A New Stage of Modernization of the Russian Education System: Growth of Opportunities or Strengthening of Contradictions?

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Currently, the Russian education system has passed through a new stage of modernization taking place:

- on the one hand, as the reform of public policy, characterized by the adoption of a number of legislative initiatives (Federal Law №273- "On Education in the Russian Federation" (entered into force on 01.09.2013), Federal target program of education development for 2011-2015 years, Federal state educational standards (GEF) of the new generation, and others;

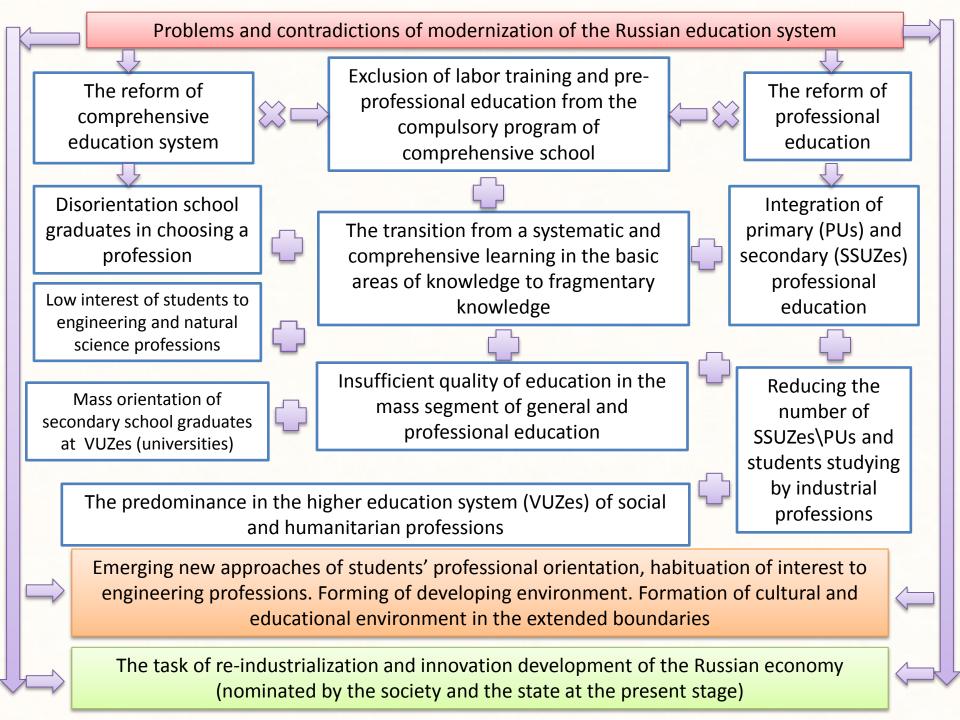
- on the other hand, as an objective social process.

Objectives of the study:

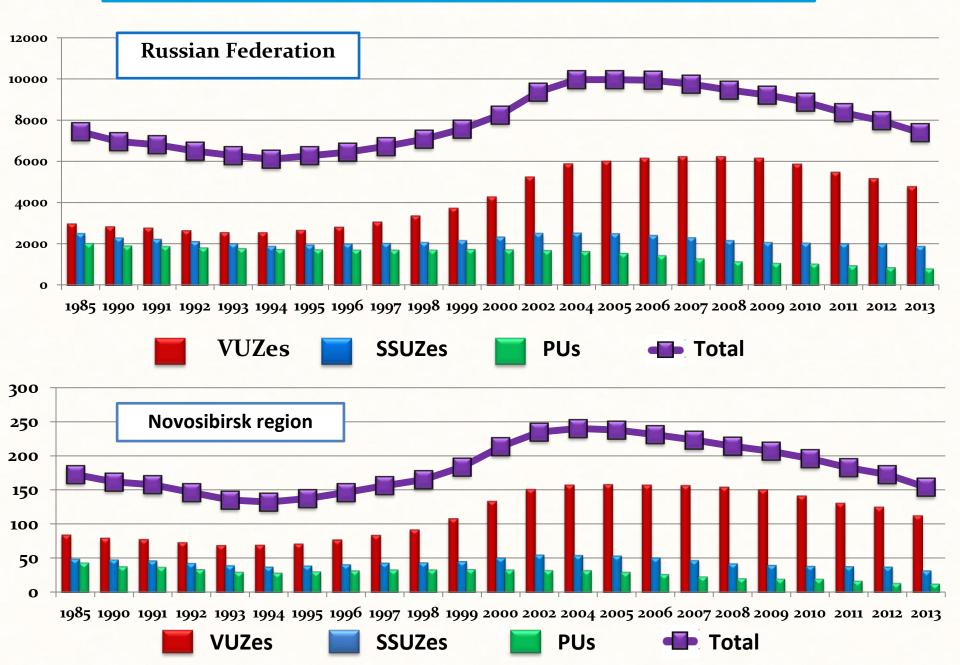
- 1) Assessment of problems and trends in the municipal education systems in the new conditions of reforming (on the case of urban, semi-urban and rural areas of Novosibirsk region);
- 2) Monitoring of social and professional orientations of school graduates after incomplete secondary school (9th grades) and after complete secondary school (11th grades).

