relations and severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan. The Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States: “The United States of America recognizes that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China [13].” In October 1979, the United States granted China the Most Favored Nation status in trade, after which investments and technology flowed en masse from the United States to China. As a result, these investments and technologies have transformed China into a global economic leader with a powerful military and an aggressive foreign policy rhetoric that poses direct military threats to the United States. And for many years, the United States has been criticizing China and conflicting with it, accusing it of human rights violations, economic and political expansion, foreign policy aggressiveness and military threat, while the United States, with its own hands, has been pumping up the communist regime with investments and technology for the last three decades.

And the fifth example. After the collapse of the USSR, the Russian Federation became its legal successor and the dominant state entity on the territory of the former country. After the announcement of the course towards building democracy and a market economy in the country, parallel processes began for the kleptocratic privatization of former state property, which ultimately ended up in the ownership of oligarchic clans, consisting mainly of people close to the former KGB, and the concentration of political power in the hands of the executive authorities. The result of these political transformations was an autocratic regime of people from the KGB and other special services, decorated with ritual procedures as democratic. This process finally took shape as a result of the transfer of power from Boris Yeltsin to Vladimir Putin on December 31, 1999. V. Putin’s rise to power occurred against the backdrop of the war in Chechnya, which was accompanied by the use of armed forces, heavy armored vehicles, aviation and missile systems against the civilian population. And V. Putin’s first political act after his first inauguration was the arrest of the owner of the opposition television channel NTV, Vladimir Gusinsky, with the subsequent seizure of this channel. Russia has become a politically repressive state waging aggressive wars around the world. On March 14, 1992, Russia organized an armed conflict in Moldova, creating an unrecognized puppet state on its territory - the Transnistrian

Moldavian Republic. In August 2008, Russia carried out armed aggression against Georgia, creating two more unrecognized puppet states on its territory - Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Russia took part in military conflicts in Nagorno-Karabakh, Syria and a number of African countries. In 2014, Russia committed armed aggression against Ukraine, annexing Crimea and creating puppet unrecognized territories on the territory of Ukraine - the Donetsk and Lugansk People's Republics. Russia's military aggressions are accompanied by blackmail of the use of nuclear weapons against Western countries. Russian special services carried out murders in the UK and a number of other European countries, including with the use of radioactive and chemical substances. On February 24, 2022, Russia committed a full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine with elements of genocide of the Ukrainian people, terror of the civilian population and numerous war crimes [14].

Against this background, Western states, right up to the start of Russia's war against Ukraine on February 24, 2022, conducted active economic cooperation with Russia, pumping V. Putin's political regime with investments and technologies, including military technologies. The result is sad - the political leadership of Russia today threatens the West with thermonuclear war through its propaganda narratives. In fact, the modern world is on the verge of the Third World War, and maybe it has already begun on February 24, 2022.

And only after the governments of Western democracies realized that they would be next in the event of Ukraine's defeat, that this was their existential threat, only then did they begin to provide military and economic assistance to Ukraine, while avoiding their direct participation and strictly dosing and limiting military assistance to Ukraine, which led to enormous destruction and casualties in Ukraine.

These historical examples show that the result of the political symbiosis of democracies with autocracies is a cyclical development, which consists in the fact that democracies initially pump-up autocracies with investments and technologies, which allows the latter to create military-economic potential, allowing them to resort to regional and world wars, which only end after democratic countries defeat the aggressors against the backdrop of their existential threat. And this cycle constantly repeats. Hence the conclusion that the solution to the problem is to change this algorithm or at least correct it.

The defect in the functioning algorithm of democratic countries is that electoral cycles

disintegrate current and long-term public interests as a result of the dominance of current interests over long-term ones, and a market economy disintegrates the economic and social interests of society as a result of the dominance of economic interests over social interests. In order to correct this dysfunction, it is necessary to create algorithmic standards for making public decisions that would contain a filter that would prevent the passage of management decisions based on ignoring long-term or social interests in favor of the dominance of current and economic interests. This academic task is becoming more and more urgent every day against the backdrop of escalating geopolitical instability and uncertainty.

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THE STATE OF ECONOMIC SECURITY IN UKRAINE IN THE WARTIME CONDITIONS

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Abstract

The article highlights the issue of the economic security of Ukraine in wartime conditions and analyzes it as the most important component of national security. Currently, the issue of economic security is acute due to contradictory trends and events that have become urgent in the context of the global crisis and the strengthening of crisis phenomena within the country. Accordingly, the issue of transforming the sources of threats needs a radical rethinking, and the issue of strengthening the influence of non-economic factors on the economic sphere deserves special attention. The global economic crisis, caused mainly by non-economic factors (the global restructuring of the economic system, the COVID-19 pandemic, and Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine), has drawn the whole world into a deep economic security crisis. The military, economic, informational, radiation, social, political, and food components of national security were most affected.

The research findings argue that, despite the hardships of war, Ukraine has retained strong traditional capabilities to ensure the economic security of the state and promote its further

development in the conditions of post-war reconstruction. These opportunities can be expanded in the process of economic transformations and become more effective owing to the support of partner countries.

