Modern Features of Public School Education on the Example of Grozny (Russia)


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Abstract

The education system is the most important aspect in the state and social development of the country. Guaranteed education is enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation as the most important part of a person's life. Education determines the status in society. The education system is an important institution in public relations, in the economy, in social progress. The measure of a person's education determines his/her spiritual relations in society, the economy, and the social dimension. Education determines many factors of a person's life, his/her place in all aspects.

The sphere of education is one of the priority directions in social and economic policy. All important state components, such as the economy, security, and well-being depend on the level of education of the country. The process of economic modernization and economic growth indicators are changing with an increase in the level of education of the population. Education is the most important foundation for the further development of a person, his/her spiritual improvement, an incentive to new achievements.

Keywords: Education, School Education, Educational Environment, Social Policy, Distance Education, Educational Institutions, Students.

Introduction

Higher education, career, and professional growth are priority life values in modern conditions in Russia (Kabanova & Vetrova, 2018; Kosaretsky & Frumin, 2019; Moiseev, Moskovtseva, & Shurupova, 2017; Vinichenko, Vinogradova, Nikporets-Takigawa, & Rybakova, 2021). General education in the Russian Federation is generally accessible and free of charge. According to Federal Law No. 273-FZ of December 29, 2012 "On Education in the Russian Federation", obtaining primary general education and basic general education are recognized as necessary (mandatory) levels of education for every citizen of the country. This fact shows that the state pays special attention to the development of the education system and literacy of the population (State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, 2003, 2012).

However, at present, there is a high differentiation in the rates of strategic development of the education systems of the Russian regions. This is largely due to the lack of willingness and ability of managers to introduce new ideas into educational practice (Medvedeva, Vetrova, Kabanova, & Havanova, 2019). Despite the availability and development of the educational environment, the quality of general education in the regions of Russia remains at an insufficiently high level, in particular, the regions of the North Caucasus belong to such regions. Thus, according to Rosobrnadzor, the regions with high quality of education include St. Petersburg, Moscow, Leningrad, Yaroslavl, and Kaliningrad regions. The most lagging regions...
are the Chechen Republic, the Republic of Ingushetia, Dagestan, etc. (Rosobrnadzor, n.d.).

Regions are evaluated following criteria that can reflect the level of school education in such and other ratings. One of the main criteria is the level of readiness of schoolchildren, which is determined based on the results of students: the results of the Unified State Exam, Basic State Examination, and all-Russian verification work. Another important indicator is the practice-oriented school education, which implies the introduction of computer technologies in educational organizations and the use of laboratories, as well as the admission of school graduates to colleges and universities in their region.

Currently, the state of school education illustrates the presence of several problems, including in the management system of the educational sphere in general and its subsystems in particular. The lack of objective foundations for the development of educational policy is particularly relevant, which is manifested in the absence of a state assessment of the resource potential of secondary education, technologies for its innovative development. In addition, modern managers use traditional management tools in the public sector and make no attempts to develop effective mechanisms for innovative management of school education. In this regard, the Russian school does not have a full-fledged opportunity to meet the demand of the population for high-quality educational services, thereby increasing the gap between the educational needs of schoolchildren and existing educational trajectories (Korotina, 2017; Kuzminov & Frumin, 2017; Rogach, Ryabova, & Frolova, 2017).

Literary Review


The works of such scholars as: E.N. Nenakhova (2010), M.S. Bainova, E.A. Vetrova, E.E. Kabanova, P.V. Palekhova, and A.V. Petrov (2019) and others are devoted to the formation of a socio-cultural educational environment.


Methods

Study Subject

We chose the system of organization of public school education in Grozny (Russia) as the object of research. In the 2020-2021 academic year, 62 general education organizations are functioning in the city of Grozny, including 53 secondary schools, 7 gymnasiums, 2 lyceums, 1 special correctional school for children with disabilities.

The number of students of general education organizations was 63,566 people in the 2020-2021 academic year.

