

Tymokhova Galina,
Ph.D, professor.
Zhukovska Olena
Assistant professor

Kharkiv University of Humanities "People's Ukrainian Academy",

61000, Lermontovska str, 27, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Distance Education Funding: Structural Forms and Institutions

Problem statement

The availability of education is named among the indicators of the quality of life. It's only natural that quality education, especially higher and professional training, which influence future career prospects directly, is long sought-after.

The international activities of higher educational institutions at their today's stage combine traditional internationalization and transnationalization. On the one hand the global market for educational services develops rapidly. On the other, the major universities in developed countries acquire features characteristic of transnational corporations (TNK). Some higher educational institutions position themselves as global. Working their way into the educational space of other countries, they keep changing the traditional institutional structure of education, its forms of tuition and funding mechanisms.

The international market for higher education is about 100 billion dollars. According to UNESCO, the world market of educational services includes higher education institutions (HEIs) of more than 140 countries. Distance education is one of the oldest attempts to overcome territorial disparities in access to quality higher education. According to statistics a foreign student spends about one-fifth of his/her spendings in the host country on education, and four-fifths on accommodation, food, entertainment and the like. By offering educational services at home DE reduces the financial restraint in access to education. Distance education is a form of transnational education, which is implemented through on-line and off-line courses and thus creates the conditions for the appearance of global universities [12]. Significant informational resource implemented as new technologies, provides innovative development of education and society..

Tendency of development of the modern system of higher education in Ukraine testifies to the decline of the regulative function of the state in this sphere. The state gives large autonomy to the universities and thus considerably promotes their level of responsibility. Not only a wide collaboration (including international) between different educational establishments is encouraged, but large independence in filling of on-line tutorials, development of standards of activity, legislative initiative is welcomed. Thus, universities get possibility to institutionalize educational environment on their own.

The phenomenon of globalization in education is studied by Russian scientists N.Dzinter, P.Larionov, G.Lukevich, V.Myasnikov, N.Naidenova, V.Soldatkin, I.Tagunov and others. In Ukraine the development of higher education is researched by V. Andrushchenko, M.Zgurovskiy, V.Kozakov, K.Korsak, V.Kremen, K.Levkovskiy, V.Lugovoy, S.Nikolaenko, V.Ogneviuk, T.Finkovskaya and others. Nevertheless, the processes stimulating higher education funding haven't been studied in depth yet.

This article aims to analyze the mechanisms responsible for development of forms and institutions involved in higher education funding, to determine the conditions for modernization of higher education in Ukraine.

Basic results of research .

There are structural elements of economy of knowledge:

- system of education, that builds the competencies of human capital being vitally important for creation and use of knowledge;
- communication and informative system, especially infrastructure of access to knowledge;
- the system of innovations, including institutional, financial innovations, that stimulate development of educational environment;
- environment, so-called economical institutional mode that provides incentives for the effective use of previous and new knowledge and development of enterprise

At present Ukraine is in the process of bringing the activities of the operators of payment systems and banks in accordance with the internal legislation, as some activities of popular in Ukraine services that work with electronic money are outside the legal terrain. In addition, the state is implementing restriction policies on the e-money market development. In particular, in 2014, a restriction on the transfer of electronic money between individuals was enacted. Officially registered operators fall under this restriction, which discourages the legalization of the electronic money market.

Thus, the implementation of both funding strategies for distance education is carried out with the direct (strategy 2) or indirect (strategy 1) participation of the state. State stimulation of development of various distance education programs involves the shifting of the burden of financing onto the state. At the same time, students' ability and willingness to pay for the distance education is also formed under the state's influence of institutional policy.