Keywords: national security, economic security of the country, risks, threats, security indices, international ratings, national economy.

Formulation of the problem

The threats of the globalized environment create additional risks to the security and stability of the development of the national economy and, accordingly, affect the country's position in the global economic space. In the absence of effective adaptation mechanisms, competitive advantages and the potential for economic growth and development, they can strengthen or, on the contrary, weaken these positions.

Any change in the level of economic security in a country indicates a decrease in its economic development under the economic crisis conditions (Grigoreva, Garifova, 2015). In a crisis period, economic security and stability are the biggest challenges in the world (Kuchyn, 2019). Studies by L.A. Kurhuzenkova (Kurhuzenkova, 2016) are devoted to the issues of ensuring the economic security of the state, which is an integral component of socio-economic development. The key indicators of economic security involve government policies and freedom and openness in trade. Given this, the government should support international cooperation and use relevant mechanisms to achieve economic security (Markina, Safonov, Zhylinska, Diachkov, Varaksina, 2018).

Currently, the Ukrainian economy has entered the war mode. First of all, it concerns the sectors that provide the basic needs of citizens – heating, energy supply, basic medical services, as well as the manufacture and sale of goods of daily demand in those territories where hostilities are not taking place.

The Russian-Ukrainian war has strongly affected the entire world economy. A sharp rise in prices of raw materials, including energy, due to the growing uncertainty about supply mode and disruptions in it, is one of the challenges and a threat to world economic security (Bachmann, Baqae, Bayer, et al., 2022; Chepeliev, Hertel, & Van der Mensbrugge, 2022). Another factor is

the sanctions and trade restrictions imposed on Russian banks, businesses, and individuals (Berner, Cecchetti, & Schoenholtz, 2022). The war triggered a large-scale refugee crisis, with more than four million Ukrainians fleeing the country (Anayi, Bloom, Bunn, et al., 2022). All of these factors add to uncertainty among enterprises, households, financial markets, and the economy as a whole.

The purpose of the study

In the current military situation, caused by a full-scale military invasion of the Russian Federation, the problem of how to prevent threats to Ukraine's economic security is extremely urgent. It is obvious that these threats will have far-reaching consequences and therefore require constant monitoring of trends in the economic sphere, identification of risks and threats to economic security, and their scientific justification to eliminate or minimize their negative impact.

Introduction

This study seeks to identify the relationship between political stability and economic security of countries, using a panel model on the case study of NATO countries. We analyze two groups of indicators: economic (risk of budget balance, risk of external debt, risk of inflation, risk of GDP per capita, risk of GDP growth and control variable, current account risk as a percentage of GDP) and political (terrorism, cross-border conflict, ethnic tensions, and external pressure) (Odehnal, Neubauer, 2020).

Modern economic development is characterized by several unprecedented challenges, the most dangerous of which is the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. The economic security of Ukraine suffered the most powerful blow during the entire period of independence. Loss of land and property of entities and Ukrainian citizens, decline in production of basic types of products, primarily those that form the basis of Ukraine's export potential, blocking of ports, and thus, loss of the lion's share of foreign trade revenues, destruction of transport, logistics, social, marketing, and engineering infrastructure of entire regions – this is an incomplete list of the economic consequences of a full-scale military invasion of the hostile

neighbor (Mazaraki, Melnyk, 2022).

The aggressive actions of the Russian Federation led to the collapse and destruction of the production facilities and warehouse terminals of many enterprises, not only of Ukrainian but also of foreign owners. The aggressor destroyed dozens of cities and thousands of infrastructure facilities in the cities, towns, and villages of our country. As a result of the war, a significant number of Ukrainian citizens were forced to leave their homes and seek refuge, both in safe regions of the country and abroad. This creates risks of prolonging hostilities and postpones the realization of opportunities for further economic development. Therefore, it is now critical to hold the economic front, as it is a reliable support for winning the war and a necessary foundation for economic recovery in the future.

The basic research

It is currently impossible to estimate the true losses of the Ukrainian economy from the Russian military invasion since the war is still ongoing. But it is indisputable that success in the battles is ensured by the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and the war is won by a strong economy.

The majority of experts consider the economic security of the country as the provision of such a state of its functioning, which provides resistance to external and internal threats, protects the country's economic interests at the national and international levels, and facilitates the achievement of a positive socio-economic effect by meeting the needs of citizens, society and the state at a defined level (Somych M., Opaliuk T., Potapiuk I., et al., 2022).

The relationship between the economy and war is analyzed in the works by L. Verkhovod (Verkhovod, 2020). The scientist emphasizes that the armed conflict has become a part of modern Ukraine's existence and caused changes in all spheres of social life. This has updated the scientific discourse on the nature of today's wars and their consequences. Armed conflicts are so interwoven into social life that they cause reformatting of the economy both on a local and global scale. The success of post-war reconstruction will depend on many determinants, the main of which will be exceptional rationalism in decision-making, pragmatic goals, and the focus of reconstruction activities on increasing the economic, social, and military security of the country (Danylyshyn, 2022).