Methods:

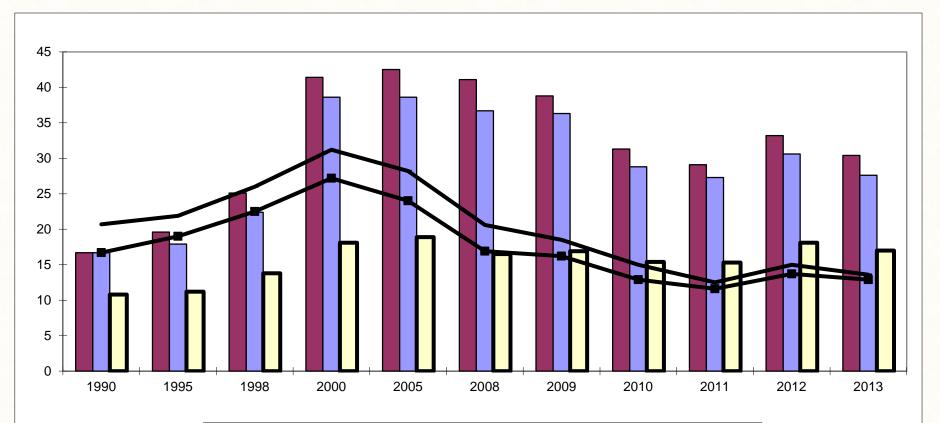
- 1) Sociological survey by questionnaire of senior school students. The last was conducted IEIE SB RAS in the 2014/15 academic year in the urban and rural areas of Novosibirsk region. The sample contains 1247 persons.
- 2) Interviews with representatives of the administration of municipal education systems;
- 3) Collection of documentary information;
- 4) Analysis of statistical data.

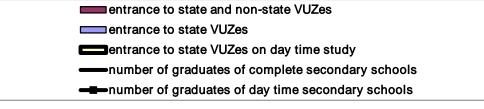


The number of students of state institutions of professional education (thousand of people, 1985-2013)

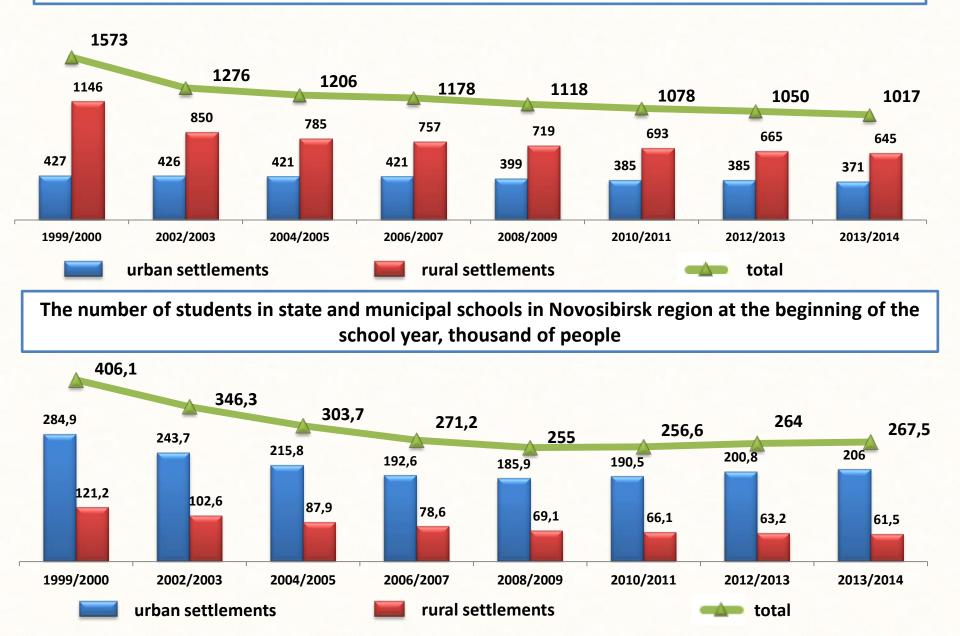


Entrance of students in higher educational institutions of all forms of ownership and graduation from state complete secondary schools in Novosibirsk region (in thousand)

