

Raising The Level Of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education As A Global Goal Aimed at Activity in The Labour Market

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Abstract. Today, the promotion of economic progress in the global economy plays an important role. The unification of the world market leads to the need to improve the competitiveness of each country. Economic growth should be directed at the individual, as it affects the well-being and development of people. Quality of life is manifested in various activities and includes demographic, ethnographic, political and environmental aspects of human existence on the General ideological and cultural background. Scientific standards of needs and interests of people serve as an objective assessment of the quality of life of people, according to which it is possible to objectively judge the degree of satisfaction of these needs and interests. At the same time, any statistical values are not able to assess the needs and interests of people, as they are individual and exist only in the minds of people. We highlight the category of education for analysis. The importance of learning is evident in developed countries, as it plays a major role in personal and social development. This paper reveals the relationship between the level of secondary vocational and higher education with indicators of activity in the labor market. Gender indicators have been collected for a more accurate analysis of the level of education as a decisive factor in economic growth. Life expectancy has a significant impact on gender indicators of the population. The analysis on the number of economically inactive population by age groups in the Russian Federation is given. The problems caused by the employment of graduates who have completed secondary vocational or higher education are possible only through the interaction of the labor market with the market of educational services.

1 Introduction

The quality of life of the population depends on the goals related to the satisfaction of personal life, satisfaction with the situation in the country, affecting the well-being of people. Different households with the same income cannot have the same standard of living [1]. To do this, we will compile a consolidated list of indicators and compliance with the structure of the needs and interests of the population, adding its components to the quality of life.

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We have combined the components of the quality of life into three groups. The first group describes the state of family relations and security of life, which is reflected in the realization of the right to life, healthy existence, procreation, ensuring a decent old age.

Components of the quality of life of the population are:

- Quality of legal protection
- Environmental quality
- Quality of recreation
- Quality of life improvement
- The quality of health
- Quality of social protection
- Quality of life improvement
- Quality of education
- The quality of the home

The second group allows to determine the satisfaction of the population with the conditions of everyday life: life, food, work, housing, education, social and political activity. We will correlate the structure of indicators with the components of the quality of life of the population.

Table 1. Relationship between the structure of indicators and components of the quality of life.

Structure of indicators	Components of the quality of life
Realization of the right to life	Quality of legal protection
Healthy existence	Environmental quality
Procreation	Quality of recreation
Ensuring a decent old age	Quality of life improvement
Gen	The quality of health
Food	Quality of social protection
Work	Quality of life improvement
Housing	The quality of the home
Education	Quality of education
Social and political activity	
The concept of spiritual well-being	
Feeling of happiness and hope for the future	

The third group of indicators reflects the state of consciousness of the population. The quality of life in this context is related to the concepts of spiritual well-being, happiness and hope for the future. An important condition is that the indicators responsible for the state of family relations and the conditions of daily existence of people reflect the state of consciousness of the population. Among them: indicators characterizing the state of family relations and life safety, conditions of everyday existence of people, state of consciousness.

Integral properties of the quality of life constitute the environment and the system of ensuring the life of the population and represent a set of characteristics of the living conditions of the entire population [2].

Today, the system of secondary vocational and higher education plays an important role in the training of personnel for the Russian economy, as it is aimed at training practice-oriented middle-level specialists in all major areas of socially useful activities in accordance with the needs of society and the state.

The relevance of the consideration of institutions that generate knowledge is the fact that today a technological breakthrough occurs in the shortest possible time, which allows holders of intellectual capital to participate in the research process and at the stage of

innovation [3]. Institutions are responsible for creating new knowledge. The logic of the development of science gives rise to more and more synthetic areas, which include both fundamental and applied interdisciplinary research and development, which form the future potential of innovative development, changing the functions performed by individual participants [4].

2 Methods of identifying the level of secondary vocational and higher education

Secondary vocational and higher education is aimed at solving the problems of intellectual, cultural and professional development of a person and is aimed at training qualified workers or employees and specialists, as well as meeting the needs of the individual in deepening and expanding education. The number of staff engaged in research and development has a great influence in the dynamic model to compile the level of development of the region [5]

Of the above components of the quality of life consider the impact of education on employment.

The economically inactive population includes students, pensioners, persons receiving disability pensions, persons engaged in household management, persons who have stopped looking for work. Thus, in 2017, the greatest gap is observed in women aged 25-29 and 30-39 years and is 80% and 75% of the total non-economic active population, respectively, due to the fact that women have specific character traits, a special spiritual appearance. They play the role of workers and mothers. However, by participating in social production, women contribute to economic growth, as they make up more than half of the population involved in the labour process. At the same time, women are able to ensure social harmony and maintain stability in society [6]

Table 2. The number of economically inactive population by age groups.

Age	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15-19	3878	3990	3676	3690	3468	3454	3493	3451	3310	3264
20-24	1975	2642	1949	2643	2032	2674	1984	2642	1921	2534
25-29	364	1175	334	1153	340	1126	329	1232	323	1267
30-39	585	1423	619	1418	558	1428	543	1541	532	1563
40-44	285	433	277	430	262	421	266	448	263	415
45-49	444	589	391	540	350	498	355	501	326	447
50-54	634	1047	636	1039	600	984	637	1023	574	960
55-59	1019	2759	1004	2749	986	2721	1005	2682	999	2737
60-64	1761	3091	2021	3466	2133	3694	2123	3658	2203	3770
65-72	2742	5219	2439	4664	2373	4443	2368	4411	2382	4285

The reason for inactivity for women of active working age is the fulfilment of household and family responsibilities for the care of children and other relatives. This is indicated by almost 80% of women aged 25-39 years and about half of 40 years. In the age

group of 25-29-year-olds, 31.5% of inactive women have 2 or more children, while among the employed 11%, among the unemployed – 19.5%; 50% of women 30-39 years have 2 or more children (among the employed less than 30%, among the unemployed about a third). Only 21.7 per cent of inactive women aged 25-29 years and a sixth of 17.1 per cent of 30-year-olds are childless, which is half that of employed and unemployed women of the same age.

