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## **MANAGEMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES THROUGH CHANGES IN THE CONSCIOUSNESS**

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### ***Abstract.***

*Today for Ukraine there are many challenges and one of them is the fight against corruption. It is obvious that corruption has a destructive character. It is also important to understand its consequences, as well as the perception of such a phenomenon by citizens. One of the reasons for the large-scale development of corruption in the country is also the change of moral and spiritual values at the personal level, which began in the '60s of the twentieth century. It was then that corruption mechanisms of social relations were born. It is important to form the consciousness of the younger generation through internal and external factors. It is necessary to make so that the youth not only wanted to live and work in Ukraine, For this purpose, the change of thinking and structural transformations in the country is necessary.*

*Today decentralization is seen as a positive algorithm of actions from the state for many processes including in overcoming corruption. Decentralization can be the powerful anti-corruption tool as it increases possibilities of control of public resources because it brings together power and people. Decentralization allows the formation of a new educational space, the use of which is an anticorruption factor for sustainable development.*

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**Key words:** education process, corruption, anti-corruption measures, decentralization

**Introduction.** The studied issues in one or another extent became the subject of scientific searches and discussion for such scholars as: Kolodko G.V. (2000), Senatorov A. (2001), Stillman D., Stillman I. (2017) and others [3, 6]. Analyzing the causal and effect problems of corruption in society, note that this problem is not limited to economic factors. It also has a number of concomitant factors that are of a diverse nature. One of which speaks of dissatisfaction in society, as an internal factor and distrust of the country as a whole, as a factor of Ukraine's perception of the world community. The importance of overcoming these shameful elements by the country and reforming the consciousness with the help of the younger generation is an urgent problem of our time. This is what led to the choice of the topic of research, the formulation of goals, the synthesis of proposals for the change of negative trends.

Ukraine is one of the mostcorrupted countries in Europe, because of the willingness of the Ukrainian society to perceive a corrupt type of behavior and lack of real counteraction, corruption

becomes a norm of behavior at the state, regional and local levels.

Corruption – is one of the main problems of Ukraine, which is constantly at the center of the attention of both Ukrainian and international communities. The pace and effectiveness of this struggle is slow - from 2013 Ukraine's position in the Transparency Corruption Perceptions Index International has improved as rising up to only 14 seats. Today, our country ranks 130th, dividing it with countries such as Nicaragua and Cameroon. Corruption is an unlawful activity that involves using officials their rights and opportunities for personal enrichment.

**Materials and Method.** The authors in their research paid attention to the current state of corruption, and its impacts on economic stability, as well as the prospects of overcoming its negative phenomena through the process of decentralization when developing a methodological approach. Used analysis methods as well as tabular and graphical methods of presenting research results as a research tool. The research database was made up of official data from the Government of Ukraine, an accredited representative of the global Transparency International movement, official Internet sources, as well as peer-reviewed journals and books.

In the first stage, in the search for information on the nature of corruption and its negative phenomena, the research process focused on the materials that examined what negative effects corruption has on society. Journals and books have been used as sources of information to study the types of corruption and approaches to combat it that are being reviewed.

In the next phase, author tried to figure out the dependence of the quality of life and level of education and found out that a person who wants to improve their lives gets an education and wants to move up the career ladder. For a more objective understanding of the mood in Ukrainian society, authors will look at the data provided by experts from the Institute of Demography and Social Studies named after M.V. Ptukha of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine as the main indicators of quality of life among certain countries.

The next stage of the research includes the results of the observations, the purpose of which was to find the answer to the question of how to change the thinking of the young generation to corruption itself in the context of decentralization, as well as to describe the key characteristics of generation Z. This has led to the hypothesis that decentralization can be a powerful anti-corruption tool, as it increases the ability to control public resources and unite power and people. The final stage of the methodological approach is the implementation of the new discipline "Community without corruption" in UTC secondary schools and elementary schools, as well as in colleges and vocational schools. The main objectives of a study of a subject matter are provision of knowledge concerning essence of corruption, the preconditions of its origin, the theory and practice of preventing of corruption; formation of ability to analyze corruption manifestations, to classify types of corruption acts, to determine corruption level by different methods; framing of skills of use of methods of measurement of corruption and development of anti-corruption mechanisms that can be implemented in community; how to prevent corruption violation; creation of a ground for non-acceptance of corruption by community. It is worth noting that this approach will form a new way of young people thinking and obtaining moral and ethical values in the fight against corruption.