Large losses in human capital and the threat of a demographic crisis will complicate the country's post-war revival prospects. Thousands of people – adults and children – died in the course of this war. According to the government's preliminary estimates, at least 1.2 million citizens of Ukraine were deported by the occupying country. A significant part of the more than 8 million people who have been forced to leave their homes and have moved from the areas of active hostilities to safer areas and abroad will not return home soon.

J. Selfin and his co-authors also analyzed the losses of European economies as a result of the war. Scientists point out that one of the scenarios that could increase the impact of the crisis on the economy of many European countries is a potential reduction in the availability of gas in addition to the increase in gas prices. The region is particularly vulnerable to gas supply disruptions as it receives 30-40% of its gas from Russia. In case the Eurozone does not have access to Russian gas, its GDP may fall by about 2%. It could also be an indirect but significant shock to the economies of such countries as the UK, which imports only 5% of its gas from Russia due to reduced export demands and subsequent disruptions in supply chains (Selfin, Tatarkov, & Stelmach, 2022).

The aggressor plunders the occupied territories, takes away and sells the stolen goods and agricultural products. Significant damage to the land resources undermines the basis of the country's food security. Large areas of the eastern and southern regions are temporarily under occupation, which has made traditional agricultural activities impossible in these regions of intensive agriculture. Fields in the areas of hostilities are completely covered with funnels from shells. Great damage was done to forest resources – almost three million hectares of forests were damaged as a result of rocket fire and mine explosions. This makes up a third of the country's forest reserves.

The logistics sector also experienced ever-increasing risks related to the suspension of air traffic, blocking of seaports, the suspension of railway traffic in the territories of active hostilities, the overloading of roads due to the movement of the population to the west, and the "chaotic" placement of roadblocks.

The problem of blocking seaports has become particularly acute for Ukraine since there is no real alternative to sea logistics. There are only a few checkpoints on the border between Ukraine and the EU, thus, only small amounts of grain can be transported through them. Another

challenge is the European railway tracks which are narrower than the Ukrainian ones, so transportation by this mode of transport is quite problematic. Although some European countries have provided their ports for sea transportation of the Ukrainian grain (the Baltic countries, Poland, and Romania), this does not solve the problem as a whole (Mazaraki, Melnyk, 2022).

Breakthrough changes occur in the ratio of supply and demand in the markets of goods and factors of production which influences the structure of the economy, putting pressure on it. The shortage of goods was deliberately provoked by Russia and used by it as a weapon to blackmail a large number of countries with exorbitant prices for the corresponding goods. It has a significant impact on the economy. Artificially provoked crises in the grain, natural gas, oil, fuel, and energy markets create problems for the manufacturing industries and the economy as a whole.

It should be noted that the most common methods of measuring the level of economic security include constructing security indices using multidimensional assessment methods and various techniques for constructing complex (integral) indicators. Such indices can cover all aspects of economic security, including local components (security sub-indices) in the structure of the general economic security index, or they may reflect the assessment specifics regarding individual components of economic security.

The reliable source of obtaining information about the state is its position in the international ratings, which demonstrate the country's development trends. The level of economic security of the country is characterized by many indicators, each of which may increase or decrease in a certain period. The indices and ratings, which rank countries by their economic status, include the Economic Freedom Indicator, Global Innovation Index, Corruption Perception Index, Default Rating, Credit ratings, Economic Globalization Index, EMBI index, SEDA index, Economic Risk Index, Foreign Direct Investment Attraction Index, and the Network Maturity Index. Indexes and ratings that rank countries according to their social status include the Human Development Index, the Happiness Index, the Social Globalization Index, the Poverty Index, and the Knowledge Society Index (Somych M., Opaliuk T., Potapiuk I., et al., 2022).

The international composite index of economic security of countries has not yet been developed. However, for these purposes, researchers widely use individual indices developed by international organizations that characterize individual components of national economic security. The research findings argue that individual indices used in the assessment practice of

economic security differ in calculation methods but are similar in their economic content or may be calculated by other indices and indicators, that is, they are already dependent on them. Grouping the indices, researchers differentiate between similar composite indicators and individual ones (Somych M., Opaliuk T., Potapiuk I., et al., 2022).

The algorithm for assessing the level of economic security of the country developed by the author (Karpenko, 2023) was applied to assess the current position of Ukraine in the modern global economic environment. The analysis of Ukraine's position in the global rankings and the assessment of the changes over the past 5 years allowed us to obtain the data presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Assessment of Ukraine's Position in Global Rankings (Karpenko, 2023)

Indexes		Latest ratings data (2020-2023)		Ratings data 2017-2018		Changes	
		assessment	positions (in the world)	assessment	positions (in the world)	assessment, %	positions, ↑ or ↓ points/items
Economic	Doing Business Index, 2022 Business Ready (B-READY) Index	70,2	64	63,9	80	9,86	↑16
	Index of Economic Freedom	54,1	130	48,1	166	12,47	↑36
	Sustainable Development Goals Index	76,52	38	72,9	39	4,97	↑1

