

# Education as an Effective Component of Political Development and Socio-Economic Prosperity in Society

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**Abstract:** This article shows the importance of education. Education forms a personality that is able to realize its potential in the process of development throughout life. The purpose of the article is to determine the features of the formation of a personality that strives for self-realization, which is possible only in the educational influence on the personality. The relevance of the article is due to the need for social development, which is the result of a combination of many components that form the basic needs of every person. The theoretical and methodological basis of the article is devoted to the justification of socio-economic policy in the coverage of the educational process, the discussion and systematic analysis form the essence of the thesis that the world is an effective component of the political development and socio-economic prosperity of society, which leads to the need to control the processes that occur in education.

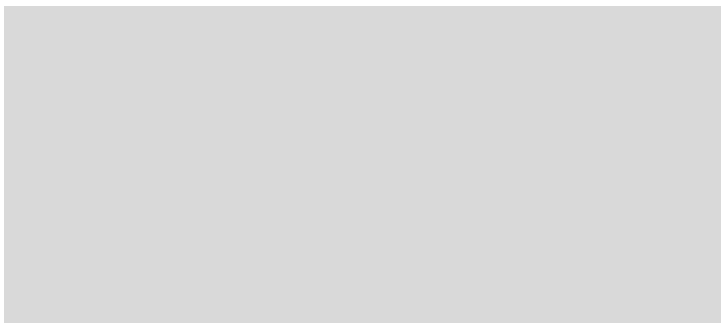
The research used an integration method of synthesis of the figurative structure of the educational process and analysis, characteristics of education as a political phenomenon and socio-economic development. The methods of synthesis, analysis and interpretation of educational technologies are used. The research findings confirm the thesis about education as a factor of political and socio-economic development. The results of the research do not exhaust all possible options, but they are the basis for proving the main goal.

**Keywords:** *Political influence; socio-economic prosperity; socialization; personal development; human needs.*

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## Introduction

In the process of his development, man lives and perceives the trends that shape his perception of the world, its characteristics, and worldview. In order to study the basic needs of man in life, it is necessary to analyze his way of life and explore the historical development of society. In the course of the historical process, we can identify the main manifestations, factors, tendencies, causes, consequences of social development, and, consequently, it will form our vision of the main aspects of human development (Demchenko et al., 2021; Gerasymova et al., 2019; Nerubasska & Maksymchuk, 2020; Nerubasska et al., 2020). Education forms a personality that is able to realize its potential in the process of development throughout life. Education is a process that becomes the basis of the development of society as a whole and of each individual.

The inclusion of economic thinking in educational policy of world importance means the external representation of education systems as a competitive community in the global space of competition and the introduction of a market and competitive mentality into the education system with the help of new management practices. At the global level, educational reforms are opening up the market for educational services to commercial structures through international agreements, and governments are interested in transforming the education business into an export industry (Rosenzweig, 1941).

Therefore, the relevance of the research is determined by the need of global significance. At the same time, international agreements not only increase the competition of national education systems, but also affect the definition of the goals and content of education, parameters of collective agreements (in particular, conditions and wages, the degree of teacher autonomy, etc.) through educational media, trade in educational programs and manuals in around the world, expansion of the educational services market (Taylor-Gooby & Cebulla, 2010).

The expansion of the market in the field of education will lead in the long run to the opening of this field to large corporations, which shape educational policy based on their commercial interests Woods D. (2007).

We are aware of the importance of education in the context of the analysis of the past and understanding its priorities for human development in the future. Education is a determining factor in shaping the future of society, its prospects for social achievement. In order to achieve the progress

of society, it is necessary to rethink the goals, objectives and content of educational activities, because the dependence of human development on society is directly proportional, and vice versa, each person forms a general social development, because education is the most critical factor.

The educational process involves the involvement of many pedagogical, psychological, innovative approaches for the effective formation of a valuable, competent personality capable of self-realization and the introduction of new achievements in human development. Society cannot exist without the basic principles of development that are formed during the educational process. Another important argument for effective education is that national policy, which shapes the main trends in the educational process, affects the perception of oneself and the corresponding rethinking of its importance in social development.

The purpose of the article is to explore aspects of the formation of well-being for the individual in the context of socio-economic development and political factors in the educational process.