**Result and discussion.** The main causes of the widespread corruption in Ukraine today are irresponsible and inefficient government, the underdevelopment of civil society, lack of competitiveness, raw material orientation and the shadow nature of the economy and the

imperfection of legislation. One of the reasons for the large-scale development of corruption in the country is also the change of moral and spiritual values at the personal level, which began in the '60s of the twentieth century. It was then that corruption mechanisms of social relations were born. The particularly large breakthrough was subjected to public morale in the 1990s - under conditions of the lawlessness of state power, at the stage of radical market reforms. It was during this period that corruption relations penetrated all spheres of society's life.

Identified negative effects of corruption, such as: -corruption impedes the country's economic growth, makes its citizens poorer, the economy is less productive, and also holds back the development of enterprises; -incorrupt countries, government expenditures are ineffective: in particular, they spend less on education and medicine, but more on military projects (which, in turn, slow down GDP growth); -in corrupt countries, there are fewer budget revenues that occur, in particular, due to tax evasion.

In Ukraine, 62% of businesses evade taxes, with almost half of them giving bribes. Corrupt countries attract less private investment because of higher risks and higher capital costs. Corruption suffers from the quality of state governance - instead of spending time-solving social problems, employees are looking for opportunities to be enriched.

One of the most serious consequences of corruption is the reduction of the efficiency of the economy - for example, because of rising capital costs or decreasing its productivity.

Corruption constrains the development of state institutions (especially in less developed countries), as corrupt authorities are interested in this, which in turn, also negatively affects economic development. At the same time, Ukraine has a basic infrastructure for combating corruption: the Prozorro system, NABU (National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine), is the obligation of officials to fill the e-declarations. In Ukraine, 22% of the population justifies corruption. At the same time, the Index of Corruption Perceptions (CPI), the Index of Economic Freedom and the Index of Happiness in our country are quite low. Transparency International Ukraine has analyzed the relationship between these indicators in European states and has outlined the law: the more tolerant the society is to corruption, the worse the state is in terms of economic freedoms, deeper corruption and less prosperous people.

Reducing the level of corruption to a safe one in Ukraine is only possible if it be studied the foreign experience in the fight against this will extremely negative social phenomenon, in the first place successfully operating in other countries of political, legal and organizational – mechanisms to overcome corruption. The selection and study of foreign programs aimed at counteracting bribery and corruption, which has proven effective in practice, represents huge prospects for the borrowing of positive foreign experience, especially in the absence of its own actually functioning anti-corruption mechanism.

The source of corruption is excessive state interference in the economy, bureaucratic traditions, social history, etc. The need in determining the preconditions for corrupt acts is conditioned by the fact that corruption as a social phenomenon is the product of socio-historical processes and social relations with established regularities and tendencies. Therefore, identification of the causes of corruption is so important in the process of combating it. The main factors and the corresponding consequences of corruption are given in Table 1.

**Table 1 Classification of corruption factors and their consequence on spheres of emergence**

Factors	Consequences
Political	unfavorable characteristics of the political elite; political instability; the imperfection of the mechanisms of relations between bodies of state authorities and political parties; lack of sustainable traditions of democracy; shortcomings of state regulation of financing of political parties; restriction of socio-political freedoms; excessive political decentralization, etc.
Economic	excessive state interference in the economy; shortcomings of the system of wages of civil servants; inadequate tax policy; low level of economic development; high security of the country with natural resources, etc.
Social	low education of society; the weakness of civil society, etc.
Legal	undeveloped anti-corruption legislation; gaps in the legal regulation of social relations; contradictions between the provisions of various regulatory legal acts; fuzziness or incomprehensibility of linguistic wording of legal norms; exceptions to general rules and procedures; confusion and dispersion of legal regulation, etc.
Managerial	weak effectiveness of state control; structural and functional disadvantages of the system of state bodies; the opacity of their activities; disorderly of general administrative procedure; undeveloped administrative justice; lack of proper organizational support for anti-corruption activities; disadvantages of providing administrative services, etc.
Moral-psychological	developing the corruption stereotypes with the help of media; hyperbolization in the public consciousness of the total corruption of the state apparatus; spreading the idea of the senselessness of individual counteraction to corruption, etc.
Cultural and ethical	the lack of transpersonal values, ideals and moral prohibitions; disagreements between public perceptions of corruption and its legislative definition; the existence of double moral standards of corruption; misunderstanding of the acuteness of a corruption problem in society, etc.