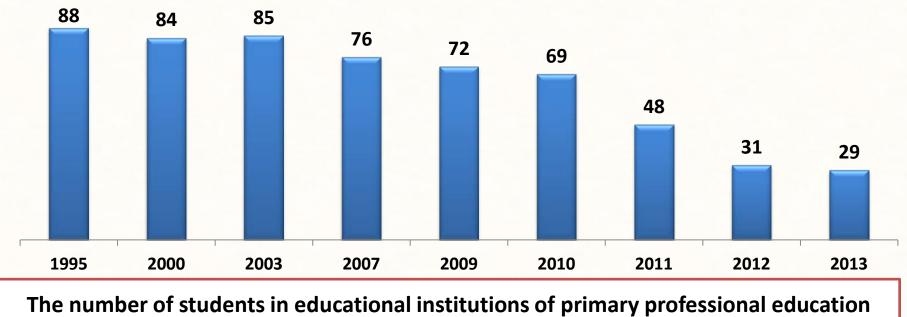




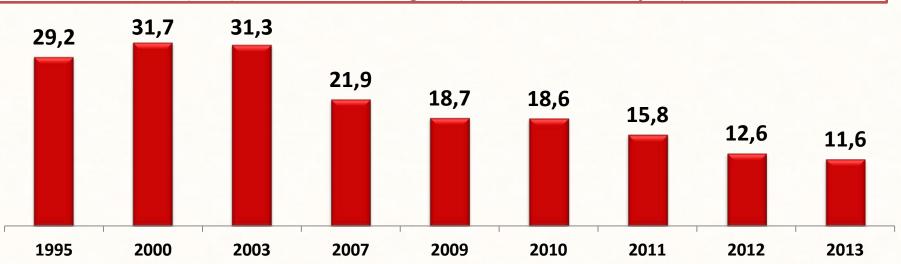
The number of secondary schools (state and municipal, day and correspondence forms of studies) at the beginning of the school year



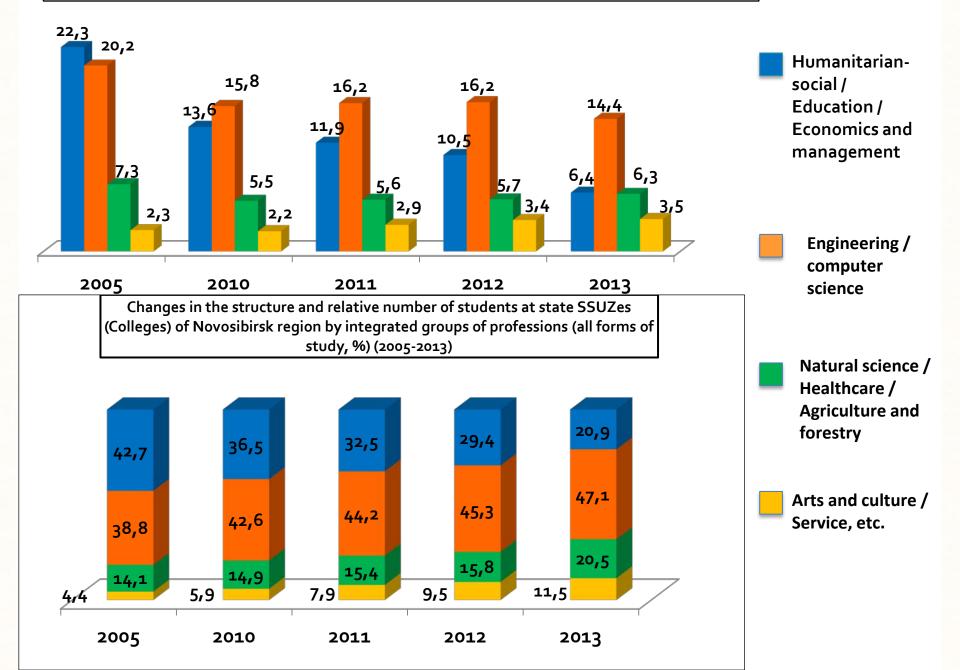
The number of educational institutions of primary professional education (PUs) in Novosibirsk region (at the end of the year, units)