### **Theoretical foundations of the study of education as a political phenomenon**

The state's policy on the educational process is a topic for research by many scholars. Thus, the fundamental aspects of educational policy are presented in the works of the following scientists: Arsentiev (2000), Bevz & Fedyai (2013), Tyukha (2012) and others. Theoretical and methodological features of political development and educational activities are covered in the works of scientists: Grozny (2015), Shevchenko (2003) and others.

The importance of state regulation of the educational process, political directions of management of the educational sphere is studied by: Stetsenko (2013), Tolubyak & Korolyuk (2019) and others.

Education – a phenomenon whose purpose is to acquire knowledge, skills, competence, value orientations for the organization of public life in such a way as to achieve success, provide themselves with the necessary material and spiritual values, self-realization. Researchers study the educational process in a narrower context, as the impact of education on the formation of personality (Tyukha, 2012). However, some scholars argue that education is a factor in the progress of society and the individual.

Politics is the "art of governing" society to regulate the relationship between people, groups of people, and certain institutions to achieve their goals. Political development shapes relationships and influences to create the

conditions for the well-being of everyone. The level of human well-being depends on socio-economic development, which is a consequence of society's achievements in various fields, based on the results of each person's education.

Socio-economic development is a phenomenon that connects the effects of the economic activity of certain institutions created by man as a result of cultural and educational progress of human activity on his well-being.

Thus, education is a factor influencing political development, which forms the socio-economic process for ensuring human well-being.

### **Research of education as an effective factor of political development**

The formation of society is a process that takes place during historical development. Yes, the primitive man obtained his food with the help of the first tools made of stone. This process lasted for hundreds of millennia until man realized that it was possible to improve their activities, to produce more effective tools that would increase their productivity and, consequently, be a significant factor in achieving particular well-being. Eventually, in the process of his development, man improved his tools at the expense of his scientific achievements, which led to the industrial and scientific-technological revolution, industrialization, informatization, and the creation of new digital technologies (Gygli et al., 2019). The development of society acquired the features of statehood, which required political regulation of social relations. The consequences of human activity have consistently improved the socio-economic situation, which is mainly the primary goal of society, so determines the level of progress or regress.

The socio-economic process is quite complex because it depends on various factors, such as social cataclysms (war, natural disasters, mass diseases), which are also predictable. After all, such phenomena result from human activity governed by political relations. The main factor of socio-economic progress is economic needs, which are formed due to limited economic resources and sources to increase the values needed by man. Progress in socio-economic development requires constant changes in social life (Giddens, 1991) and lead to increased efficiency of economic indicators. The economic process is a component of the social approach to forming conditions for providing a person with values and an appropriate level of well-being.

Conditions for stable economic development are the use of human and technical resources to produce the necessary amount of material, spiritual values, opportunities for human self-realization, which must meet the needs of society and at the same time outpace demand (Gardner, 1983). This principle of socio-economic development is necessary for ensuring the constant progress of society and creating favourable conditions for life in society. Human well-being is an incentive for its improvement, searching for new accomplishments and achievements (Tytska, 2018). The conceptual component of economic development is a continuous flow of aggregate income while maintaining accumulated capital.

A quantitative feature characterizes the economic system manifested in an increase in production to improve the market. In order to increase the scale of production, it is necessary to implement the latest technologies, tools, management methods and use financial and credit tax instruments wisely, regulate or deregulate pricing policy concerning economic development.

Thus, socio-economic development is a condition for the progress of society, as it provides the conditions for the well-being of the individual in society. In order to make adequate socio-economic progress, it is necessary to form appropriate political processes that will contribute to the further evolutionary process of human development.

Political influence on the development of society was formed during the development of ancient states. Primitive people began to farm, engaged in agriculture and livestock. They needed to have land plots for management (Cherep et al., 2019). Therefore, there was a need to create a system of protection of their lands and the expansion of territories at the expense of others. An essential basis for the formation of the political system was regulating relations within the team for the proper ownership of resources and products obtained from economic activity (Gouthro, 2002). That is, there was a problem of access of society to resources and means of production. Thus, states were formed that introduced a system of political regulation of social processes.

The political system is a complex multifunctional process that operates within the state to manage various procedures of social development, regulates economic and legal relations, affects the cultural development of the individual, develops civilizational and evolutionary progress to meet the socio-economic needs of the individual (Ternavska, 2018). The main task of political development is to create conditions for the

individual's life, as well as ensure equal access to resources (Savin & Tyukhtenko, 2019). However, the perfection of the political system depends on the will of the person, on the level of development and awareness of the methodology of achieving the desired results.

