FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL STANDARDS

A. Kibitkin and T. Motina
Murmansk State Technical University
Murmansk, Russia

International integration in education - is the result of the development and deepening of the relationship and complementarily of the various national educational systems, to form a single educational space. However, this process can begin only if the goal of education policy will provide modern quality education based on the preservation of its fundamental nature and compliance with relevant and future needs of the individual, society and state.

That is the modern post-industrial society necessitates the revision not only of technology education, but most of its content, refine the optimal structure of knowledge.

Educational activities pervades modern society and is closely linked with virtually every sphere of human activity, with one or another sector of the economy. In this connection it is necessary to fill the internal components of national education standards with new, relevant, research in various fields.

Any educational standard can be divided into "base" (a list of fundamental disciplines that form the worldview of students and ability to analyze the subsequent subjects on the basis of modern methods) and "superstructure" (areas of specialization graduate).

Problems of international integration of national educational standards is very complex and include both objective and subjective evaluation. In this regard, we see that the process of integration is possible, especially in the establishment of international programs in the so-called "add". One such program brings to the discussion.

Currently, gaining an increasing number of supporters of a sustainable development model of the world allows the state, regions, sectors to establish mechanisms for sustainable development of economic systems.

In a market economy need to expand the scope of stability. Use it not only financial, but also in the management areas of the enterprise, allowing quickly take the necessary management decisions.

Based on the definition of the economic system, under the soundness should be understood as the ability of economic system to implement its own target function. The measure of sustainability is the unity of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the system in which quantitative change inside or outside of it does not lead to qualitative transformations.

Thus, the study of sustainable development of economic system (for example, fishing industry) should be directed to:

a) the direction of scientific development, characterizing the external environment of the complex (section 1).

b) the scientific problem of increasing the stability of economic systems - enterprise Fishing Fleet (main section).

c) related (providing) problems of solving the stability of economic systems (section 3).

Consider the content of each block.

SECTION 1

1. The study of macroeconomic processes in modern national and world economy, development of methodological basis and methodological apparatus of analysis and forecasting of economic development in general and fisheries sector in particular.

2. Supply and demand, market segmentation, positioning products and companies, competitiveness and competition in the domestic and foreign markets in a globalizing world.

3. Innovation management and investment activities, which deals with a problem of current conditions and forecasingt investment in the light of the investment climate, the parameters of existing and proposed macroeconomic and microeconomic policies, the productive capacity of fishing industry.

4. The problems of economic evaluation of the current situation and projections of water resources, improved environmental management and environmental protection.

5. Rationale for prioritization and sequencing of "secondary" development of fishing areas of the world ocean, the development of the basic principles of the production process (extraction, processing, transportation and sales) in the fishery, areas of naval bases, the establishment of repair and technical and marketing bases in foreign ports.

6. The technical condition of ships, moral and physical deterioration, the program, funding for construction of techno-economic characteristics, infrastructure development of credit relations and credit instruments and modern methods of corporate lending fishing fleet.

7. Development of optimal industrial - technological regime that allows courts to operate effectively in the face of deteriorating resource base, quota restrictions and price increases for fuel and petroleum products. It includes the optimum value of the catch per trawling, the optimal interval between the volume of supply on board the regular catches, the minimum hourly costs, the optimal variant of optimal processing of the catch. Given these limitations is determined to obtain the maximum revenue from the sale of products or the maximum amount of profit.

SECTION 2 (MAIN)

8. The systems approach to the study of the complexation. The main directions of the systems approach (system-elementary, systematic and structural, systemic-functional, system and communications, system-integrative and others). The principles of the systems approach (unity, development, functionality, decentralization, hierarchy, uncertainty, organization). The relationship of the system and environment.

9. The company's fishing fleet as an economic system, its properties (efficiency, reliability, adaptability, stability, sensitivity, safety, competitiveness, value, handling, agility, self-organization, etc.). Their relationship and the degree of influence.