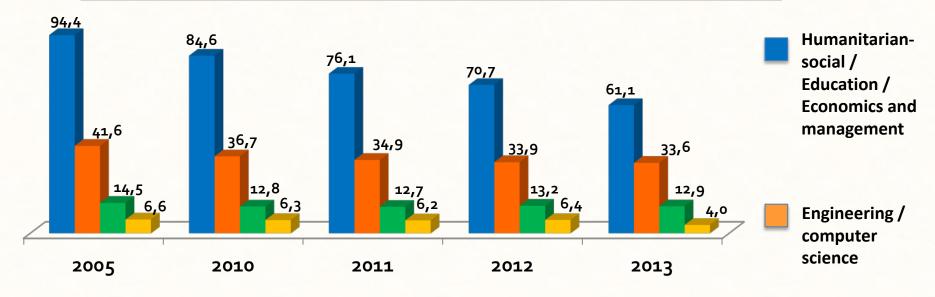
(PUs) in Novosibirsk region (at the end of the year)



Dynamics of number of students in the state SSUZes (Colleges)of Novosibirsk region by integrated groups of professions (all forms of learning, thousand people) (2005-2013)



Dynamics of the number of students in state VUZes (Universities) in Novosibirsk region by integrated groups of professions (all forms of learning, thousand people) (2005 - 2013)

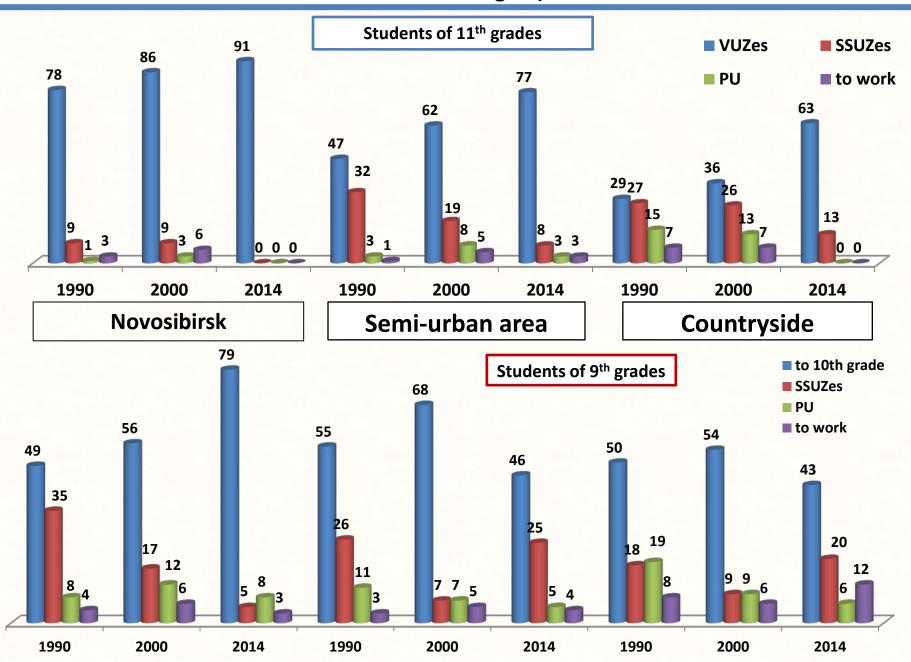


Changing of the structure the relative number of students in state VUZes (Universities) in Novosibirsk region by integrated groups of professions (all forms of study, %) (2005 – 2013)