	Global Sustainable Competitiveness Index	46,9	49	44,7	74	4,9	↑25
	Index of Globalization	73,0	44	70,24	45	3,9	↑1
Social	Human Development Index	0,773	77	0,751	88	2,93	↑11
	Global Prosperity Index	58,84	74	52,86	103	11,31	↑29
	Social Progress Index	74,17	52	76,5	56	(3,05)	↑4
	World Happiness Index	5,071	92	4,096	132	23,81	↑40
Political and legal	The Corruption Perceptions Index	33	116	30	130	10,0	↑14
	The Democracy Index	5,42	87	5,69	83	(4,75)	↓4
	The Global Peace Index	3,043	157	3,113	152	(2,25)	↓5
	The Fragile States Index	95,9	18	74,0	90	29,59	↑72

Technology	Global innovation index	31,02	57	37,6	50	(17,5)	↓7
	The global knowledge index	46,49	63	46,3	61	0,41	↓2
	Global Cybersecurity Index	65,93	78	50,1	58	31,6	↓20
Environmental	Environmental Performance Index	49,6	52	52,9	109	(6,24)	↑57
	Green Growth Index	57,31	64	57,32	...	(0,02)	...

Ukraine is a country with a predominantly unfree/bound economy. It has a high level of human potential development, high results in achieving social progress (2nd group of countries out of 6), and has achieved 77% of the goals of sustainable development with a high level of globalization in the world political, legal, and economic space. It belongs to the countries with an average level of innovation development and knowledge economy efficiency and is a country with a moderate level of prosperity and happiness. Ukraine has the weakest position and, accordingly, the lowest level of development efficiency, judging by the indicators of the level of economic freedom, global peace index, state fragility index, corruption perception index, and global happiness index. In other words, the imperfection of the political and legal environment and its components, political instability, and shortcomings in institutional support for the economic development reduce the country's potential for sustainable economic growth (Karpenko, 2023).

The assessment of changes in the country's position over the past 5 years indicates a strengthening of the positions in most ratings. At the same time, Ukraine rose to 72 in the rating

by the Fragile States Index (from 90 to 18 position), which indicates an increase in instability and danger caused by military actions on the territory of the country.

The Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine, established in 2021, is the main body whose activities contribute to economic security by combating crimes that can disrupt the normal functioning of the state's economy. In the conditions of a full-scale armed invasion of the Russian Federation, the implementation of its functions in practice allowed the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine to prevent a significant number of crimes that threaten the economic security of the country. Only in May of 2022, the specialists of the Bureau prevented the waste of state funds in the amount of 14.2 million UAH in Odesa Oblast, 20 million UAH and 2.8 million UAH in Cherkasy Oblast, about 10 million UAH in Vinnytsa, Kryvyj Rih and Zaporizhzhia Oblast, in Chernivtsi, and Dnipropetrovsk regions – 3.37 million UAH, 800,000 UAH were separately prevented from wasting in Chernivtsi Region, 86 million UAH in Kryvyi Rih Territorial Community, 2.8 million UAH in Cherkasy Region, etc. (The Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine, 2023).

The Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine also launched a Telegram bot to receive reports about price abuse due to the unjustified increase. Most cases of abuse were tracked in the Lviv region. Appropriate measures are to be taken against persons who profit from the war under martial law (Government portal, 2022).

One of the ways to maintain the appropriate level of economic security is the government's activity aimed at creating funds for the restoration of Ukraine in the future. In addition, economic security includes such components as the availability of an effective logistics and supply mechanism, effective management, human resources, uninterrupted export supplies, etc. To support these components, the Bureau of Economic Security should timely identify risks of disrupting economic stability and maintain the production reserves by all available methods. The greatest challenge to economic security in the current conditions is the reduction of the volume of the economic enterprises' functioning. In the first month of the war, more than half of the business entities completely stopped their activities (Government Portal, 2022).

Against this background, incomes/payments to the budget have significantly decreased, while expenses from it for defense and the army, payments to temporarily displaced persons and displaced persons, deduction of funds for the restoration of destroyed infrastructure facilities, etc.

have increased. The case study findings indicate that the stability reserves of economic security are decreasing with every passing day of the war, and this creates a great level of threat.

The most effective results were achieved in the military, economic, informational, radiation, social, political, and food components of national security. Due to the timely measures taken by the state, all national security components remain under control. International financial, material, and military support has a significant impact on the stabilization of the situation.

As a result of the war, the Ukrainian economy underwent certain deformations in its structure, mainly due to large losses in basic factors of production – physical capital, labor force, land, limited availability of the necessary resources (raw materials, investment), changes in supply and demand in the markets of goods and the production factors, including the impossibility of normal working conditions and the difficulty of selling the produced goods on the markets.

In the process of post-war reconstruction, Ukraine can get a wide range of opportunities for transformation and development owing to the support of partner countries. In addition, the country has its strong and still-preserved traditional capabilities for ensuring the economic security of the state and promoting its further development:

- 1) Availability of own raw materials, in particular, ore and plant products (rich fertile black soil and a favorable climate), increase in processing of which will help to change the raw material basis of the economy;
- 2) Diversified production, which makes it possible to direct the energy of growth of some industries to the development and creation of others, as well as the modernization of production that does not require the creation of new production cycles "from scratch", but only the re-equipment and expansion of individual production lines;
- 3) Geographical location, which contributes to the realization of fast logistics and, accordingly, facilitates export potential to European countries;
- 4) High intellectual capital of the country, which, in close correlation with production, can ensure the introduction of modern technical and technological innovative projects;
- 5) Available electricity at a price lower than in Europe with a significant share of "green" energy.