Man is a crucial unit of socio-political and economic development. After all, society's achievements depend on the knowledge and skills of each individual (Cherep et al., 2019). Everyone's responsibility is growing in the context of political development. If a person is not aware of the consequences of his activities, he may imbalance in development, particularly unable to choose the most effective policy decisions and forms of government that can improve human life. A person harms himself because he does not sufficiently understand all social processes and can not use the most effective technologies to form a political system that will promote economic life and improve human social well-being in society. Evolutionary progress always needs a competitive environment and change. This trend is inherent in every country that has sought to gain greater access to resources, and this encourages the constant struggle for more gains and constantly stimulates competition in the world. In particular, this phenomenon is exacerbated in today's globalization and integration of societies.

Thus, to form a political system of government that would contribute to the socio-economic development of society, it is necessary to form a person who knows what he needs to improve welfare (Imel, 1998). Education is an essential factor in understanding and perceiving the effectiveness of political influence on socio-economic indicators. Education forms a competent person who can set priorities in life and implement them to ensure their well-being.

History has shown that the changes in a person's life that have improved their standard of living are linked to their achievements. Thus, when man invented iron tools, labor productivity increased, which helped improve life, increase household items and expand the capabilities of the individual. The Middle Ages period was marked by new scientific discoveries that became the basis for a complete change in perceptions of the world. The system of capitalism, the foundation of the industrial revolution, was introduced.

Modernity demonstrates the incredibly rapid pace of development of socio-economic life and improving human well-being. The paradigms of the old world civilization change very quickly under the influence of the

development of communication technologies, which causes changes in all spheres of life of the new society and affects socio-economic and socio-political life (Vuckovic, 2019). Moreover, all these processes occur as a consequence of human development and education. Thus, education is one of the main factors influencing social development and evolutionary-civilizational processes.

Education has a decisive place in the formation of the state, in the formation of an individual people or nation, and at the same time, education is an impetus for the formation of a creative personality that can change the life process. Education is a multifunctional phenomenon that has existed since ancient times to form people's knowledge and skills based on previous experience and acquired competencies. Education is a social institution that is the need of people for the transfer, processing and acquisition of knowledge in order to form the main directions of human activity in social life (Savin, 2015). The concept of education is a philosophical interpretation of the socio-cultural self-reproduction of the individual in social interaction. In the process of evolutionary and historical development, humanity improved the educational process, depending on new social challenges and needs. During the formation of ancient states, the educational process was aimed at reproducing existing socio-political trends. During this period, people also formed ideas about civil society, about the responsibility of every citizen to the state.

During the Middle Ages, states were formed based on a theocentric worldview and a knightly code. It was the Middle Ages that became the period for laying the foundations of university education. The Renaissance created a need for people who could influence acquiring knowledge that was practical and useful. Therefore, educated people have become an essential value of humanistic civilization. Teaching and education focus on knowing all human values through knowledge, art, science, which is formed by intellectual and emotional perception.

The New Age period formed an educational institution based on a new type of academic knowledge that meets social challenges and is a science partner in the process of state formation. In the Enlightenment, knowledge became the primary source for political life, which contributed to the development of social, economic and cultural progress. The period of industrialization requires a new person who has professional knowledge and practical skills to use them in a specialized field.



During this period, a person must quickly adapt to the requirements of the industrial environment and receive as a result of their activities material gains that shape their social welfare.

In modern society, education and science are evolving in unison, as digital technologies have become the achievements of humanity in science, which led to the rapid development of personality and required special knowledge and skills to use them effectively in their activities (Galtsova & Britsyna, 2017). Education and science are the most influential factors in developing the information and communication society, which are interconnected and influence political processes, social challenges, economic indicators and are also factors in rethinking the socio-cultural values of modern society.

An internal feature of education is knowledge and indicators of thinking that illustrate worldview. The main factor in the interaction of power as a political platform and education as a vital tool for shaping social development is individuality (Gray, 2008). a consequence of proper political regulation.

Socio-cultural as an indicator of social development is also formed due to the interaction of education and modern information and communication aspects of social development. Digital technologies have changed the perception of knowledge and meanings of life by the progressiveness of political and socio-cultural discourse. Human thinking aims to learn and develop intellectual perception, erudition and education of values to change the meaning of life orientations in the context of political and socio-economic development.