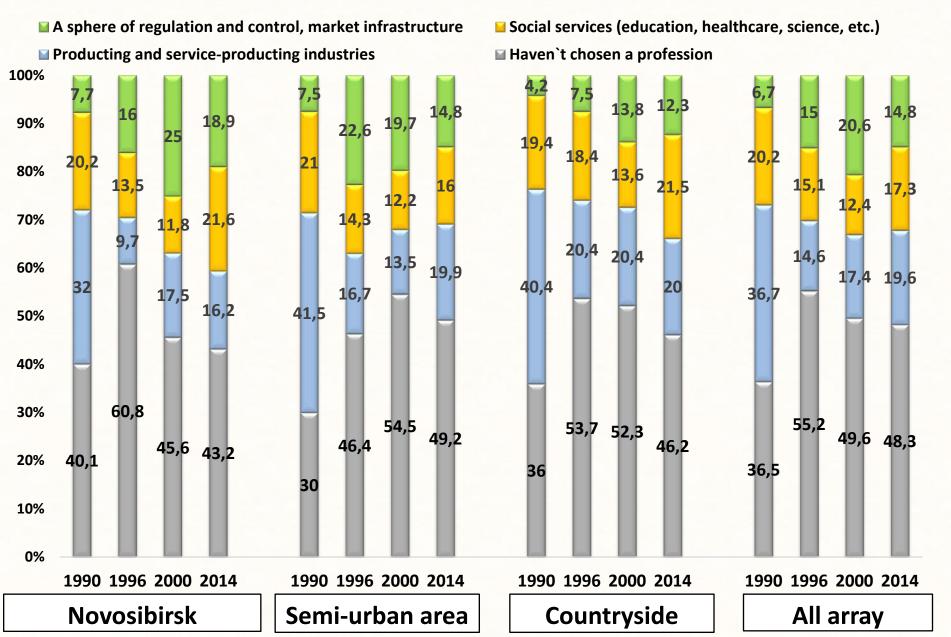
Natural science / Healthcare / Agriculture and forestry

56,9 54,8 60,1 58,6 60,3 Arts and culture / Service, etc. 30,1 26,9 27,3 26,5 26,1 9,8 4,8 10,6 11,6 3,6 9,2 4,2 9,1 4,5 5,1 2005 2010 2011 2012 2013

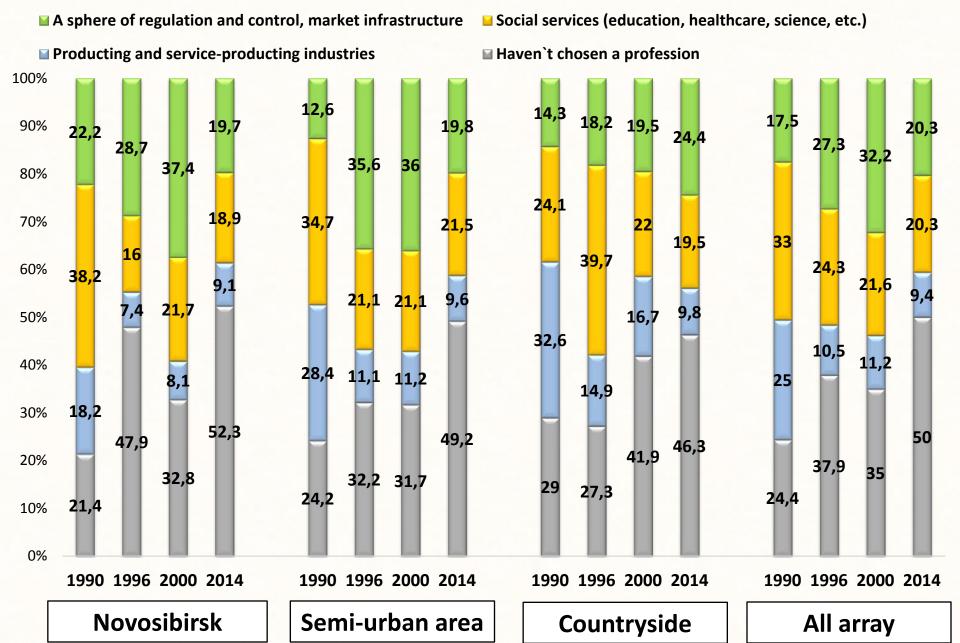
Intentions of school graduates, % (according to the sociological surveys, IEIE SB RAS, Novosibirsk region)