Source: generalized authors.

Corruption changes the nature of law enforcement activities of state bodies that cease to perform the function of protecting rights and turn into a tool for the massacre of innocent persons or the tool of unjust satisfaction of personal or group interests of certain persons, including the officials themselves of these bodies. The consequences of corruption of an international character may include: the negative impact of corruption on the image of the state in the world, the complication of relations with other countries, international organizations and the international community as a whole, the loss of the state's international positions in the economic, political and other spheres [4].

So, corruption has a destructive character and has a tendency to expand and deepen. Therefore, it is important to timely diagnose the problem and act on its bias, as well as it is necessary at the same time at all levels of society to fight in a variety of ways to eliminate this problem.

Also corruption has destructive character and, in the light of the above figures, is, unfortunately, the norm of the socio-political and socio-economic environment for modern Ukraine.

Highly phenomenal in its functioning is noted as the political and legal segment of corruption. The sphere of widening of corruption relations for this segment acts representation of interests of both physical and legal persons, by way of power or official lobbying, and in the majority of cases, contrary to certain normative-legal acts. "Price" (corruption remuneration) of such activity, as a rule, depends on the nature of the activity and in most cases is directly proportional to the status of persons involved in corruption relations. The main negative "effect" of functioning of this kind of corruption is the destabilization of the legal system of the state, that in most cases comes down to

non-compliance with the principle of justice.

The microeconomic approach to economic modeling of corruption and combating it, based on developed by the American economist G. Becker's economic theory of crime, that is constructed on comparison of the expected benefit and possible costs from the offense.

Corruption (like any other type of criminal activity) is a highly risky activity, since the person who gives or takes a bribe risks of being caught and sentenced. If to try to depict in the form of formula the dependence of the offender's net income on various factors, then it will look like this:

$$R = (1 - p) S + p (S - D) = S - p D \quad (1)$$

where  $R$  - income of the offender;

$p$  - the probability that a violator of the law will be caught and punished;

$S$  - benefit size of the benefit of giving / receiving a bribe;

$D$  - the amount of losses a participant in corruption relations, which he will suffer as a result of punishment.

Based on this formula, it can be argued that two supports of the fight against corruption in the bureaucratic environment are: an incentivization to be honest; sanctions for corruption behavior.

A very important indicator of corruption in the country is the Corruption Perceptions Index. Ukraine has got 32 points out of 100 possible in the Transparency International "Corruption Perceptions Index" (CPI) survey for 2018 and ranked 120th (out of 180 countries). This is 2 point higher and 10 positions higher than last year (30 points, 130 position out of 180 countries). Improvement of this indicator results in the following factors of influence: reducing the level of corruption in the police; work of new anti-corruption bodies and the register of e-declarations; gas market reform; reform of government procurement; reform of financing of parties; deregulation; business rarely faces the need to bribe.

All these factors give a slow but positive dynamics. Many people are worried about such an indicator as the quality of life. In Ukraine, it is not very high in comparison, for example, with the countries of the European Union. And in combination with the latest digital technologies and access to information, it is not only a financial but also an emotional threat for many people in the country. A large number of young people want to go abroad not only temporarily to study and work, but to permanent residence. And this, in turn, presents new threats to the country of demographic character.

Quality of life is the most important social category that characterizes the structure of human needs and the ability to meet them. Some researchers in determining the concept of "quality of life" focus on the economic side, material security of life of the population. There is also the opposite view, according to which the quality of life is the most integrated social indicator. Quality of life of the population is a degree of satisfaction with the material, spiritual and social needs of man.

A person suffers from low quality and feels the pleasure of high quality of life, regardless of the sphere of work, business and personal life. Consequently, quality is necessary for a person constantly. The person himself seeks for improvement of quality of life - he gets an education, works at work, seeks to advance in career ladders, makes all efforts to achieve recognition in the society.

For a more objective understanding of the mood in Ukrainian society, consider the data provided by experts from the Institute of Demography and Social Studies named after M.V. Ptukha of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine as the main indicators of quality of life among certain

countries (Table 2). According to the results of the given data, the indicators in Ukraine are practically the lowest among the 10 surveyed countries. The health care level, the standard of living and safety and also freedom of choice have the absolutely low level that, as a matter of fact, and influences the general index that is closing in these ten the countries.

