

RUSSIAN EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION

ВЫПОЛНИЛ КУРСАНТ 1841 ГР. УСОК Е.С.



THE TWO MILESTONES OF EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION IN RUSSIA

The two milestones of educational legislation in Russia are Law on Education, 1992, and The Federal Law on Higher and Postgraduate Professional Education, 1996. Both are being constantly amended up to the present day and require complex revising. The legal provisions are complemented by subordinate legislation comprising of more than 1500 Government decrees, Ministry of Education and Science orders and letters.



Minister of Education in Russia,
Dmitry Livanov

REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION

Each of the eighty-three federal subjects (republics, territories, autonomous regions and federal cities Moscow and St. Petersburg) has outlined its own sub-system of education under both federal and regional legislation.



While elaborating regional educational legislation federal subjects must not exceed their legal competence outlined by the Law on Education articles 3.3. and 29, and by the federal IMW on the General Principles of Organization of the Federal Subjects Legislative and Executive Bodies article 26.3.2, and must not interfere into the legal scope of functions directly imposed on the federal authorities.

THE STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION IN RUSSIA:

1. PRE-SCHOOL (NON-COMPULSORY)

Kindergarten Age: from 2 months to 6-7 years.

Duration: not specified

Available for free upbringing, teaching, care, supervision and health improving of the resident children; fully maintained by the local authorities; otherwise - privately owned; the instruction is focused on both intellectual and physical activity; the groups are formed according to the children's special needs or health conditions.



THE STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION IN RUSSIA:

2. GENERAL EDUCATION (COMPULSORY UNTIL 18):

PRIMARY GENERAL EDUCATION

Duration: 4 years

Enrollment age starts at 6 years 6 months but no later than 8 years; all resident children are accepted on equality basis, no distinctions are made; may include a “zero” grade for school preparation; aimed to the basic literacy and writing skills.



THE STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION IN RUSSIA:

2. GENERAL EDUCATION (COMPULSORY UNTIL 18): SECONDARY (BASIC) GENERAL EDUCATION

Duration: 5-6 years

Aimed at the intellectual, emotional, moral and physical development of the individual; aims to develop the abilities, that will allow a student to adapt to life in society; aims at helping individuals to make conscious choices concerning professional education; ends up with a state examination and a certificate of basic general education leading to vocational training or non-university professional education



THE STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION IN RUSSIA:

2. GENERAL EDUCATION (COMPULSORY UNTIL 18): HIGH-SCHOOL (COMPLETE) GENERAL EDUCATION

Duration: 2 years

May include major courses; may include optional vocational training; ends up with a Unified State Examination and a high school certificate (certificate of complete general education) leading to university higher education or non-university professional education



THE STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION IN RUSSIA:

2. GENERAL EDUCATION (COMPULSORY UNTIL 18): VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Duration: not specified

Aims to briefly achieve new practical skills as an in-service training or at a specialized educational institution; has no impact on the educational level, for no additional qualification is earned.



THE STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION IN RUSSIA:

3. NON-UNIVERSITY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION: PRIMARY(1) AND BASIC(2) PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

1. Duration: 3 years
2. Duration: 3 years

1. Aims to provide students with basic working skills qualification; includes vocational technical schools (PTUs) specialized educational institutions, 'colleges' and 'technicums'; ends up with a diploma of primary professional education leading to basic professional education; usually includes study program of complete general education (last two school years) for those who enroll after completing basic general education.

2. Aims to prepare high-skilled workers; is based either upon a basic general education, a high school certificate, or a primary professional education diploma.



THE STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION IN RUSSIA:

4. UNIVERSITY HIGHER EDUCATION: BACHELOR`S , SPECIALIST`S, MASTER`S DEGREE.

Bachelor`s degree: 4 years

is based either upon a high school certificate or a basic professional education diplomat ends up with a Higher education Bachelor`s Diploma

Specialist`s degree: 5-6 years

is based either upon a high school certificate or a basic professional education diploma; ends up with a Higher education Specialist`s Diploma.

Master`s degree: 2 years

is based upon a Bachelor`s or Specialist's degree: ends up with a Higher education Master`s Diploma



THE STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION IN RUSSIA:

5. POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION: CANDIDATE AND DOCTOR OF SCIENCES

Candidate of sciences : 3 years

Doctor of sciences: 2 years

Aims to achieve higher scientific or pedagogical skills on the basis of the university higher education (Master's Degree or Specialist's Degree); results in producing a scientific research on a new and demanded topic evidenced by publications; the dissertation is defended in front of senior academic board; ends up with a title and a diploma issued by Higher Attestation Committee of the Ministry of Education.