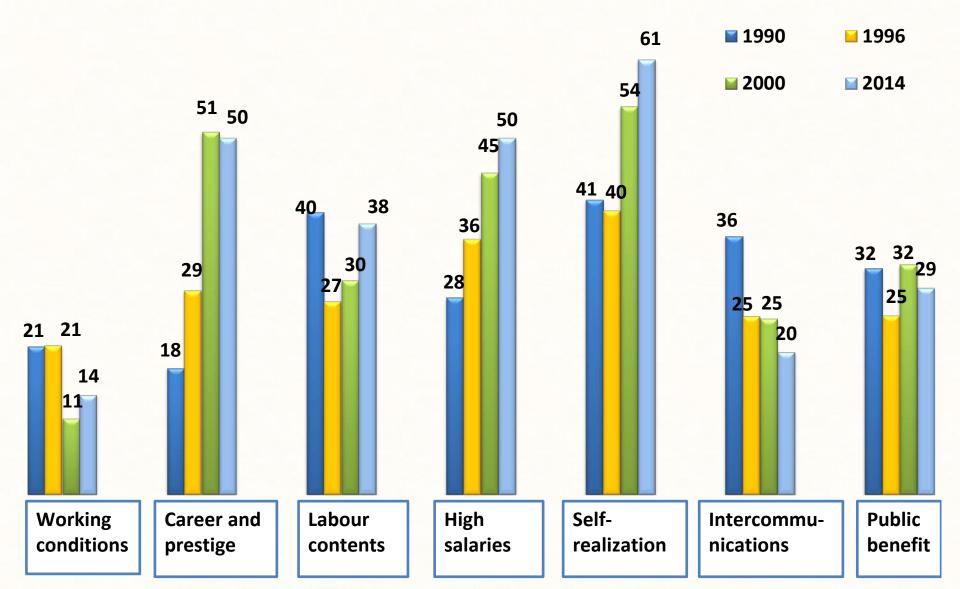
Professions aggregated by branch-oriented specialization aspired by graduates of incomplete secondary school (9th grades), %



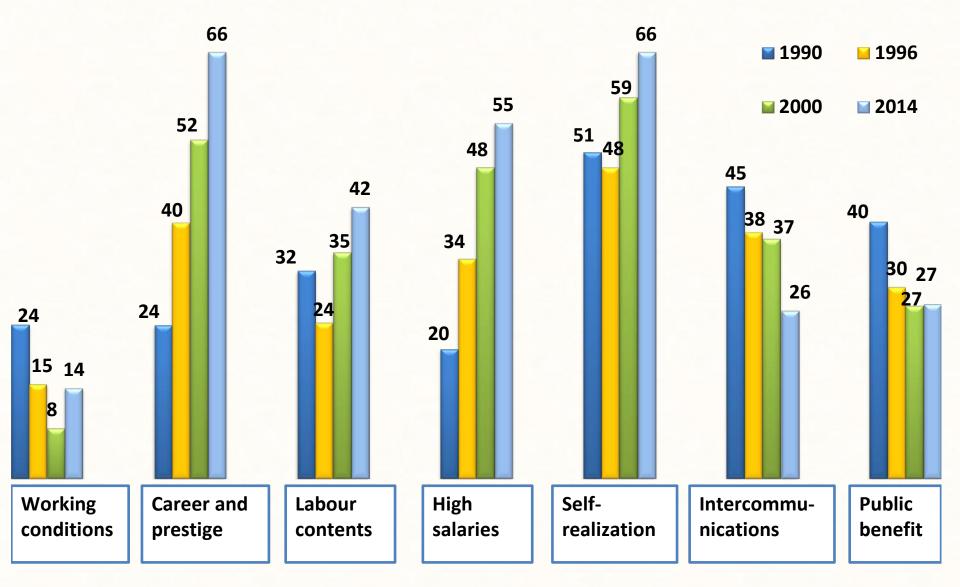
Professions aggregated by branch-oriented specialization aspired by graduates of complete secondary school (11th grades), %



