

Problems of improving of regulation mechanisms of educational market

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Abstract

Market of educational services is being an important part of economic system of any country. During the transition to the knowledge economy, its role in shaping the technological, intellectual and economic potential of the country's development is growing. Such processes can not be out of sight of the state and regulated solely by market mechanisms.

Keywords: educational system, market of educational services, market mechanisms of regulation, financing

There are many approaches to the participation of the state in the functioning of the market of educational services - from full control to increasing the role of market self-regulation. The increasing role of education in a qualitatively new economic relationship requires a revision of both the existing set of instruments for regulating the market of educational services and the search for an optimal combination of state and market mechanisms.

In the modern conditions, the need of development of such a mechanism for regulating educational activities that would take into account all modern challenges and challenges in the development of the educational services market at all levels (global, international, national, regional, at the higher education institution level) is actualized.

The management of the education sector primarily affects public education, but cannot not affect market relations. At the same time, practice shows a direct dependence of the level of development of the education system in the country from the effectiveness of management and the optimal correlation of the public and private sectors. Exactly these issues require improvement, further research and development of new directions and mechanisms for regulation of the market of educational services.

Research of the educational system in Latvia made it possible to identify the main problems. These include the main problems associated with globalization, internationalization and, within this framework, the preservation of the national characteristics of the education system.

In the process of globalization, the educational system transforms under the influence of a large number of factors. To such problems can be attributed the aggravation of competition, including the global level. In fact, in the competition for resources do participate higher education institutions from all over the world.

In general, the processes of globalization sharpen the need for the unification of educational systems, which

includes a huge range of issues: comparability of levels and qualifications, recognition of diplomas in other countries, mobility of students and employees. But at the same time, the issue of national peculiarities and needs of the national labour market is acute.

The next important problem of the improvement of educational system in any country is financing. In Latvia, unfortunately, state policy tends to reduce the overall level of funding for higher education, which has negative consequences even with an increase in the financial autonomy of higher education institutions. Accordingly, such conditions require, on the one hand, modernization of the education system of Latvia in accordance with world and European standards, and on the other hand, the preservation of its strategic orientation towards the development of the economy of Latvia itself.

The directions and dynamics of the development of the educational system in each country are determined by the state regulatory policy, specific priorities and goals, which in turn should be linked to the priorities of the labour market development. Theoretically, the structure of the educational services market should correspond to the potential structure of the labour market with a time interval of 5-7 years to detect potential demand and supply of labour.

To understand the main problems of the development of the system of the Latvian education, its strengths and weaknesses were characterized, which made it possible to determine the possibilities for its effective development.

Conclusions

An assessment of the current state of the higher education system in Latvia made it possible to draw conclusions about the need of improvement of the mechanism of its state regulation. With the purpose of increasing of the efficiency of the functioning of the market of educational

services, the main problems of its functioning have been identified. Such problems include globalization processes combined with the need to preserve the national characteristics of the education system.

When analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the education system in Latvia, it is determined that financing is one of the most effective instruments for regulating higher education. The model of state financing and the

diversification of its sources in Latvia show some lag behind the pan-European trends.

The next problem of the educational system in Latvia is compliance with labour market requirements. Theoretically, the structure of the educational services market should correspond to the potential structure of the labour market with a time interval of 5-7 years to detect potential demand and supply of labor.

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