Research Procedure

The first method of collecting data for our study was the document analysis method. We selected the documents defining the functioning of the state education system in Grozny. The activities of educational institutions in the city of Grozny are carried out within the framework of the following programs, plans and projects: as part of the implementation of the Priority National Project "Education", the national educational initiative "Our New School", the municipal program "Development of Education in the City of Grozny for 2021-2025", municipal program "Implementation of the youth policy of the urban district "city of Grozny" for 2021-2026", an action plan for the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 7, 2018 No. 204" On national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation until 2024" in the municipal system education of the city of Grozny, an action plan to improve the quality of education, organization and conduct of state final certification for educational programs of basic general and secondary general education in Grozny for the 2020-2021 academic year, the work plan of the Coordination Council for patriotic education of youth in Grozny for 2021 year (Department of Education of the Mayor's Office of Grozny, n.d.).
The second method of research was a written survey among employees of the Department of Education of the City Hall of Grozny, school employees, and parents of children.

A study was conducted using the method of analysis and survey to identify problems in the school education system. The essence of the analysis method is to consider various materials on the subject area under study. A lot of reporting documentation of the Department of Education of the City Hall of Grozny was considered. Various reports starting from 2010 and ending with new documents. A lot of documentation of a regulatory nature has been examined.


The gender and age category of employees of the Department of Education is between the ages of 24 and 43 (47%), female (75%). Most of the respondents have higher professional education (64 %). They have a long work experience.

The gender and age category of school teachers is aged from 34 to 55 years (80%), female (70%). Most of the respondents have higher professional education (89 %). Work experience from 8 years and above. All interviewed are high school teachers.

The gender and age category of parents – aged from 35 to 50 years (76%), female (90%). Most of the respondents have higher professional education (59 %). On average, each parent has two or more children. The survey was conducted among parents of students from grades 7 to 11. Except for 10 parents who are under the age of 35, and their children go to junior classes.

Processing of the Received Results

The processing of the received results was carried out in the Excel program using the methods of descriptive statistics.

Results and Discussion

The State of School Education

There has been a growing trend in the number of students enrolled in schools in Grozny over the past 10 years (Table 1).

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic year</th>
<th>Number of EI</th>
<th>Number of students</th>
<th>Including:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42,883</td>
<td>18,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>44,525</td>
<td>19,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>44,682</td>
<td>19,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>46,883</td>
<td>20,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>48,768</td>
<td>22,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>49,413</td>
<td>22,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>50,867</td>
<td>23,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>52,830</td>
<td>24,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-2020</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>54,224</td>
<td>23,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-2021</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63,566</td>
<td>27,047</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Every year there is an increase in students in schools, in connection with this increase, the average occupancy of classes increases accordingly. New schools are being built and put into operation in the city. Out of 62 general education organizations of the city, the following number of schools work as follows this academic year:

- In one shift – 17 schools;
- In two shifts – 27 schools;
- In three shifts – 18 schools (Table 2).
Table 2.

Number of general education institutions, classes, and students studying in the second and third shifts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic year</th>
<th>The number of EI with two shifts</th>
<th>Number of students</th>
<th>The number of EI with three shifts</th>
<th>Number of students</th>
<th>The number of EI with the second and third shifts</th>
<th>% of the total number of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>16,944</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,944</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>17,420</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,420</td>
<td>39.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>17,647</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,647</td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>17,409</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>18,919</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16,983</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,120</td>
<td>21,103</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>18,975</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>19,126</td>
<td>38.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>20,935</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20,960</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>22,560</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27,701</td>
<td>50,261</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-2020</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22,205</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28,212</td>
<td>50,417</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-2021</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24,689</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27,287</td>
<td>51,976</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most important and urgent issue remains the financing of the city's schools. The quality of funding depends on the conditions in educational institutions, the situation in classrooms, equipment, and the availability of a base for practical classes. Programs to improve the quality of education are always a priority (State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, 2014). The education system of the city of Grozny operates based on the municipal program "Development of general education of the city of Grozny" (Table 3).

Table 3.