In the process of post-war reconstruction, Ukraine can get opportunities for transformation and

development owing to the support of partner countries. These possibilities include joining the EU, which can lead the efforts of post-war reconstruction in Ukraine and introducing the Four Freedoms principle to Ukraine (criteria of the European Economic Area). The range of opportunities comprises the free flow of goods and services, free movement of capital, and free movement of labor; a high level of IT development in a wide range of economic spheres and dynamic growth of creative industries, which have a high multiplier of added value; development of logistics routes across the western border and design of new transport logistics for export deliveries of Ukrainian products, as an alternative to sea routes; achieving energy independence for gas and light oil products; expansion of state and international business support programs (including the creation of microcredit and grant lines); dissemination of modern ecological production and business technologies (including among SMEs); creating conditions for the emergence of new business via the realization of creative and entrepreneurial potential; increasing labor mobility; developing entrepreneurial activity and implementation of new active programs on the labor market; expanding access to labor markets through the development of international cooperation in the field of employment (The National Council for the Reconstruction of Ukraine from the Consequences of War, 2022).

Conclusion

Analysis of the Ukrainian economy functioning during the war shows that in the conditions of hostilities, under mass bombings, Ukraine continues to regroup its production facilities, adjusting the life and defense of the country. The work of energy and utility, transport and communication enterprises is performed without interruption. The government has taken some measures to support the economy. In particular, taxes have been reduced, financial support has been provided to the forced migrants, enterprises, and their employees. Government decrees abolished some bureaucratic obstacles to business and timely organized help with relocation to safer regions. Various funds have been created regarding the restoration of destroyed property and infrastructure, economic recovery and transformation, support of the army, servicing and repayment of the national debt, and support for the affected business. The funds will be directed to the recovery of Ukraine from the war.

The war undermined the economic security of the country and deformed the structure of the

national economy. Most Ukrainian enterprises were forced to completely or partially stop their work due to hostilities, which destroyed production capital and infrastructure networks. They had to break cooperative relations with neighboring enterprises that fell under the occupation and were not able to supply and sell products due to the blockade of logistical routes by the enemy. Enterprises in various branches of the Ukrainian economy were completely or partially destroyed by the targeted Russian missile strikes.

Ukraine's position in the global environment indicates a very low level of leadership potential, especially in the context of its ranking in the European region. However, Ukraine is included in 30% of successful countries in the world in several ratings. In particular, it concerns the achievement of the goals of sustainable development, indexes in global sustainable competitiveness, the level of globalization, the level of social progress, and the level of environmental efficiency. It is a high and encouraging indicator. The post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is an important component of further progress on the way to EU membership and its involvement in the European security complex. It is a powerful tool for support and practical implementation of the Program for the Recovery, Reconstruction, and Modernization of Ukraine in the context of perspective accession to the EU and the transition to a green, digital, and inclusive economy.

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WILLINGNESS OF TEACHERS TO INTRODUCE HEALTH CARE TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

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Abstract

The article clarifies various approaches to the definition of the concept of teachers' readiness for professional pedagogical activity. It also describes the different views of researchers on the readiness of the teacher to implement health care activities. In particular, the essence of the notion of the readiness of teachers to introduce health-sensitive technologies in the educational process is revealed.

Keywords: readiness, structural components, health care, technology, motivational component, cognitive component, emotional value component, practical activity component.

A problem statement

The current state of education in Ukraine is characterized by the search for ways of a current response to changes in the educational space, because the requirements for studies and knowledge have changed. Modern light requires a teacher, with creative thinking and new approaches to teaching students, innovative forms of organization of the educational process in the institution of general secondary education, changing not only in type but also in content. These changes must be in-depth and require an innovative teacher who has projective thinking, promising pedagogical technologies, is the subject of personal and professional growth, and knows how to achieve a new pedagogical goal.

The development of science and technology gives teachers new forms of communication,

types of solving abstract and specific tasks, transforming teachers from an authoritarian translator of ready-made ideas into an inspiration for the development of intellectual and creative potential of a student, therefore the need for high-skilled teachers, in the face of constant changes in society, is one of the most urgent issues. What should be the teacher of the XXI century?

Currently, a teacher cannot be an absolute bearer of knowledge and supervisor for a student. He must become a person who “accompanies the process of self-knowledge and self-development of the child”. In the Concept of the New Ukrainian School determined that the main role of the modern teacher is “not only to give a certain amount of knowledge to the student, but also to teach him to study, independently acquire knowledge, apply it in practice, that is, to develop competence as a general ability based on knowledge, experience and the values of the individual”.

The purpose of the study: to analyze the readiness of teachers to implement healthcare technologies in the educational process of the institution of general secondary education.

