

POST BOLOGNIAN MODEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract. The significance of Bologna process for the period by the middle 20th and its limitations for further development are shown. A more prospective structure for modern situation that saves the best from the Bologna scheme of university education as well as a number of foundlings in Belarus, Russian Federation and Kazakhstan is offered.

Key words: Bologna Process, university education, higher education structure

ПОСТБОЛОНСКАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

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Аннотация. Показаны значение Болонского процесса в период до середины 20-х гг. и его ограничения для дальнейшего развития. Предлагается перспективная структура, отвечающая современным реалиям и потребностям, которая как сохраняет лучшее из болонской схемы университетского образования, так и учитывает достижения, полученные в Беларуси, Российской Федерации и Казахстане.

Ключевые слова: Болонский процесс, университетское образование, структура высшего образования.

Bologna process in Belarus and Russian Federation de facto finished without confirmation of the announced goals. Nevertheless, our countries got some benefits through better understanding of the population demands under effect of mass higher education and requirements of real economic. We passed the period of wild appearance of low level new universities and weak educational standards to face the challenges of the attack of non-compartment people who has unsatisfactory background but wills to obtain a diploma. As a result we got a number of no demanded economists,

layers, and managers who became very effective for street markets. Traditional and reengineered universities received their benefits getting tuition fee for development of their own structure and renewing installation for teaching and research goals.

All that period the hard criticism of Bologna approach was sounded. First of all it concerned the quality of gradulators especially for industry. Indeed, the duration of training was cut when background and abilities of students fall down dramatically. Some hopes on self-employment in small business were disappointed due to undeveloped market of their production and services.

This resulted in the opinion that soviet type education was not too bad, and may by it should be reinstalled. Such a point of view seems to be not constructive, because it came back the universities to before Bologna state that was not satisfactory earlier and will not be now.

The offered system includes the Bologna two stage scheme of bachelorette and master studies when the first stage is to face the requirements of mass higher education and to select the most advanced students to continue education at master or even doctorate studies. The novation is in the early selection, perhaps, after graduation from second year for more intensive programs at the following years that become the entry stage of master educational program of fore years duration in total. Two last years are dedicated to specialization and practical training at enterprises and research centers.

Being supported with strong financial and carrier benefits for the best selected students and decrease of support of 4-years bachelors this system could become the most effective.

ЭТНОПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В ПОЛИКУЛЬТУРНОМ СОЦИУМЕ

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена раскрытию одной из приоритетных проблем этнопедагогического образования в