Financial indicators of the municipal program "Development of general education of the city of Grozny" for 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the program (subprogram)</th>
<th>Source of funding</th>
<th>The amount of funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal program &quot;Development of general education of the city of Grozny&quot;</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,905,913.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The republican budget</td>
<td>2,251,931.553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budget of the city of Grozny</td>
<td>426,336.891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other inter-budget transfers</td>
<td>227,644.556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogram &quot;General education&quot;</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,751,504.816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The republican budget</td>
<td>2,556,086.930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budget of the city of Grozny</td>
<td>349,826.522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other inter-budget transfers</td>
<td>154,408.636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogram &quot;Additional education of children&quot;</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>95,417.559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The republican budget</td>
<td>95,417.559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budget of the city of Grozny</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other inter-budget transfers</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogram &quot;Management of the system of general and additional education of the city of Grozny&quot;</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58,991.077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The republican budget</td>
<td>28,304.865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budget of the city of Grozny</td>
<td>30,686.212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In general, 97 percent of children are in good physical health, these are children of the first and second health groups. To maintain the health of children, various tasks related to physical training, proper nutrition at school, the work of dispensaries, and much more are considered (State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, 2003). Hot meals for students are organized and implemented in educational institutions of the city following the law on providing primary school students with free hot meals, which was signed by Russian President Vladimir Putin: students of grades 1-4; students of a special correctional school for children with disabilities. Equipment for school canteens was purchased in city schools, the premises of school canteens were renovated.

Therewith, due to the overload of educational organizations with students, the area and capacity of dining halls do not meet the requirements of SNiP 2-L 4-62 "General education schools and boarding schools: design standards", according to which the capacity of dining halls of educational organizations should be a multiple of the capacity of classes. 63,566 people are studying in 62 general education organizations in Grozny, including 27,407 primary school students. The seating capacity of school canteens is 7,072 seats (Department of Education of the Mayor’s Office of Grozny, 2020).
Following the Decree of the Government of the Chechen Republic No. 335-r of August 27, 2020, inter-budget transfers in the total amount of 122,202,456.1 rubles were provided from the republican budget of the Chechen Republic for the organization of free hot meals to the budget of the city district "City of Grozny", of which 116,092,333.30 rubles from the federal budget, 6,110,122.80 rubles from the regional budget.

On average, teaching 1 child in a city school costs the state in the range of 2,905,913,000/63,566 = 45,715 rubles per year. This is higher than the national average. The national average is 39,000 rubles per child per year of study.

The main indicator of the effectiveness of work in general education organizations is still the result of the development of state programs of general education by students.

It became necessary to switch to online training due to the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic and the introduction of quarantine. The main task was to establish a distance learning form, the introduction of new technologies. The unforeseen situation that has arisen has maximally mobilized employees of all educational organizations in Grozny to create the necessary and safe learning conditions.

For the transition of city schools to distance learning in the shortest possible time, more than 62,000 students and 2,882 pedagogical workers were registered on the following portals: Uchi.ru – 50,634 people; YaKlass – 11,459 people; ReshuOGE – 5,587 people; ReshuEGE – 4,127 people, Resh – 2,321 people. Platforms such as Zoom.ru., Skype, YouTube, Webinar.ru, Myconferenc.com, Yandex Textbook, FormsTeams, Skyeng.ru, and others were used for distance learning.

To create conditions for conducting distance learning, 500 teaching staff and 78 students were provided with technical means by the city's schools.

Certificates of basic general and secondary general education were received by all graduates of grades 9, 11 who have final marks not lower than "satisfactory" in all academic subjects of the curriculum and the result of "credit" for the final essay (presentation). Among the graduates of the 11th grade of the city's schools, 234 people were awarded medals "For special achievements in teaching".

One thousand five hundred and twenty-nine students who expressed a desire to enroll in higher educational institutions took part in the State final certification in the format of Unified State Exam in 2020.

Despite the current situation, graduates of 2020 showed higher results in Unified State Exam compared to the previous year: Russian language – 98%; mathematics (profile level) – 73%; social studies – 61%; biology – 59%; chemistry – 72%; physics – 75%; literature – 87%; foreign languages – 89%; history – 71%; computer science – 70%; geography – 86%.