**Table 2. Satisfaction with own lives (%).**

Satisfaction with own lives, %								
	Education	Health care	The standard of living	Work	Secure	Freedom of choice		General index
						f	m	
Czech Republic	74	74	75	70	70	80	77	6,6
Poland	67	47	68	44	66	73	73	6,0
Slovakia	66	52	59	61	62	54	47	6,2
Hungary	55	53	56	71	53	52	50	5,3
Romania	64	65	49	41	55	74	80	5,8
Bulgaria	42	38	37	51	54	53	52	4.4
Georgia	66	59	24	33	73	56	61	4,1
Turkey	51	71	65	61	60	60	67	5,5
Ukraine	50	22	17	39	44	34	43	4,0
Moldova	55	40	44	32	45	55	53	6,0

Source: according to data of the Institute for Demography and Social Studies named after. M.V. Ptukha of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

In addition to personal indicators, citizens, as members of society, face external factors that also have an impact on the quality of life and reflect the attitude of citizens towards the environment and their mood in society (Table 3).

**Table 3 Satisfaction with social life (%).**

Satisfaction with social life, %						
	By local labor market	Leisure opportunities	Local power	Legal system	Environment protecting	Central authority
Czech Republic	39	14	89	45	67	44
Poland	25	9	86	42	51	21
Slovakia	12	11	81	26	38	28
Hungary	23	9	80	42	46	28
Romania	22	7	80	40	28	25
Bulgaria	13	4	77	19	22	14
Georgia	5	18	74	37	30	25
Turkey	31	5	75	43	44	49
Ukraine	9	16	76	4	13	8
Moldova	9	17	71	22	24	17

Source: according to data of the Institute for Demography and Social Studies named after. M.V. Ptukha of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

Analyzing the generalized data, it should be noted that the satisfaction of the majority of Ukrainian public life extremely low. The special concern is caused by such indicators as the local labor market, legal system and central power. Therefore, very many citizens "receive" the status of the compelled labor migrants. After all, they understand that in the local labor market with worthy financial security, most of them do not have the place. And the central power will not help them

with it. For more or less decent existence of the families' part of them goes abroad for temporary employment. In the majority it is people of middle age. But not so circumstances consist of the youth.

Very good indicators in Ukraine, according to the demographer, on the expected training duration, that has grown by 23%. The share of the youth of student's age which gets higher education reaches 82%. And it is the highest rate among the countries mentioned above. And the share of persons is more senior than 25 years having at least secondary education, makes 94% among women and 96% among men. The number of pupils on one teacher averages 17 people. Among the countries that were taken for comparison, in their Turkey most of all - 24, and least of all in Poland - 10.

Modern young people, or as they are called "generation Z", have a peculiar, different from other generations, thinking. Generation Z is those who were born in 1995-2012. Gradually they become the main labor force in the labor market. The generation Z watched the most violent recession when many of their acquaintances have been forced to struggle very much to keep that for the sake what they so diligently worked. In addition, they had to face with many millennials that completely go in cycles with their careers and simultaneously burdened with large debts. Being forced to support high rates of transformations, the generation of Z is under pressure as well as the impatient aspiration to move forward faster. It is no wonder that in generation Z has a high level of motivation. Generation Z has great doubts about the expediency of entering college and the value of a bachelor's degree. This generation can truly be called the "do it yourself" generation. It is simply created to make lightning decisions. Their aspiration to move ahead doesn't leave time for infertile reflections. According to the results of the research Pew Research, in 1995 when the first representatives of generation Z have begun to born, only 14% of American teenagers had access to the Internet. By 2014 this indicator has reached 87% [6].

Having access to worldwide network Internet, for most of them there are no borders and restrictions. They intensively learn languages, communicate with like-minded from around the world, dream to see as much as possible unknown places personally. And the lack of large sums isn't the reason for restrictions. Because they can travel by hitchhiking, live in hostels and work at a distance. And some restrictions which arise at the high corruption of officials in the country are not relevant for them. After all, most of them understand that there is life without corruption and they can be a part of this society. Therefore, having seen other attitude towards people in highly civilized countries and having compared to realities in Ukraine, many of them make the decision to begin the life outside the native state.

