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DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL CENTERS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Urgency of the research. The development and expansion of the number of information and education centers is of particular importance in today's conditions, when there is a rapid change in the situation in the markets, an increase in information volumes, the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, expansion of the range of goods and services.

Target setting. An important role of information and education centers is the formation of the personnel potential of the country's economy, scientists, methodologists, educational workers, in the development of the most important areas of scientific and technological progress, especially in the field of electronics, cybernetics and computer science.

Actual scientific researches and issues analysis. An important contribution to the issue of highlighting the peculiarities of the organization of the educational and library system was made in the scientific works of Ukrainian and foreign scholars.

Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining. In the conditions of the formation of an innovative economy, progressive changes in the field of public administration, changes in the relations between the state and business, the problem of the formation and development of information and education centers becomes very important.

The research objective. Investigation of the regulation of the development of information and education centers of the personnel training system and the study of the problems of the expansion of such centers for the formation of the personnel potential of the country.

The statement of basic materials. In the conditions of the innovation-investment economy, the limitation of financial resources is the libraries and other informational and educational complexes that do not require large investments, are characterized by accessibility and ease of use, capable of stimulating structural restructuring of the economy, developing economic science, promoting educational activity, forming provide a wide range of scientific, economic and technical literature, provide access to electronic databases, both domestic and foreign fountains.

Conclusion. Consequently, the mechanism of management of information and education centers provides freedom of economic choice, the realization of own access to economic sources of information and coherence of interests of economic entities.

Keywords: information and education centers; regulation of activity of information and education centers; state regulation.

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Urgency of the research. The development and expansion of the number of information and educa-

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РОЗВИТОК ІНФОРМАЦІЙНО-ОСВІТНІХ ЦЕНТРІВ ДЛЯ ЗДІЙСНЕННЯ СУЧАСНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕСУ

Актуальність теми дослідження. Розвиток та розширення кількості інформаційно-освітніх центрів набуває особливого значення в сучасних умовах, коли відбувається швидка зміна ситуації на ринках, збільшення обсягів інформації, прискорення науково-технічного прогресу, розширення номенклатури товарів і послуг.

Постановка проблеми. Важливіша роль інформаційно-освітніх центрів полягає у формуванні кадрового потенціалу економіки країни, науковців, методистів, освітніх працівників, в розвитку найважливіших напрямків науково-технічного прогресу, насамперед в області електроніки, кібернетики і інформатики.

Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій. Вагомий внесок питанням висвітлення особливостей організації освітньої та бібліотечної системи зроблено у наукових працях українських та зарубіжних науковців.

Виділення недосліджених частин загальної проблеми. В умовах формування інноваційної економіки, прогресивних змін в галузі державного управління, змін у відносинах держави та бізнесу проблема становлення і розвитку інформаційно-освітніх центрів набуває дуже важливого значення.

Постановка завдання. Дослідження регулювання розвитку інформаційно-освітніх центрів системи підготовки кадрів та дослідження проблем розширення таких центрів для формування кадрового потенціалу країни.

Виклад основного матеріалу. В умовах інноваційно-інвестиційної економіки, обмеження фінансових ресурсів саме бібліотеки та інші інформаційно-освітні комплекси, які не потребують великих інвестицій, характеризуються доступністю та простотою в користуванні, здатні за певної підтримки стимулювати структурну перебудову економіки, розвиток економічної науки, сприяти освітній діяльності, формуванню нормативної бази, забезпечувати широкий вибір наукової, економічної та технічної літератури, надавати доступ до електронних баз даних, як вітчизняних так і закордонних джерел.

Висновки. Отже, механізм управління інформаційно-освітніми центрами забезпечує свободу економічного вибору, реалізацію власного доступу до економічних джерел інформації та взаємоузгодженість інтересів суб'єктів господарювання.

Ключові слова: інформаційно-освітні центри; регулювання діяльності інформаційно-освітніх центрів; державне регулювання.

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tion centers is of particular importance in today's conditions, when there is a rapid change in the situation in the markets, increase in information volumes, accelerating scientific and technological progress, expanding the range of goods and services. Such centers mobilize significant regulatory and regulatory resources in the field of standardization, certification and quality management of products and services, as evidenced by the experience of developed countries (according to the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) in the world there are over 569.6 thousand libraries).

Target setting. An important role of information and education centers is the formation of the personnel potential of the country's economy, scientists, methodologists, educational workers, in the development of the most important areas of scientific and technological progress, especially in the field of electronics, cybernetics and computer science. Its formation and development is one of the main problems of economic policy in terms of innovation.

