

The Economic Competence of the Head of the School Is a Factor in Ensuring the Quality of Education

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Annotation

This article covers issues such as the formation of the market of educational services by leaders, the economic status of the educational organization, the expansion of economic independence, and the analysis of economic situations by leaders in the conditions of the market economy. The components of economic competence: economic knowledge, economic behavior, economic law, economic activity, economic education, economic culture concepts are explained.

Keywords: *market economy, market of educational services, economic status, economic independence, economic situation, economic competence, economic behavior, economic law, economic activity, economic education, economic culture.*

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In the era of globalization, a new economic environment is formed in the society, and the rapidly changing socio-economic conditions require adaptation of the educational system to these processes.

Changes in society are also affecting the activities of educational institutions. The ubiquity of the Internet, the increasing importance of distance education, the growth of intellectual entrepreneurship, international cooperation and new models of cooperation between universities, non-governmental organizations and business organizations require the organization of education based on the needs of society. In addition, attracting qualified specialists is the main factor of increasing the quality of work and attracting foreign investors. In accordance with the concept of reforming the educational system, the formation of the market of educational services, the change of the status of educational organizations, the expansion of the economic independence of educational organizations, this puts new demands on the management of the leader. Economic analysis requires the solution of developing economic problems, the stimulation of economic innovation and the study of the market of educational services. The emergence of competitive educational organizations requires leaders to analyze economic situations. Economic competence is a relevant concept. It is therefore that there are also different approaches to economic competence in research.

L.S. By Blyakhman, when he thinks about economic competence of the leader he focuses on the fact that economic thinking is "the process of reflection of economic relations in the human mind, assimilation of economic knowledge by them and manifestation of economic activity in their mind". Then, he divides the constitutive structure of economic thinking into the following three main parts:

- understand the essence of economic activity;
- assimilation of information about social production;
- Turning theoretical ideas into practical actions, applying economic thinking to activity [1].

Components of economic competence are divided into: economic knowledge, economic behavior, economic law, economic activity, economic education, and economic culture.

1. Economic knowledge - to be able to correctly evaluate economic situations in an economically informed society, to be aware of the latest achievements of the innovative economy.
2. Economic behavior – actions and attitudes manifested under the influence of production conditions and means.
3. Economic law - is a set of documents that regulate social relations that a leader should know in the implementation of economic law-management.
4. Economic activity - is a process aimed at solving problems related to financial issues in management [2].

In some sources, economic activity is connected with human needs.

Al-Farabi (873-950) emphasizes that the main reason for the formation of society is focused on human needs. The existence of a need and the necessity to work to achieve it are explained in this way, "By nature, every person feels the need for necessary things". He talks about the importance of material requirements for the formation of society [3].

E. A. Varakina defines economic competence of the school director as follows, it consists of knowledge, activeness, personal components, motivational and personal components that provide self-development [4].

G. M. Morozova focuses on the main, functional and practical components of economic competence. The head of the educational organization believes that it is necessary to have special competencies in the field of law, marketing, financial management, accounting and entrepreneurship [5].

O. G. Nazarova considers economic competence to be a component of economic culture. She notes that there is a point of view in the field of pedagogy that considers economic competence as a set of social values and norms that regulate economic behavior. Economic knowledge, innovative ability, ability to express different ideas and approaches; is interpreted as the ability to stimulate creative economic behavior [6].

Several methods can be used to develop the economic competence of school principals. Including:

- expansion of funding sources - may consist of budget funds, payment contract funds, sponsorship funds, targeted order funds, grant funds, organization of production and various services, and other sources not prohibited by law;
- planning and management of financial resources;
- involves the formation, creation, approval of cost and income plan estimates, organization and management of effective use of labor resources, fixed assets and commodity material reserves;
- Ensuring the implementation of financial resources and control - conducting educational and economic activities of the institution [7].

The complex interaction between the emergence of digital technologies and their production will profoundly change economic activity

It can be seen that economic competence is the level of preparedness of the leader to make decisions based on economic and legal knowledge, work experience and financial analysis to ensure the economic stability of the educational system organization in new economic situations. In the conditions of the market economy, the leader's ability to conduct economic analysis, the correct organization of the employee-educational process and the educational process means economic competence.

The economic approach to the educational process indicates the interdependence of economic activity and education and competitiveness in the global arena.

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