Conclusions

Working out the totals to research, it should be noted that in a number of countries (China, Latvia, Netherlands, Algeria, United Kingdom, Turkey, etc.) from 10 to 25% of students study in institutions of distance education. In 2012, according to a study by the Babson Survey Research Group, 32% of higher education students in the United States (more than 6 700 000) took at least one distance learning course. 65% of American universities have already introduced distance education in their development strategy

The use of the enumerated advantages gives an opportunity for the distance education to realize in different forms. As initial stage of forming of this educational services direction, a university can realize the different programs of the joint educating of students from different countries within the framework of studying of the certain modules or disciplines. Thus it is necessary to pay large attention to preparation of the methodical providing of such educating. As some researchers mark, collaborative learning is an effective learner – centered teaching strategy and pedagogical practice when a course is taught fully online. However, online instructors must pay more attentions on teaching students important skills to be good collaborators. Trust is one of the important factors that can foster or damage students' online teamwork learning experience [Tseng, H., Morris, B. & Tang, Y., 2015].

Analysts mark that educational migratory processes are characterized as the most desirable type of moving of population, that is not only the source of financial services. Foreign students act as original "agents of influence", that going back into native or other country are kept loyalty to higher education institutions and state, where they achieved high-quality knowledge, skills of intermingling with foreigners, ability to adapt to specific of different lifestyles and other culture. in modern terms such characteristics are valued no less than professional talents [Iastrems'ka O. M., Romashova I. V., 2013, p. 59]. To our opinion, realization distance education is able to provide the achievement of these advantages both on individual and on national levels. Moreover it can be carried out with the considerable economy of financial resources of all involved subjects.

References

1. 2013 NACUBO Endowment study. National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO). 2013. Retrieved 2014-02-02.
2. An order of Department of education and science of Ukraine "About claim of position about the distance education [Electronic resource] / Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. – Access mode: <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0703-13/print1389899592029395>.
3. Aref'ev, A. How many does Russia earn on the export of educational services? [Text] [Electronic resource] / A. Aref'ev // Demoskop Weekly. — 2010. — № 441–442. — 01–14.11.2010. — Access mode: www.demoscope.ru/weekly/2010/0441/tema06.php.
4. The Methodical going near organization of process of studies of foreign students. Problem of economy № 4, 2013 (p.55-61).
5. Giddens A. The Consequences of Modernity / A. Giddens. – POLITY PRESS, 1996. – 186 p.
6. Gorovitz S. Professions, professors, and competing obligations. In [E. D. Pellegrino, R. M. Veatch, J. Langan](#) (Eds.), Ethics, Trust, and the Professions: Philosophical and Cultural Aspects: a Georgetown University bicentennial conference. Georgetown University Press, 1991 - 284 p.
7. Naidenova L. I. Social capital of higher scientific establishment : maintenance, structure and factors of development / L. I. Naidenova // Humanitarian magazine. – №4. – 2013. – p. 18–24.
8. Pavlou P. A., Tan Y.-H., Gefen D. The Transitional Role of Institutional Trust in Online Interorganizational Relationships Proceedings of the 36th Hawaii International Conference on SystemSciences (HICSS'03).
9. [Seckler M.](#), [Heinz S.](#), [Forde S.](#), [Tuch A. N.](#), [Opwis K.](#) Trust and distrust on the web: User experiences and website characteristics. [Computers in Human Behavior. Volume 45](#), April 2015(pp 39–50).
10. Shpolianskaia I.I., Vorob'eva A. M. Models and methods of optimization of structure of educational portals of institutions of higher learning / I.I. Shpolianskaia, A. M. Vorob'eva //Announcer of the Rostov state economic university (РИХ). – 2012. – № 37. – (pp. 301–311).
11. Sokolova S. I. Funds of having a special purpose capital are an instrument of eleemosynary activity. [Electronic resource] – Access mode: [http:// economicarggu.ru/2010_4/sokolova.pdf](http://economicarggu.ru/2010_4/sokolova.pdf).
12. The amount of foreign students is planed to increase twice in Canada [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: http://zik.ua/ua/news/2014/01/16/u_kanadi_planuyut_zbilshyty_vdvichi_kilkist_inozemnyh_studentiv_453165
13. Tseng, H., Morris, B. & Tang, Y. (2015). The importance of teamwork trust, social presence, and cognitive presence in an online collaborative learning environment. In D. Slykhuus & G. Marks (Eds.), Proceedings of Society for Information Technology & Teacher Education International Conference 2015 (pp. 538–541).