

32

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE PERIOD OF GLOBALIZATION

DESARROLLO DEL SISTEMA EDUCATIVO EN EL PERÍODO DE LA GLOBALIZACIÓN

Ph. D. Anna V. Gubareva¹

E-mail: ashipova@mail.ru

Ph. D. Kseniya E. Kovalenko²

E-mail: kovalenko1288@mail.ru

MSc. Natalia E. Kovalenko²

E-mail: kke@email.asu.ru

¹ Ural State Law University, Yekaterinburg. Russian Federation.

² Altai State University, Barnaul. Russian Federation.

Suggested citation (APA, sixth edition)

Gubareva, A. V., Kovalenko, K. E., & Kovalenko, N. E. (2017). Development of the education system in the period of globalization. *Conrado*, 14(63), 226-228. Retrieved from <http://conrado.ucf.edu.cu/index.php/conrado>

ABSTRACT

Each state faces a serious challenge today: how to balance the function of higher education as a public good and the commercialization of its services, while preserving fundamental academic values and spirit. This entails a number of issues that are directly related to clarifying the specifics and realizing the human right to higher education in the current stage of globalization. At the present stage of the development of education, there are various methods and technologies used in the educational process. Knowledge of these technologies and techniques, the ability to use training in their work activity is an indicator of a more modern, progressive qualification of the teacher as a representative of sciences. A modern teacher, in order to bring his knowledge to his students in a high-quality and full-scale manner, must keep pace with the times, use modern technologies, self-learn, give the student more freedom and independence at the lesson, thereby developing personality in him, preparing the future specialist for independent living in the vast world of various technologies and information. The correctness of the choice and the application of pedagogical technology are very important in the educational process.

Keywords:

Higher education, public policy, law.

RESUMEN

Cada estado enfrenta hoy un serio desafío: cómo equilibrar la función de la educación superior, así como la comercialización de sus servicios, preservando al mismo tiempo los valores académicos fundamentales y el espíritu. Esto implica una serie de cuestiones que están directamente relacionadas con la aclaración de los detalles y la realización del derecho humano a la educación superior. En la etapa actual del desarrollo de la educación, existen varios métodos y tecnologías utilizados en el proceso educativo. El conocimiento de estas tecnologías y técnicas, la capacidad de usar la capacitación en su actividad laboral es un indicador de una calificación más moderna y progresiva del maestro. Un maestro moderno, con el fin de llevar su conocimiento a sus estudiantes de alta calidad y en gran escala, debe estar al día con los tiempos, usar las tecnologías modernas, aprender a sí mismo, darle al estudiante más libertad e independencia en la lección, él, preparando el futuro para la vida independiente en el vasto mundo de diversas tecnologías e información. La corrección de la elección y la aplicación de la tecnología pedagógica son muy importantes en el proceso educativo.

Palabras clave:

Educación superior, política pública, derecho.

INTRODUCTION

Now it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the sphere of education, universities and other educational institutions have grown up, having acquired complex administrative systems. For these reasons, they need serious government funding, as well as financial contributions from private funds.

There is a massive attack on national education systems in order to adapt them to the demands of the global economic sphere. The most important goal is higher education, vocational training and retraining of personnel. First of all, this can be explained by the fact that, firstly, the modern education of foreign students stimulates the improvement of the quality of education, promotes the development of new, more popular and more competitive training programs, and, secondly, foreign graduates contribute to the maintenance and development of science. For these reasons, states such as the United States, Britain, Germany, France, Australia, on a regular basis, implement various activities aimed at dramatically increasing the number of foreign students.

DEVELOPMENT

The International Standard Classification of Education contains only general definition of "education". One cannot underestimate the definition of "higher education" given in one of the UNESCO Recommendations, where "higher education" means "all types of training courses, training or preparation for research at the last level provided by universities or other educational institutions that are recognized as educational institutions of higher education by competent state authorities". It is important that both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 unanimously treat higher education as a public good. The perception of higher education as a public good is also fixed in a number of international legal documents of regional level: declarations, communiqués of conferences and meetings of ministers of higher education of the countries participating in the 1999 Bologna Declaration.

However, the above-mentioned documents emphasize that higher education is also a "public good", "public responsibility" or "public obligation". A well-balanced approach to finding the answer is whether Klaus Hüfner demonstrates higher education as a public good. The author considers higher education as a blessing, which has a mixed character: public and personal.

It seems that every state faces today a very serious task: to ensure a balance between the function of higher

education as a public good and the commercialization of its services, while preserving fundamental academic values and spirit. This entails a number of issues that are directly related to clarifying the specifics and realizing the human right to higher education in the current stage of globalization, among which, in the first place, it is necessary to designate the following. If higher education serves as one of the foundations for successful social and economic development of modern states, then is higher education an economic field? Does the introduction of tuition fees in a university undermine the human right to higher education and does not this lead to discrimination against students who are in economically and socially unfavorable conditions? What factors influence the formation of a global agenda in the field of higher education?

All these factors, together with the growing demand for higher education, indicate the urgent need to find solutions that would facilitate the expansion of access to various education systems.

In the Russian Federation, which, among other things, is a WTO participant, a priority project "Education Export" was developed. Following the meeting of the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Strategic Development and Priority Projects of May 30, 2017, the passport of the priority project "Development of the Export Potential of the Russian Education System" was approved. The project will be implemented from May 2017 to November 2025 inclusive.

The development of education exports for Russia, being a serious national task, is also one of the strongest factors in interpersonal communications, the expansion of cultural contacts, the attraction to the national economy of the most talented people who may remain in it, and, to a certain extent, simply building up Russia's long-term policy.

The priority project includes a set of measures to increase the attractiveness of the Russian school in the international market of educational services. First, in the period under review, legislation will be improved that regulates the issues of admission, training and issuance of foreign citizens, as well as the procedure for their entry and stay on the territory of our country. In particular, the "migration" laws will be adjusted, they will be made more loyal to foreign students. Secondly, it is planned to create a consortium of leading universities, which have a positive experience. This will allow us to work out the basic approaches to the creation of the system of exporting education by creating truly unique program studies in areas where our science and technology are leading (for example, many technological types of education in the field of exact, natural, engineering sciences are valued abroad). Thirdly,

the issues of employment and internship for the period of study and vacations will be “worked out” so that foreign students can study and live in normal conditions, work and have a rest in Russia.

CONCLUSIONS

Currently, the learning process requires constant improvement, as there is a change in priorities and social values. Therefore, the current situation in the training of specialists requires a radical change in the strategy and tactics of training. The main features of a graduate of any educational institution are his competence and mobility. In this connection, the emphasis in the study of special disciplines is transferred to the process of cognition, the effectiveness of which depends entirely on the cognitive activity of the student himself. The success of achieving this goal depends not only on what is being learned, but also on how it is assimilated: individually or collectively, through reproductive or active methods of instruction. One of the main directions of improving the methods of training students of secondary vocational education is the use in the learning process of active teaching methods that rely on the creative thinking of students, to the greatest extent activate their cognitive activities, make them co-authors of new ideas, accustom themselves to make optimal decisions and promote their implementation.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

- Altbach, Ph.G. (2009) Higher Education An Emerging Field of Research and Policy. New York.
- Hüfner K. (2003) Higher education as a public good: methods and forms of its provision. Moscow.