### **Peculiarities of the educational process as an effective component of political development and socio-economic prosperity of society**

The research is aimed at the analysis and study of value orientations to determine the level of value attitude to the material and spiritual needs of a person in society. In order to confirm the thesis regarding the determination of the effectiveness of education as a critical factor of political regulation for obtaining relevant values in the socio-economic context, scientific intelligence on the specified issue was analyzed.

The results of the survey conducted by the authors show that material values prevail for people. That is, the theory that socio-economic development is fundamental in the formation of society is confirmed (Arsent'ev S., 2002). The next stage of the research was the determination of

instrumental values for obtaining factors of an individual approach and the impact of the educational process on the socio-political.

On the basis of the developed value research, the second option defines instrumental values, which the vast majority of respondents form their values through understanding and awareness of educational needs.

Education plays an important role in the process of development of the social, political and economic space of the state. This is due to the size of the education market, which provides colossal profits to corporations, training the workforce for the economy and improving the welfare of citizens in a democratic society. The transformation of educational systems is gradual. The education system is often the result of political reform, and also changes the socio-economic problems of the state.

Political reforms are aimed at market liberalization, expansion of private property, deregulation, privatization of state-owned enterprises, reduction of state financing of the social sphere. These reforms are carried out based on the processes of individualization, entrepreneurial approach to life and competition. The market is a guarantee of general prosperity, and wealth - general well-being. Production and redistribution of goods and services used to rely on market mechanisms, but the state regulates market pressure. Political changes to improve the welfare of the population are based on the idea of regulatory capabilities of the market as the optimal method of organizing the exchange of goods and services. Free markets and trade are believed to be capable of creating a breeding ground for creative potential and entrepreneurship, leading to individual freedom, well-being, and a more efficient allocation of resources.

Justifying the need for radical reforms in education, ideologues and scientists appeal to the concepts of freedom, choice, justice, equality, economic growth, improvement of a person's social position, that is, to ideas that are difficult to oppose and oppose. In fact, the goal of education is being reformulated: it is perceived as a branch of spiritual life, public welfare and an opportunity to develop individual abilities, as the withdrawal of the welfare state leads to a revision of the relationship between an individual and society (Gordon et al., 2009). Governments are beginning to shift responsibility for the social and economic well-being of the individual. Education should ensure the employee's competitiveness in the global labor market. The only way to succeed in this is to build your life around a business model.

In the conditions of insecurity on the labor market and the weakening of social protection by the state, a person becomes responsible for the economic conditions of his existence. She is expected to manage her life as a business, to have an inexhaustible potential for transformations, to constantly discover in herself an entrepreneur who takes risks and takes responsibility for the result and all aspects of her life. Inequality is explained as a difference in effort or simply as poor choices made (Titska, 2018). The transfer of responsibility for social welfare from society to the individual lends legitimacy to the state's actions to reduce spending in the social sphere, rendering the unified system of public education useless.

## **Conclusion**

The research was conducted on the basis of the theoretical approaches of scientists regarding the interaction of education, politics and socio-economic development of society. Based on the approaches of scientists, it was determined that education is an effective factor in socio-economic development, as well as the result of effective political activity. So, the main tendencies of the political formation of conditions for the improvement of socio-economic indicators in society have been determined. The political context in regulating social life and defining equal opportunities, access to resources and the ability to meet basic needs. The improvement of education systems is based on reforms such as "one solution fits all" regardless of the socio-cultural characteristics of countries. This ensures the ability of the educational process to quickly spread and establish itself in new territories. As the researchers note, no country in the world can say that education does not suit it for social, political or cultural reasons, and no sphere of society can protect itself from it.

Implementation of educational policy in countries occurs through the implementation of structural reforms and programs. Thanks to the loans issued, Western monetary and economic organizations were able to structure the educational systems in these countries at their own discretion.

Thus, we investigated and identified the most critical indicators of the influence of education on the formation of political resources, as evidenced by the indicators of the socio-economic development questionnaire developed by the authors.

## Aknowlegment

Author 1 analyzed scientific research and identified the most significant theoretical and methodological foundations of the research.

Author 2 explored the conceptual components of economic development and frustration, identified the main context of the globalization process, and presented his research in the article.

Author 3, on the basis of scientific developments, determined the essence of the main concepts of the research, presented the definition of concepts and terms from the intended research problem.

Author 4 researched and structured a list of literature on the specified problem

Author 5 systematized and compiled a list of literature of domestic researchers

Author 6 systematized and arranged the list of literature of world researchers.

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