The basic research

One of the priority directions of education reform is to ensure that each institution of general secondary education has appropriate conditions for the education and upbringing of a physically and mentally healthy person. Meanwhile, there is a significant deterioration in the health of students, especially at the stage of studying students in the first-second grade.

Organized healthcare activities in educational institutions ensure the unity of the activities of pedagogical and psychological services to preserve and strengthen the health of each participant in the educational process.

The most up-to-date and effective form of implementation of the aforementioned health preservation education is the reorientation of the content of education to support and develop the natural needs of the child, her health and individual abilities.

Health-saving technology consists in the timely use of effective forms, methods and tools aimed at educating the students of the culture of health, positive motivation for a healthy lifestyle and promoting the preservation and strengthening of children's health.

The introduction of health-saving technologies is based on the principles of a holistic

approach, a consistent, coordinated system of actions of the teaching staff, medical and psychological services of the educational institution, parents and students with the involvement of civic organizations, aimed at preserving and strengthening the health of students, forming a positive motivation for them Healthy Lifestyle.

The criterion for mastering this principle is the concrete and diverse actions of teachers, their creativity, creativity, professionalism, etc.

The main role in the implementation of health preservation of students belongs to the teacher V.O. Sukhomlynsky said: “The teacher must know and feel that, in his conscience, the fate of each child, which depends on his spiritual culture and ideological wealth on the mind, health, happiness of the person who is raised by the school” [10].

These ideas are relevant also nowadays, considering that special attention is needed to raise the competence of the teaching staff, to train teachers for the implementation of health-saving technologies.

The readiness of the teacher in pedagogical literature is considered from different positions, in particular, as: condition and regulator of activity, psychological state, setting, personality formation, attitude, availability of certain needs, synthesis of personality characteristics, etc.

We agree with the opinion of B. Ananiev that readiness begins to form before the beginning of professional (working) activity, and in the future develops together with professional ability to work as a potential of the main activity [1, p. 23].

In his writings on the study of the installation of personality D. Uznadze emphasized that readiness is an essential feature of the installation, which is manifested in all cases of the behavioral activity of the subject [18, p. 137]. Readiness is a complex personal formation, a multi-level and multi-faceted system of qualities and personality traits that together enable an individual to perform a concrete activity effectively, - says researcher V. Moliako [14, p. 12]. A. Linenko holds the view that readiness is a holistic, stable personality, characterized by the emotional-cognitive and volitional mobilization of the subject at the time of inclusion in a particular type of activity [12].

Given the ideas of I. Shaposhnikova, the readiness of the future teacher of elementary school for pedagogical activities is based on psychological, pedagogical and subject preparation, which

involves, first of all, the formation of personal qualities of the teacher [19, p. 152]. The same opinion follows V. Ortynsky, who considers readiness for professional pedagogical activity as a professional qualification and a certain set of personal qualities and properties [15, p. 453].

According to V. Slastenin, readiness is a special mental condition, characterized by the presence in the subject of the image, the structure of a certain action and the constant direction of consciousness to its implementation. The researcher points out, in terms of professional readiness, firstly, psychological, psycho-physiological and physical readiness, and secondly - scientific-theoretical and practical readiness. The theoretical readiness is a system of knowledge necessary for carrying out the activity, and practical readiness is the presence of analytical, predictive, projective and reflexive skills. At the same time, readiness, in his understanding, consists of different types of installations to realize a certain task, the model of probable behavior, the definition of special methods of activity, the assessment of their capabilities in their relationship with the difficulties and the need to achieve a certain result [16, p. 16].

I. Dychkivska's readiness for innovative pedagogical activity is understood as a special personal condition, which presupposes the presence of a teacher's motivation-value relation to professional activity, the possession of effective means and means of achieving pedagogical goals, the ability to creativity and reflection [5, p. 335]. The concept of "readiness" A. Kapska, interprets as a positive attitude, interest, stability of the motive of pedagogical activity, focus on activities; knowledge and ideas about the peculiarities of activity, the requirements for the teacher's personality; possession of knowledge, skills, processes of analysis, synthesis, comparisons, generalizations; self-assessment of their activity, level of preparation for it and adequacy of the decision of professional tasks [9].

Readiness is considered in the works of N. Kuzmina, who believes that psychological readiness covers the stock of professional knowledge, skills and abilities; as well as personality traits: beliefs, pedagogical abilities, interests, professional memory, thinking, attention, pedagogical orientation of thought, ability to work, emotionality, moral potential of an individual who must ensure the successful performance of professional functions [11, p. 22].

According to L. Kandybovych, readiness is not only a property or a sign of an individual, it is a concentrated indicator of the essence of the person, the degree of his professional abilities [6, p. 35].

Note: in psychological and pedagogical works, readiness is defined as the active-activity status of the individual, the installation of a certain behavior, the mobilization of forces to perform the task. The phenomenon of readiness was studied by I. Iakymanska, who identified long-term and situational readiness, which depends on the type of higher nervous activity, individual abilities of the individual and the conditions of the course of activity [20, p. 28]. The researcher considers the readiness to be a personal state that has three kinds: sufficient, elevated and lowered: a state of sufficient readiness inherent in man before everyday habitual work; the state of high readiness is excited by the novelty and creative content of work, non-traditional stimulation, good physical well-being, etc.; inadequate personality emotionality, resulting in inability, abstraction of attention, falsehood of action - a state of reduced readiness [20, p. 28].

