

- МЕРКОСУР (Аргентина, Бразилия, Уругвай и Парагвай).
- Европейский союз (28 стран-членов) [3].

На примере Европейского союза рассмотрим цели создания международной интеграции: обеспечение жителей свободой, безопасностью и законностью; реализация экономического и социального прогресса; укрепление роли стран-участниц в мире [4]; охрана общих ценностей и интересов стран; содействие экономическому и социальному единству; содействие высокому уровню занятости населения; поощрение научного и технологического прогресса; укрепление внутреннего рынка, а также экономического и валютного союза;

Заключение. В данной работе рассмотрены этапы интеграционного процесса, каждый из которых выполняет свои функции. От качественного их выполнения зависят последующие взаимодействия между странами, что, в свою очередь, влияет на благоприятное осуществление торговли товарами и услугами, а в некоторых случаях и факторами производства.

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QUALITY FACTOR IN FUNCTION OF OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACTORS: LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS BASED ON STAKEHOLDERS' RESPONSES

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Резюме – в научной работе рассматриваются прямые связи между независимыми переменными, представленными инновациями, бизнес-моделью, индустриализацией и влиянием образования на общество, которые могут повлиять на общий показатель качества в образовательной организации. Чтобы визуализировать эту взаимосвязь, были применены регрессионный и путевой анализ для оценки окончательной модели иссле-

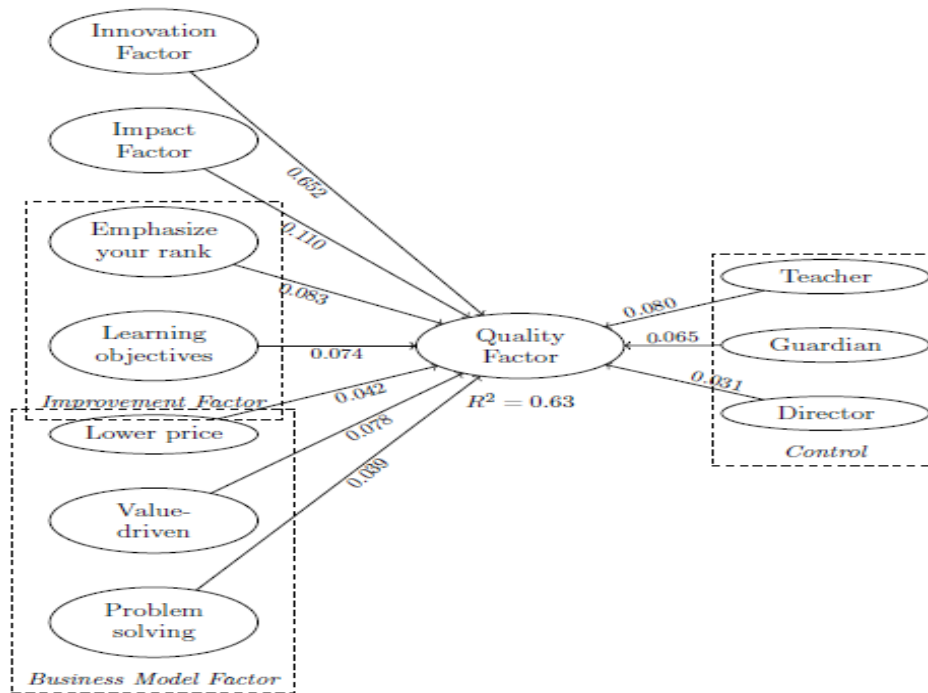
дования на основе мнения 4 категорий заинтересованных сторон, представленных учителями, учениками, опекунами и директорами. Подтверждено, что инновационный фактор и импакт-фактор влияют на общий показатель качества, а влияние инновационного фактора выше, чем других факторов, поскольку стандартизированный коэффициент инновационности больше, чем импакт-фактор.