So, to keep and increase the future of our state, it is necessary to make so that the youth not only wanted to live and work in Ukraine, but that also young people from other countries regard Ukraine as such which is attractive, safe and perspective for living and that there is a sense to think about moving here to the permanent residence and never to leave her. For this purpose, the change of thinking and structural transformations in the country is necessary.

Today decentralization is seen as a positive algorithm of actions from the state for many processes including in overcoming corruption. Decentralization can be the powerful anti-corruption tool as it increases possibilities of control of public resources because it brings together power and people. On the other hand, the increase in local resources can potentially create also new

opportunities for corruption actions. Exactly the representatives of united communities have the opportunity to start with a clean letter and build communities without corruption, or at least minimize it.

Countering of corruption takes the central place in the programs of the United States Agency for International Development, which is through between the sectoral themes of projects, that are supported the partners and through which anti-corruption mechanisms are introduced in united territorial community (UTC). This is the USAID Ukraine program: Strategy for strengthening of local government in Ukraine (PULSE); Project «Decentralization — a Way to the Best Results and Efficiency» (DOBRE); Transparency and accountability in public administration and services; Project «Alliance for Transparent Education Management in Ukraine» (UTEMA); Program «Program of assistance of Citizen Activity» «ENGAGE»; Project "Support to Organizations-leaders in counteract Corruption in Ukraine» «InterAction».

The project activity assumes achievement of three purposes:

1) extension of the powers of governmental institutions in measures to overcome corruption;2) strengthening of public support and involvement of citizens to actions for overcoming corruption;3) the impossibility of public tolerance to the manifestations of corruption. In support of these projects, authors have paid attention to the relevance of our implementations and to transfer the focus on youth. Today, in Ukraine, a new educational space is formed that has more than 301754 students (Figure 3).

Very important to create a new consciousness for the younger generation. And in it is calling of new discipline "Community without corruption". This subject should be taught at the UTC main secondary and branches of the UTC basic schools and also in colleges and vocational schools. The main objectives of a study of a subject matter are provision of knowledge concerning essence of corruption, the preconditions of its origin, the theory and practice of preventing of corruption; formation of ability to analyze corruption manifestations, to classify types of corruption acts, to determine corruption level by different methods; framing of skills of use of methods of measurement of corruption and development of anti-corruption mechanisms that can be implemented in community; how to prevent corruption violation; creation of a ground for non-acceptance of corruption by community.

During the study of the discipline students will receive knowledge concerning the essence of corruption and its consequences, socio-economic and political causes of its occurrence, the legal and regulatory base prevention and combating of corruption, administrative and criminal liability for corruption action, main components of anticorruption strategy, opportunities of use of potential of civil society in combating corruption, the methodological bases of measurement of level of corruption, possession of skills in the qualification of corrupt acts, implementation and use of methods for measuring the level of corruption, mastering of skills for developing a plan against corruption measures, skills in developing of ethical behavior rules of employees.

And the main thing - is the formation of a new way of thinking of young people and obtaining moral and ethical values [2]. Develop such categories as: judgments, reasoning, formation of conclusions, generation of concepts, the ability to use knowledge, skills for identification of corruption opportunities, qualifications of corruption acts and forecasting of consequences of their manifestation in UTC; a deep understanding of the negative consequences of corruption for UTC,



the causes of corruption occurring, conditions of its spread and penetration into all spheres of public life; knowledge of methods for measuring corruption; the ability to organize activities for making of a plan of measures for the prevention and counteraction of corruption in UTC; the ability to apply the obtained theoretical knowledge on prevention and counteraction of corruption for formulating practical recommendations and proposals to local self-government bodies; formation in a future experts of the political culture not compatible to manifestations of corruption acts; development of ability to resist to corruption temptations, to show intolerance to corruption cases; formation of the ability to analyze the state of corruption in UTC; development of sense of responsibility for the choice and consequences of acts; education of independence, will, morality.

With such skills that can be used at the developed new generation of thinking, it can be argued that the sustainable development of UTC, which is extremely necessary for the newly created communities, is guaranteed. In fact, according to the UN Commission on Environment and Development in 1987, sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present generation and doesn't infringe on the interests of future generations in the satisfaction of their own needs.