Therefore, given the different approaches to defining the notion of readiness for professional pedagogical activity, most scholars regard it as the mastering and mastering of professional functions by a teacher. However, closer to our understanding of the readiness of teachers to implement health-saving technologies is the treatment of readiness based on a personal condition.

With this in mind, we believe that teachers' readiness for implementing health-saving technologies should be considered as part of their readiness for professional activity; This concept is interpreted as an activity state, formed on the basis of knowledge, needs and attitudes, skills and abilities, own experience in preserving and strengthening the health of children in the institution of education.

The teacher must have professional knowledge and skills, be able to creatively change his personality based on the use of psychological and pedagogical knowledge, mastering the objective spiritual and moral values of society, taking into account their individuality of the individual.

As I. Bekh notes, significant in the professional activity of the modern teacher is the in-depth self-knowledge, the correlation of their personal characteristics with the requirement of humanistic orientation in pedagogical interaction [4, p. 85]. Teacher training for the creation of a health-preserving environment of a comprehensive educational institution is aimed at forming such personality traits, knowledge and skills: moral virtues (citizenship, principledness, diligence, honesty); pedagogical skill, broad erudition, critical thinking, moral convictions); developed communicative qualities (sensitivity, kindness, ability to sympathize with and understand another

person); high general culture (latitude of the horizons, understanding and knowledge of works of art, advanced speech, attractive appearance, ability to solve conflict situations), etc.

A teacher involved in the introduction of healthcare-saving pedagogical technologies, must itself have a system of healthcare-saving knowledge, to celebrate the value-oriented attitude to their own health as a higher value, to understand the need for its preservation and strengthening its own civic duty.

To objectively evaluate the readiness of teachers to implement health-saving technologies, it is necessary to determine its structure: components, criteria and indicators. Given the multidimensionality of the issue of readiness for vocational and pedagogical activities, most researchers note the complexity of the readiness structure, interpret it as an integral, stable system of interconnected, interdependent, interdependent components. Taking into account the research area of professional and pedagogical activity, scientists determine the various components of readiness.

In the structure of readiness for professional activity D.Uznadze, distinguished three interrelated components: a) cognitive on the basis of his integration of the idea of different activities; b) motivational-informative, which provides the initiation of the process of activities; c) self-regulating on the basis of which the ability of a person to withstand the pressure of external circumstances is determined [18, p. 45].

The researchers M. Diachenko and L. Kandybovich in the structure of readiness distinguish the following interrelated components: motivational - expressed in the need to successfully accomplish the task, interest in the object of activity, the ways of its implementation, the desire for success; orientational - encompasses knowledge and understanding of the peculiarities and conditions of activity; operational - involves knowledge of methods and techniques of activity, skills and abilities; volitional - characterizes the internal need for the management of actions; estimated - involves self-esteem of its preparedness [6, p. 35]. In turn, N. Ippolitova in the structure of readiness of the future teacher for professional teaching distinguishes three interrelated components: personal - characterizes the degree of moral and teacher readiness of the teacher to professional activity, reflects the degree of formation of value orientations, interest in the profession, the level of development of motivation to pedagogical activity; cognitive reflects the teacher's awareness of the nature and content of teaching activity, the level of general

pedagogical, methodological, special-subject knowledge necessary for the effective vocational and pedagogical activity; practical - characterizes the professional skills and skills necessary for the implementation of functions of pedagogical activity and ensuring its effectiveness [8].

The researcher N. Mazur also advocates certain components of readiness. The cognitive component of teacher's readiness for monitoring student achievements is represented by a set of knowledge (general cultural, natural sciences, psychological and pedagogical, special); The practical component covers a set of knowledge that enables the teacher to determine the objectives of the monitoring procedures, choose the methodology and tools for conducting them, collect and analyze the data obtained, correct the individual trajectories of the student development and improve their own professional competencies. The motivational component of readiness ensures the integral nature of this formation, characterizing the vocational and pedagogical orientation of the teacher's personality [13].

The scientist M. Kozub notes the readiness of the future teacher to implement health-saving activity understood as the integrative formation of a person having a system organization, a complex, multilevel structure, considered as integral interaction and interpenetration of physical, motivational, cognitive, practical (operational-activity) and reflexive components. Their formation determines the health protecting nature and logic of the organization and the implementation of pedagogical activities, the need and direction of professional and personal growth of the future teacher of physical culture [10].

From the standpoint of O. Bezpalko, readiness covers a complex of interrelated motivational-value, cognitive-intellectual and operational-activity determinants of continuous professional growth of the teacher, providing the optimal implementation of self-education, self-education, self-actualization in his professional activities [3, p. 19].

