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PLACE AND ROLE OF EDUCATION SECTOR IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY SYSTEM

The education sector is an important component of the national economy, since it provides each of its branch with educated and qualified workers, satisfies the demand for educational services, forms a competitive and knowledge-based economy and facilitates overall social well-being.

Considering the national economy as a complex and integrated system, which consists of variety of interconnected structural elements and forms a single economic complex [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**], we propose to study in more detail the place of education in it.

The most relative division of the national economy is by industry feature into productive and non-productive sectors (another name - the sphere of services provision). In this regard, the education sector traditionally refers to the social economic complex (as part of non-productive sector). Under it they mean "a set of industries that produce products primarily in the form of services and do not directly participate in creation of national income, but satisfy social needs"[**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**].

Considering the same sectoral structure of the national economy, some scholars (for example, Vitrenko Yu.M. [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**]) refer the education sector to a separate type of economic activity, justifying it by the presence of a separate section and subsections (Section P, part 85) in the official classifier of types of economic activity (NACE), adopted in Ukraine. It should be noted that according to this classifier, there are certain levels of education under its sectors, in particular pre-school, primary, secondary, higher, as well as support activity in educational sphere and other types of education [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**].

The most common approach to the typology of national economy structure is the theory (hypothesis) of "three sectors of the economy," developed by K. Clarke and J. Furraste [Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден., Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.]. They distinguish the primary (associated with the extraction of raw materials), secondary (conversion of raw materials into finished products: industries, construction) and tertiary (sphere of services) sectors. According to this classification, services in the education sector are tertiary, that is, they are related to the service sector.

The theory of three sectors of economy was put into basis of many scientific studies, thus has formed new modifications of its version. Yes, some scholars further distribute the sectors:

- Tertiary - services for the population and business entities of mostly "simple" nature, such as communal, trade, etc.;
- Quaternary, related to information and scientific services (for example, financial, legal services, etc.);
- Five-point - associated with services that require highly-qualified knowledge (educational, medical, research, etc.). In fact, knowledge and information are the main factors of production [Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.].

As we see, the education sector belongs to the five-point sector sector, which requires specific training and is conditionally non-profitable and socially oriented.

It should be separately noted, that each sector of the national economy according to this approach corresponded to a separate stage of civilization development, in particular: pre-industrial, industrial and post-industrial. One of the features of the formation of a new type of public relations (informational or postindustrial) is the focus on the service sector and the emphasis on the education sector as the main producer of information and knowledge. According to the definition of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a new form of society - the knowledge economy is a "type of economy, which is based directly on the production, distribution and use of knowledge and information" [Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.]. This means that significantly increases the role of non-material factors, such as information, knowledge, human capital, as the main production capacities of economic entities; the emphasis is on highly technological and science-intensive industries, information technologies and creative developments etc. It is in

this context that increases the role of education sector as one of the "dominant tools of competition of the XXI century" [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**].

In this regard, the OECD has proposed its own approach to identification of strategic sectors in national economy, which includes:

- first sector, which applies to high-tech activities (e.g. aviation and space industry, production of various equipment: computer, television and communication, precise measuring and optical devices, etc.);

- second sector, which covers medium-high-tech activities (e.g. production of specific machines and transport equipment: electric, railway, as well as cars and additional vehicles, etc.);

- third sector, which includes, first of all, postal and telecommunication services;

- fourth sector, which combines financial intermediary services;

- fifth sector, which covers other business services, in particular renting of computer and telecommunication services, etc.;

- sixth sector, which covers socially-oriented types of service sphere activities (education, health care, etc.) [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден., Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**].

In this context, even appeared a separate direction of economic science (approximately in the 50's and 60's of XX c.) called "economics of education". After analysing various economic sources, it can be formed the basic views on its essence as a science of:

- "socio-economic relations related with production, distribution, exchange and consumption of educational services. In addition, economics of education explores peculiarities of economic laws and categories in the field of education, upbringing, training of skilled labor resources and raise of educational level of population, economic growth and improvement of the welfare of society, etc. " [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**], [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**];

- "specifics of various forms of educational activity as the most important economically significant branches of spiritual production and non-material accumulation; and also specific economic problems of the development of educational sphere, rationalization of educational and economic activities of educational management authorities and bodies " [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**];

- "the specificity of productive forces and industrial relations in the field, that creates educational services and satisfies needs of an individual and society in them with limited resources allocated for these purposes" [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**].

Therefore, the education sector is quite important element in national economy, importance of which only increases in conditions of information society and knowledge economy formation. In addition, one cannot forget about its role in other sectors of national economy, since only in developed education system there is an opportunity to implement and develop high- and medium technology types of activities, and to provide industries in full measure with qualified workers.

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