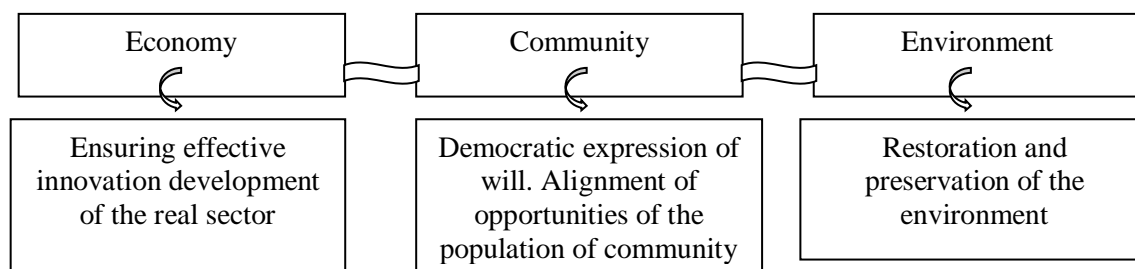


Fig. 1 Three-dimensional model of sustainable development of the region

Source: own elaboration

Problems of sustainable development of the region arise in connection with the contradictions in the formation of each component. Economic growth is an outpaced increasing of regional income in comparison with population number - increase in the welfare of each person. The social component has one of the priority values as it is observed:

- The tendency of increase in the specific weight of urban population;
- The tendency of aging of rural people.

These two tendencies define dependence of the region on the external food markets as the zone of food provision of the cities (the population which doesn't make production) is narrowed.

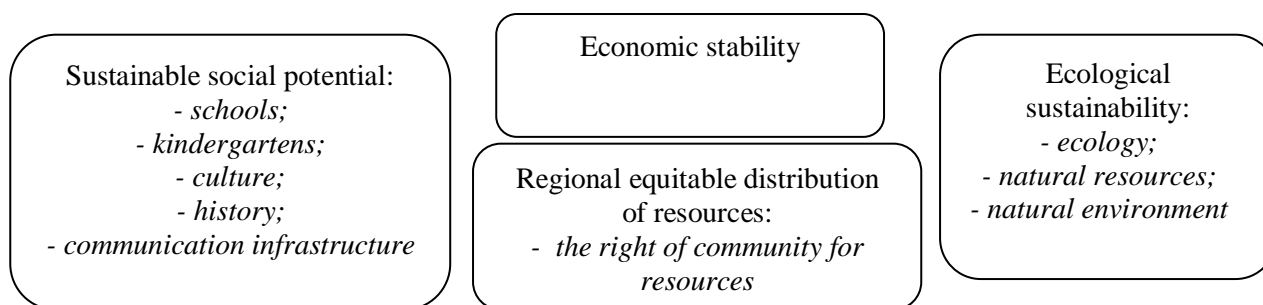


Fig. 2 Measuring instruments of sustainable development of the region

Source: own elaboration

The concept of provision of sustainable development of the region should be oriented on the person. The essence of this aspect of the concept is to increase the level and quality of life of every

person in the community. The key issue is the preservation of social and cultural stability, the reduction of the number of conflicts between people, the fair distribution of wealth, the preservation of cultural capital, etc. All these elements are accelerated in achieving a gradual elimination of corruption.

**Conclusions.** On the basis of conducted researches, draw the following conclusions that the fight against corruption is a necessary condition for a successful country's development. As a result, it is possible to get the following benefits:

1. The index of perception of corruption in society is changing for the better, and in the society, there are negative trends regarding the non-acceptance of such disgraceful phenomena.

2. The quality of life of citizens improves. What in turn gives additional opportunities for access to education, medicine and carrying out leisure.

3. The trust in the power at various regional levels increases.

4. It is provided the free access of people to resources, which guarantees safe livelihoods and avoidance of environmental problems is provided.

5. The quality of education and its satisfaction as a possibility of guaranteed employment in a country with sufficient financial support increases.

6. Decreasing the migration process, both temporary and permanent, that affects the positive social and demographic dynamics in the country.

7. The budgets of different levels are filled with the withdrawal of funds from the "shadow economy".

8. The country's image on the world stage is improving, that in turn leads to the perception of Ukraine at the level of the highly developed countries.

Consequently, combating corruption is an important task for every member of the society, since it directly concerns each citizen of Ukraine. Undoubtedly, it is not such a fast process, but gradual changes can yield positive results on which depend the future of our country and future generations.

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