Actual scientific researches and issues analysis. An important contribution to the issue of highlighting the peculiarities of the organization of the educational and library system was made in the scientific works of the Ukrainian library experts of the late XIX - early XX centuries, such as D. A. Balik, K. I. Rubinsky, S. O. Syropolko, N. Ya. Fidiev, Ya. Isayevich, V. G. Draigailo, economists, in particular, L. Bezchasnogo, V. Borodyuk, S. Mocherny and others. However, in the context of the rapid development of the importance of the importance of information for the formation of the educational potential of society, the mentioned problem in the domestic and foreign literature remains relevant.

Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining. In the conditions of the formation of an innovative economy, progressive changes in the field of public administration, changes in the relations between the state and business, the problem of the formation and development of information and education centers becomes very important. The urgency of the study of the development problem is compounded by the underestimation of the economic and social significance of information and education centers as a structuring element of the innovation economy.

The purpose of the article is to study the regulation of the development of information and education centers for the training system and to study the problems of the expansion of such centers for the formation of the personnel potential of the country.

The statement of basic materials. In the conditions of the innovation-investment economy, the limitation of financial resources is the libraries and other informational and educational complexes that do not require large investments, are characterized by accessibility and ease of use, capable of stimulating structural restructuring of the economy, developing economic science, promoting educational activity, forming provide a wide range of scientific, economic and technical literature, provide access to electronic databases, both domestic and foreign fountains [1; 2].

The rationale for a long-term project for the development of information and education centers is a complex systemic view of professional activity that determines the setting and preparation of such centers. The task of information and education centers is to create accessible conditions for conducting scientific research, educational activities, and raising the socio-cultural level of Ukrainian citizens. The results of its work may include reports assessing the effectiveness of these information and education centers and their management systems, as well as proposals for its restructuring. In this regard, it should be remembered that in the process of providing information and education services there are unfavorable conditions that restrict access of consumers to scientific and educational information, not related to the lack of timely receipt of the necessary literature, financial constraints, weak information system, mistakes in the translation of foreign-language publications, inadequately organized processes. In this case, a number of deviations in the process of library system from the planned parameters. To eliminate the shortcomings in meeting the needs of consumers for scientific and educational information, it is necessary to carry out external and internal regulation of such activity [3].

The external environment of the organization and development of information and education centers is characterized by a special uncertainty. In practice, the organization of the library network allows for the disadvantages of two kinds: violated the rational relationship and the connection when placing such centers, which leads to the parallelism and duplication in the organization of educational services and, consequently, to the inappropriate cost of resources, at the same time, there are disproportions in the development of residential districts and information and education centers, which are expressed in

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excessive concentration in large cities and their lack in small towns and rural areas.

Opportunities to withstand various factors are objectively limited to a large extent dependent on state and regional management with limited resources. The main contradiction between information and education centers is the inconsistency between objectively high innovation-economic, cultural and socio-political significance, its role in the development of the state economy and active innovation activities in a competitive economy and the limited information, access to databases and public funding (Fig. 1).

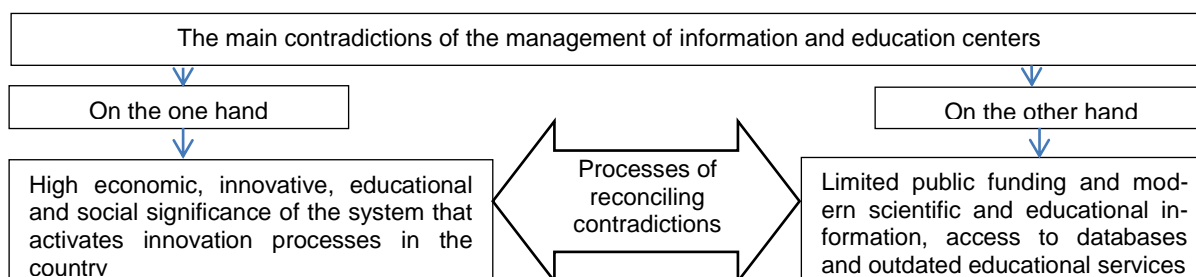


Fig. 1. The main contradictions of the management of information and education centers

This contradiction is inherent in systems of information and education centers in developing countries. At the same time, the degree of its acuteness at different stages of the evolution of the economy is not the same, which is determined by the specific (special) factors inherent in Ukraine. In order for information and education centers to fully fulfill their innovative, educational, economic and social tasks, it is necessary to optimize state regulation of the processes of development of information and education centers, which requires measures aimed at supporting such centers.

Objective advantages of modern management are efficient and, above all, rational use of information and production resources, dynamism, specificity, high adaptive properties for scientific and technological progress, etc.

Conclusion. Consequently, the mechanism of management of information and education centers provides freedom of economic choice, the realization of own access to economic sources of information and coherence of interests of economic entities. Equally important features of the functioning of information and education centers are realization of innovation and investment entrepreneurial potential, mobilization of an independent initiative of a business entity. Information and educational centers are the driving force of information and socio-economic development of the state.

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