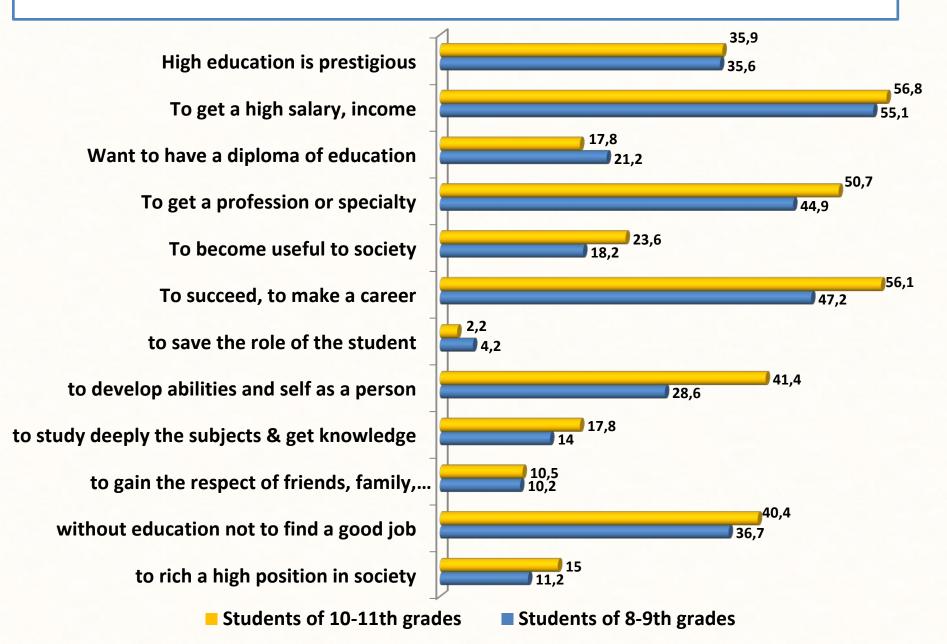
Aggregated motives of choosing a profession among 9th grades in Novosibirsk region, %

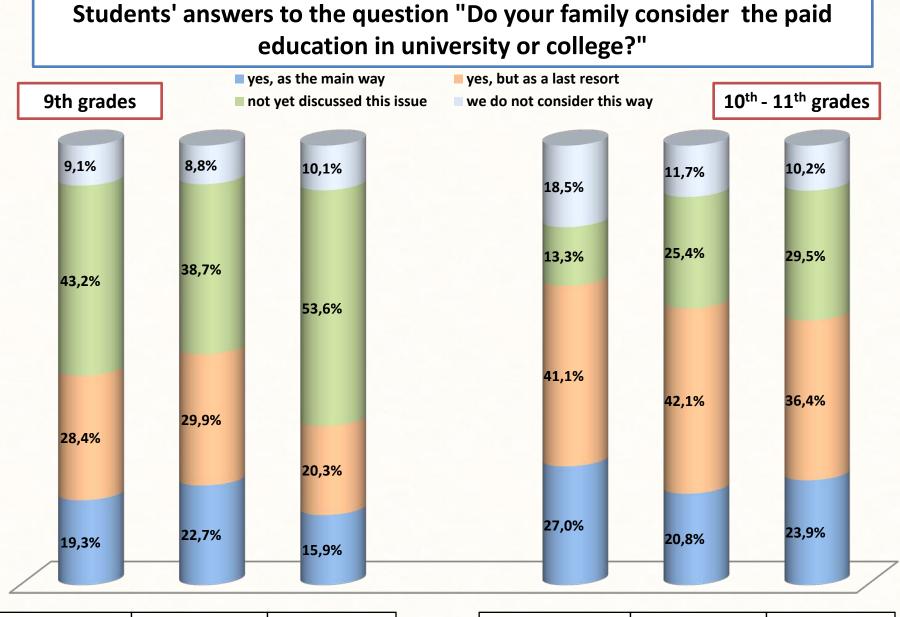


Aggregated motives of choosing a profession among 11th grades in Novosibirsk region, %



The distribution of responses of secondary school students to the question "If you're going to study further after school, then why?" (Novosibirsk region, 2014)





Novosibirsk	Semi-urban	Countryside	Novosibirsk	Semi-urban	Countryside
	area			area	

The base of development of studying youth potential

Educational environment in the necessary boundaries (the system of education +institutions of culture &youth policy)

The management structures of education

Secondary schools and their structures (clubs, museums, children's association, etc.)

Institutions of additional education for children (AEC) in the structure of education

Associations of other AEC structures (culture, sport, youth policy, etc.)

Other agencies included in the educational environment; museums, libraries, information and guidance centres, etc.)

Institutions of professional education

Structures of supplementary professional education Educational environment in the extended boundaries

Experimental and developmental grounds, special education programs (in comprehensive schools, institutions, AEC structures, etc.)

Special educational programs and projects of any organizations (research institutes, Universities, police, healthcare, etc.)

Structures of educational development (state and non-profit), competence centers, etc.

The employment agencies (juvenile employment in summer, job fairs, etc.)

Other structures through which it is possible to identify social impacts of changes in the education system (Committee on juvenile Affairs, the military, social security, etc.)

Family