The average test score in most subjects for graduates of schools in Grozny in 2020 is higher than in the whole republic.

As before, the average test score in subjects based on the results of passing the Unified State Exam remains low in the city, as well as in the Republic as a whole, compared with the federal one. This indicates the "training" of high school students to perform tasks of various levels of complexity, the lack of systematic thought-out work during all the years of training to prepare graduates for the state final certification.

In the general educational organizations of Grozny in 2021, 5,243 pedagogical workers carry out pedagogical activities. The age composition of teaching staff. There is a tendency for rejuvenation of teaching staff in municipal educational organizations for 2021. The share of teachers under the age of 35 is 48.1% in the city of Grozny as a whole. An important role in the management of educational activity is assigned to the certification of teaching staff, which is a comprehensive assessment of the level of qualification, pedagogical professionalism, and productivity of educational workers.

Over the past 2020, 563 teaching staff were certified, including:
- For the highest qualification category – 28 people;
- For the first qualification category – 24 people;
- For compliance with the position – 511 people.

Rosobrnadzor monitored the quality of education by region, the study considered 2019, since 2020 is a pandemic year, and its data would not be relevant. According to this rating, the education system of the Chechen Republic is in the red line and ranks 82nd in the country.

The results consider three areas of the regional education system: the quality and result of school education, the very fact of the development of the existing education system, and effective management of the educational environment. In all regions, monitoring was carried out on 12 main indicators in these three areas.

Although the overall rating for the region is not positive, there are exceptions. Three Grozny schools were included in the list of the 100 best schools in the country in 2019. The results of the All-Russian competition were announced in St. Petersburg at the 8th educational Forum. The list includes the following general education institutions:
• Education Center named after the First President of the Chechen Republic;
• Gymnasium No. 12;
• The 4th Grozny School of Arts.

To date, the quality of education in the city of Grozny is far from great. According to the level of school education, the Chechen Republic ranks 82nd among 85 regions of the country. The school education of the city of Grozny is slightly better than, in general, in the region, but not by much (Rosobrnadzor: pokazateli subektov Rossiiskoi Federatsii, n.d.).

Survey Results

During the survey, employees of the Department of Education of the City Hall of Grozny identified the following problems, which are shown in the diagram (Figure 1).

![Figure 1. The main problems of the quality of school education.](image1)

Employees of the Department of Education of the City Hall of Grozny identified the following main problems (15 respondents):
1. Three shifts in schools. The problem of three shifts in educational institutions of the city of Grozny is acute, 18 schools out of 62 educational institutions use three shifts, moreover, 4,779 students study third shift.
2. Weak specialized training. The situation in schools is very weak in terms of specialized training in the city, 10 educational institutions out of 62 have specialized classes, and only 217 students of the 10th-grade study in them. This indicator needs to be increased since, to prepare children for modern realities, specialized training is necessary to give them the necessary knowledge, skills, and abilities.
3. Weak methods of preparation for the Basic State Examination and Unified State Exam (3 respondents). As before, the average test score in subjects based on the results of passing the Basic State Examination and Unified State Exam remains low in the city, as well as in the Republic as a whole, compared with the federal one. This indicates the "training" of high school students to perform tasks of various levels of complexity, the lack of systematic thought-out work during all the years of training to prepare graduates for the state final certification (Figure 2).

![Figure 2. Preparation for the Basic State Examination and Unified State Exam](image2)
4. Poor training of young teachers. Weak interest in learning outcomes is manifested both among young and experienced teachers.
5. Outdated methods of conducting classes. Older teachers often cannot adapt to electronic document management, and most importantly, they do not understand the values of the new generation.