Thus, the labour potential of the economically inactive population is low. Its increase implies the implementation of institutional and economic reforms aimed at increasing the employment of people of retirement age and young people.

The unemployed are part of the economically active population and, according to the Federal state statistics service of the Russian Federation, the highest unemployment rate can be traced between the ages of 20 and 24. Accordingly, the employment of graduates plays an important role in increasing the workforce. We believe that graduates are able to give impetus to the development of various industries with creative approach and innovative ideas.

The greatest probability of employment can be traced in specialists with the necessary experience. Negative aspects in the employment of graduates are the lack of demand for the profession, lack of self-presentation and motivation, lack of information about the state of the labor market [8] The priority direction for the majority of students are prestigious and highly paid professions.

Table 3. Rating of the most prestigious professions in Russia.

Place in the ranking	Profession	Salary, thousand rubles	Salary, dollars
1	Net developer	100	1538
2	Leading developer	90	1385
3	Java developer	90	1385
4	Programmer	85	1307
5	Crane operator	80	1230

Review of labor market statistics in the Republic of Tatarstan at the beginning of 2017 reflects a number of the most popular professions in the Republic, including engineering, as well as specialists in the field of IT, petrochemistry (drillers, operators) and construction.

In order to obtain a demanded specialty and guaranteed employment, in 2013 the Republic of Tatarstan adopted resolution No. 453 "On targeted training of qualified personnel in professions (specialties) of secondary vocational education in public institutions of secondary vocational education of the Republic of Tatarstan". The resolution provides for a tripartite agreement between the student, the educational institution and the customer enterprise. The graduate is guaranteed employment, as he undertakes to work at the enterprise for at least three years in the specialty. The scholarship of target students is not less than 5205 rubles.

The prestige of institutions of secondary vocational education depends on the demand for its graduates, the level of their employment. According to the Federal state statistics service of Russia, the number of employed in the economy with secondary vocational education in the Russian Federation ranges from 44.3% to 46.7% of the total number for 2010-2017 [10].

Table 4. The level of secondary and higher education and the indicators of activity in the labor market in the Russian Federation since 2010.

Years	Level of education (thousand people)		Indicators of activity in the labor market	
	male	female	male	female
2010	4192,9	5290,3	0,509	0,491
2011	4027,1	5045,8	0,509	0,491
2012	3882,2	4594,8	0,51	0,49
2013	3777	4346,4	0,511	0,489
2014	3610	4020	0,512	0,488
2015	3490,6	3865,2	0,513	0,487
2016	3113,6	3465,6	0,514	0,486
2017	3254	3450,1	0,515	0,485

Analysis of indicators of activity in the labor market in the Russian Federation, showed two distinctive features. Firstly, it is a high mortality rate in the working age; secondly, significant differences in the health status of men and women. When considering the gender features of the population's health, first of all, it is necessary to note a significant difference in the value of the indicator of life expectancy of men and women, which is more than 11 years. It is normal for most countries of the world that women's life expectancy is higher than that of men, but the difference is not so significant. Biologically understandable is the gap of 5 years.

We have analyzed the values of secondary and higher education. The visible decline in the level of education is explained by the decline in the birth rate from 1363806 thousand people in 1995 to 1266800 thousand people by 2000. It should be noted the negative dynamics of fertility in the Russian Federation since 2016 and the negative population growth, which can adversely affect the economy as a whole [12]. Also a negative impact on the economic situation in the country has an increase in the unemployment rate of graduates from 2015 to 2017 in Russia.

Table 5. The unemployment rate of graduates of 2015-2017 years of educational institutions of higher and secondary vocational education. According to a sample survey of the labor force in 2018.

Years	Higher education, in %		Secondary vocational education, in %	
	male	female	male	female
2015	3,3	4,4	6,6	6,2
2016	6,9	7,1	12,6	8,9
2017	11,3	11,8	15,4	16,7

The main reasons for the need to develop quality education are [14].

- dependence of the solution of actual social and economic problems on the effective use of labor resources, therefore, the quality of professional education;
- the largest share of highly skilled workers and mid-level specialists from the General segment of the productive forces of the company;
- the quality of life and the pace of economic development are largely determined by the training of modern highly skilled workers and mid-level specialists;

- shortage of highly skilled workers and mid-level specialists in various sectors of the economy.

Today it is necessary to focus on the study and forecasting of the labor market, both quantitatively and qualitatively [15]. The solution of problems related to the employment of graduates who have completed secondary vocational or higher education is possible only through the interaction of the labor market with the market of educational services.

3 Conclusion

This article reflects the indicators affecting the current level of unemployment in the Russian Federation among the working-age population. Among them:

- demographic indicators (population fertility decline);
- socially significant reasons (decrease in the level of secondary vocational and higher education).

The decline in the birth rate of the population explains the changes in the age and sex structure of the population, which resulted in an increase in the proportion of the population of older age groups in the total population. This problem of reproduction of the active labor potential of the generation, increasing the length of working life, medical and social problems of the elderly population are becoming increasingly important for each territory of the Russian Federation. This problem explains the decline in secondary vocational and higher education.

In order to identify and reduce the negative trends in the demographic picture and the possible reduction of the demographic aging processes, it is necessary to continue a comprehensive study of demographic indicators, monitoring the population of all age groups, the creation of prerequisites for the development of effective mechanisms for adapting the economy of the Republic in the context of demographic aging.

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