Consequently, the analysis of scientific literature on the issue of readiness for professional pedagogical activity showed that most researchers in the structure of readiness distinguish between knowledge, skills, certain experience of their application in practice, positive attitude to the profession of teacher, stable motives of pedagogical activity, the presence of professionally important personal qualities that are found in the daily activities of the teacher.

Taking into account these developments, we, in the readiness of our teacher to implement health-saving technologies, singled out the following components: cognitive, emotional, value,

and practical.

The cognitive component of teachers' readiness for the implementation of health-saving pedagogical technologies is represented by a set of knowledge (general cultural, natural, psychological, pedagogical, special) necessary for the teacher to form a healthcare-saving environment, analysis of results and changes in the educational process. This component of preparedness involves raising the level of professional competence of the teacher in healthcare. We believe that in order to introduce health-saving pedagogical technologies, the teacher needs knowledge from various branches of science, integrated into a single system of representations about health and healthy lifestyles; knowledge about ways to strengthen and preserve health, basic among them is the knowledge of psychological and pedagogical and methodological profiles.

Effective healthcare-saving activity of the teacher is based on mastering the theory and method of forming a culture of health, as well as a system of knowledge necessary for the implementation of a health-saving educational process and aimed at studying: the normative and legal provision of the system of preserving the health of children; regularities and peculiarities of their spiritual, physical and mental development; living conditions; risk factors for health; resources for preservation, strengthening and restoration of health; Health saving technologies. It is also important to know the teachers about the relationship of physiological and social maturity, structural and functional features of the musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular and respiratory systems. This knowledge is necessary for substantiation of the mode of motor activity, as well as solving issues related to the problems of intellectual and emotional overload, hypodynamia.

The emotional-value component is determined by emotions, values, needs, development of socially valuable and personally significant motives for action. He characterizes the vocational and pedagogical orientation of the teacher's personality on the basis of awareness of the social significance of the problem of introducing health-saving technologies and directs the teacher to a certain type of activity. Its components are the value orientations of the teacher, valuable and responsible attitude to their own health and health of others, the need for the introduction of health-saving technologies, the feeling and comfort and safety in a general education institution. This component covers targeted guidance, aims to achieve the goal, encourages collaboration, provides a prerequisite for creative activity.

The practical-activity component is defined as a set of skills and skills that enable them to solve problems during health-care activities with students: organization of healthcare-saving educational process; the ability to conduct diagnostics of the level of individual health, taking into account the psychosomatic, constitutional and socio-spiritual characteristics of the individual; to implement a system of recreational and corrective measures for the preservation of health; to implement health-saving technologies that take into account age, social and environmental environment; to provide social and hygienic conditions of pupils' life.

This component also covers communicative skills, the ability to use various mechanisms for the formation of interpersonal relationships of participants in the educational process, to create a favorable emotional atmosphere, to show flexibility in resolving conflict situations. Thus, readiness is determined in actions that are manifested through organizational and communicative skills.

The formation of components indicates a high level of readiness of teachers to implement health-saving technologies, reflected in the teacher's professional competence. Therefore, the formation of teachers' readiness should take place in the directions that characterize the structural components: systematic updating and updating of the knowledge necessary for the implementation of the health-saving educational process and the formation of the foundations of the culture of health; increase motivation; planned work on acquiring appropriate skills and practical skills in solving problems during health care activities.

Understanding the essence of the components of teacher's readiness to implement health-saving technologies makes it possible to determine the relevant criteria.

The cognitive component of teachers' readiness for the implementation of health-saving technologies is the criterion "Knowledge of the basics of preserving the health of students in a general education institution", which is characterized by a real level of knowledge about sanitary and hygiene requirements for the organization of the educational process in a general educational institution, health-saving technology and the impact of the educational environment on students' health.

The criterion "Attitude to the health of students" corresponds to the emotional and value component and allows to determine the teacher's attitude to the health of students, a healthy lifestyle, as well as the degree of responsibility of the teacher to their own health and health of

students.

This criterion makes it possible to determine the need for implementation of health-saving technologies and to consider it as a conscious and realized action of the teacher, aimed at ensuring the conditions of education, psychological comfort and safety of the educational institution.

The selection of the criterion “The formation of healthcare-saving environment” is conditioned by the understanding of the need to form a healthcare-saving environment in the institution of education, adherence to sanitary and hygiene requirements during the organization of educational process. Important indicators of this criterion are the introduction of health-saving technologies; intensifying cooperation with parents. On the basis of this criterion determines the degree of responsibility of the teacher for the health preservation of students.

Conclusion

Thus, the components of the teacher’s readiness for implementation of health-saving technologies (cognitive, emotional, value-oriented and practical-activity) ensure the formation of a personally oriented position of the future teacher, his professional competence, productive style of pedagogical communication, that is, those factors on which the level depends the readiness of the teacher to introduce health-saving technologies into the educational process of the educational institution. Such a teacher is capable of constructing and implementing an effective strategy for the preservation and strengthening of children’s health.

Hence, qualitative education is based on the high level of professional competence of the teacher, his spirituality, the ability to organize the educational process, to form healthy relations of communication in a team of students, colleagues, parents and create comfortable conditions in the institution of education.

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