10. The theory of the behavior of economic systems, their qualitative changes and the impact on the stability of enterprises. The relationship between the concepts of steady state and its effectiveness. Consideration of sustainability in the long and short time periods. Rationale admissible domains of stability. Moving the economic system

within each region of stability. Factors contributing to the process of moving the economic system.

11. Methodology for assessing the stability of the company's fishing fleet as the economic system. Changing financial flows needed for the internal needs of enterprises for fixed changes in the external environment. Changing financial flows as a result of changes in quantitative parameters that characterize the impact on the enterprise market. Speed and acceleration parameter changes as a result of the impact of market factors.

12. Regulation of the company's fishing fleet is in an unstable condition. Boundaries of the regions of unstable states, quantified. Phase portraits for each area (the area of return, the transition region and the area of irreversible bankruptcy). Managerial decisions of the first and second level, that allow to ensure the restoration of the system's ability to fulfill its objective function. The inference engine companies from the area of unstable states.

13. Regulation of the fishing industry fleet companies, that are in a stable condition. The choice of indicators for sustainable management of economic systems based on analysis of their sensitivity to changes in the external factors. Calculation of critical values of parameters corresponding to the boundaries of the steady state and the definition of buffer zones for each indicator.

14. Impact of investment policies on the dynamics of economic development enterprise fishing industry fleet. Specifics of formation of the investment potential of the company fleet fishing industry in the concept of sustainable fisheries. Priorities, the main directions of modernization and innovation of the fishing fleet, government regulation of investment activity in industrial fishing.

15. The tools and methods of management for businesses of the industrial fleet. Development of management tools. The matrix of possible states of the industrial fishing companies through the use of management tools. The evaluation of the total group of management tools for enterprises of industrial fishing (the sequence of groups of instruments, changes in return on equity, getting a synergistic effect).

SECTION 3

16. Mechanisms and instruments of formation of transnational clusters on the basis of existing production facilities. The presence of three constituents of the transnational Russian-Norwegian fishing industry cluster in the North Basin (the presence of similar industrial complexes, cooperation and dialogue, political will). Creating a functional model of a transnational cluster involves the creation of common sectors of shipbuilding and ship repair, port services, fishing, fish processing sector of technological and fishing equipment, educational and research sector.

17. Assessment of risk insurance and business entities. Classification of economic risks of the enterprise according to the criterion of the object of insurance protection (financial, commercial, climatic risks, environmental, transport, social and political, information and innovation risks). Analysis of the actual state of risk in industrial fisheries. Evaluation of the total amount of risk. The model of economic risk management in

the enterprises of the industrial fisheries through the use of insurance companies and Indemnity Clubs. Types of Clubs marine insurance.

18. Organizational-economic conditions of the optimal size of the enterprise fishing industry fleet. The method of determining the optimal size of the company, consisting of three phases: the first one - justification of the market structure (the choice of data on costs per unit of output, the number of products consumed by the market, the economic analysis of the efficiency of enterprises in the market), the second one - the adjustment of optimal size of enterprises, taking into account the costs of transnational and costs associated with entering the market, and the third one – delimitation of the optimal size of enterprises taking into account strategic facts of their growth.

19. Controlling in the management system of enterprise fishing industry fleet. The structure of the controlling system. Controlling as information-analytical management subsystem. Contents stages of the process of information provision. Effect of scale of business and organizational goals on the system controlling.

Based on this conceptual approach may be considered the formation mechanism for sustainable development of any industrial complex, which will help to expand expertise in business analysis organization. Since, in the information post-industrial society and a significant increase in the role of the educational complex of the education system should be considered as a single polyfunctional complex caring out many important functions: providing various industries with qualified personnel, the creation of new technologies, research.

Unity of Education and Science will significantly increase the scientific potential of a specialist in a particular area.

It is thus developed in-depth courses on current trends in the economy, which will integrate this knowledge on a global level.

The work is submitted to Scientific Conference “The Problems of International Integration of Educational Standards”, England (London) – France (Paris), April 23 – May 1, 2010. Recieved by editorial office on 05.04.2010.