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DETERMINING DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL MARKET AND LABOR MARKET IN UKRAINE

The purpose of our article is to research the determinants for creation of the integrative model of education market' and the labor market' interaction.

Theoretical and methodological basis of research are methods that are traditionally used in the study of the labor market and the educational market, which are reflected in the papers of national and foreign scientists. A systematic approach is applied as a general interdisciplinary methodology in the analysis. Sociological methods have identified and characterized the specificity of the labor market. They have been used in our research. Informational and empirical base of research is the statistical and analytical materials of the State Statistics Service; programs of the socio-economic development and prognosticated projects of public administration; scientific papers; national law that governing the social and labor development in the country, as well as materials of scientific conferences and seminars on the topics of research.

Features of the educational market in Ukraine are justified. The key role of education in the creation of the competitive human potential is determined. The features of the labor market in Ukraine are discovered; its main determinants are described. Compatible analysis of the labor market' and the education market' functioning in Ukraine is provided. Ways of improving the functioning of the abovementioned markets based on their determinism are proposed.

The imbalance phenomenon between professional education and further work in Ukraine has several explanations. 1. The educational system is focused mainly on

household demand as "suppliers" of applicants and consumers of educational services, while employers form the demand for specialists. The educational system due to lack of reliable and comprehensive information about the real needs of the economy operates mechanically and doesn't respond to labor market needs. As a result, today's labor market in Ukraine has an excess of lawyers, economists and managers with simultaneous shortage of engineers, chemists and other technical specialists. 2. Employees who follow their own interests are prone to choose easier or well-paid jobs. 3. Today employers believe that most graduates have the lack of practical skills and competencies to perform specific tasks. The labor market is actually stratified into 2 parts; there are primary labor market (where the demand for high-qualified specialists demonstrates deficits) and secondary labor market (where the low-educated applicants are pushed off for auxiliary jobs or even create a long turn of expectations). From this perspective, the loss of "graduates" status are inevitable, because today's labor market makes verification of practical, rather than mental theoretical skills. One of the problems of modern higher economic education in Ukraine is its mass character and low quality compared to the Soviet period as well as the big lag concerning to developed countries. An important prerequisite that ensures the high quality of education is the level of its financing. Direct financing is characterized Ukraine, referred to their specialties (actually "planning from the achieved" with key numbers of alumni).

In the current imbalance of the labor market and the educational market it is necessary to provide drastic changes while maintaining the development of European guidelines for the effective integration interaction, bringing the quality of education to the needs of the labor market (employers), reorienting the education to the multilevel practically-oriented system of training and increase their mobility in the world.

Our research made it possible to identify the determination of the labor market and the education market in Ukraine, to formulate ways for their integrative development.

The practical significance of our research is formulated in its scientific

statements. Conclusions and practical recommendations can be used to improve processes of cooperation between the labor market and the education market, to improve the competitiveness of youth, to eliminate the imbalance in the labor market and to improve existing forms of education in accordance with the requirements of the labor market.

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