Resume – the article discusses the direct relations between the independent variables represented by innovation, business model, industrialization and the impact of education on community that could affect the total quality score at educational organization. To visual this relationship, regression and path analysis were applied to assess the final research model based on the opinion of 4 categories of stakeholders represented by the teachers, students, guardians and directors. It is confirmed that innovation factor and impact factor influence the total quality score and the impact of innovation factor is higher than other factors as the standardized coefficient of innovation is greater than impact factor.

Introduction. Over the past two decades, new dynamics have emerged in the key domains of Education and include an increase in demand, diversification of provision, changing Lifelong learning needs, growing communication and information technology usage and enhanced networking and social engagement. Consequently, countries across all regions worldwide are facing an increased demand to strengthen their capacities for research and knowledge production. Changes in market demand, lifelong learning, and competitive structure of the industry, low funding, technology development and policy changes enable the movement from educational sector to a major service industry. The education sector has also undergone many changes along with many other sectors (food, transport) and today's education is being run in many aspects of business and thus has been industrialized. Depending upon the sector (private, public, community college or for-profit) the business model may vary slightly but every institution has revenue, expenses, profit centers, loss-leaders and other characteristics that are very similar to a basic business model. Facing all these challenges, many educational services providers are implementing as control system a quality management or accreditation system in their institution, in order to achieve student satisfaction. The study is limited to 4 factors. The first is the industrialization parameters as discussed by Ritzer et al (1983) and referred by Hayes, D (2017) [2], including efficiency, Predictability, Calculability and Control. The second is the innovation parameters discussed by Dustin Swanger (2016) [4], and the third is related to the nine components of business model parameters as developed by Eric Denna [1,3]. The question that we should answer: What is the relation between Quality and innovation factor, improvement factor, business model factor and industrialization factor?

Основная часть. In order to answer this question, we have to understand the variable factors that affect the quality in education. A survey has been diffused to 4 categories of stakeholders to a wide category of educational organiza-

tion (private and public schools, vocational school, universities) across the country during academic year 2018/2019/2020. We gathered 1737 responses divided into 625 students, 585 teachers, 450 guardians and 77 directors. The sample size was determined using Yamane formula, (1967) [5]. Based on the statistical results of the multiple regression analysis, general conclusions can be made concerning the direct relations between the independent variables, and the total quality score. To visual this relationship, path analysis is applied to assess the final research model (pic.1).



Picture 1 – The output path diagram

Source: Author's own development

Conclusion. It is confirmed that innovation factor and impact factor influence the quality factor and the impact of innovation factor is higher than that of impact factor as the standardized coefficient of innovation is greater than impact factor. Consequently, it can be established that the efforts made by the educational organizations to emphasize their national and international rank increases the quality of education. In addition, a focus on learning objectives for rebuild degrees programs increases also the quality of education. Concerning the business model factor, Lower price is the kind of value propositions that the organization intended to serve to students which affects positively the quality of education. Moreover, the most important costs inherent in the educational model and increase the quality score are the value-driven (focus on value creation). Additionally, Problem solving, knowledge management, and continuous training are the key activity of the educational organizations that create the services they provide which improve the education quality of their organizations. Regarding

the control variable which is related to the position of the respondent, it is confirmed that the quality score is greater for teacher, guardian and director than for student.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ

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Резюме – в научной работе рассматривается, что в условиях пандемии и нестабильности в мире информационные технологии становятся самым актуальным решением множества проблем во всех сферах жизнедеятельности человечества.

Resume – the article discusses that in the conditions of pandemic and instability in the world, information technologies are becoming the most urgent solution to many problems in all spheres of human activity.

Введение. Цифровизация экономики – это внедрение современных цифровых технологий в экономические процессы. Данное явление обусловлено развитием информационных технологий, электроники и коммуникаций практически во всех странах мира.

Основная часть. Использование цифровых технологий широко распространено в различных секторах мировой экономики и является ее важнейшим ресурсом. Оно включает в себя обработку, сбор и хранение всех видов информации. Большинство из этих процессов роботизированы и не требуют сильного вмешательства человека. Главное, стоит понимать, что