Employees of schools in the city of Grozny (teachers, managers, and other employees) identified the following main problems (220 respondents):
1. Lack of places in canteens (70 surveyed). 63,566 people are studying in 62 general education organizations in Grozny, including 27,407 primary school students. The seating capacity of school canteens is 7,072 seats.
2. Paper bureaucracy (the problem of the entire education system of the country, 100 respondents identified this problem). Today, this is a problem for the entire education system of the country.
3. Weak interaction with the hardware and software of schools (50 respondents). The use of ICT in the educational process is one of the important innovations of our time. Today, all 62 educational institutions of the city of Grozny are equipped with computer technologies and have access to the Internet.

The parents of the children identified the following main problems during the survey (263 respondents):
1. There is no approach to teaching children with different levels of training (94 respondents). Some parents prepare their children for school themselves, while others believe that this is the responsibility of teachers.
2. Lack of effectiveness in the conducted classes (169 respondents).

The traditional school system has a lot of problems and shortcomings and needs to be reformed. This is a fact. It is for this purpose that a new national project "Education" has been developed, which is planned to be implemented by 2024. The problem of three shifts, new methods, and much more should be solved within the framework of this national project. Today, Russia is experiencing a transition to a new level of development. New mechanisms for conducting lessons are being created.

Seventy-three schools will be built to solve the problem of three-shift education in the Chechen Republic until 2024 within the framework of the national project "Education 2019-2024", of which a third will be built in Grozny. It is planned to build and open schools with a margin so that the problem of the three-shift does not manifest itself in the future.

Fifteen schools for 6,840 seats were put into operation in the region within the framework of the "Education" national project in 2019/2020. This made it possible to reduce the number of children attended in the third shift to 10,575 (i.e., 1,772 fewer people), and the number of schools with three shifts to 73 (12 fewer schools).

The following number of schools will be built in the city within the framework of the "Education" national project.

Three schools with 960 seats or 9 schools with 320 seats will be built to solve this problem. Therewith, to prevent this problem from appearing in the future, every year the city will build 1 school with 960 seats each, or 3 schools with 320 seats each.

To improve the level of passing the Basic State Examination and Unified State Exam, it is necessary to think over a methodology for improving the quality of the entire educational process starting from the 7th-8th grade. To develop a mechanism and methodology, it is necessary to adhere to the following recommendations for improving the quality of graduate training within the framework of the methodology for improving the quality of the Basic State Examination and Unified State Exam:

- View and use the results of the Basic State Examination and Unified State Exam in the disciplines of previous years when preparing for exams in the following years;
- Teachers who work with students should know their level of training in the studied subjects and sections, conduct introductory testing;
- Pay due attention to the control of knowledge and skills of the basic level when studying new material, since the base is the basis of all new knowledge and skills obtained;
- Engage in more research work using the methodology of a competent approach to learning;
- Providing the graduate student with new information materials on the discipline being passed;
- Often conduct intermediate testing to identify gaps;
- Show the student his/her results on all tests, so that the student himself/herself is interested in increasing the level of his/her knowledge and increasing the indicator;
- Develop a new monitoring mechanism (the result of monitoring should not be a punishment mechanism, but it is necessary to identify a problem in the
learning process, and, if necessary, correct the curriculum;  
- Complex tasks need to be analyzed in a collective format, so that not only strong students perform them, but also lagging children, to increase their level of knowledge;  
- It is necessary to consider non-standard tasks to get a result so that the student does not get lost in the future when performing the task;  
- It is important to prepare the child mentally for the exam so that he/she is psychologically ready for difficult situations;  
- It is necessary to develop the child’s mobility and efficiency;  
- Increase the level of concentration of attention;  
- It is necessary to configure the teacher to perform all tasks, as this increases the level of the possibility of obtaining a high score.

To solve the problem of the effectiveness of the classes, it is possible to suggest that the Department of Education of the City Hall of Grozny review the organization of the lesson, apply new techniques. The most effective method of improving the level of the lesson will be conducting an interactive method when all participants participate in the analysis of any section of the topic. In this direction, it is important to think over the mechanism of conducting the lesson and determine the level of knowledge of each participant by short answers. Only the use of the above method and computer technologies will be able to improve the quality of the lesson. To increase the effectiveness of the conducted lesson, it is necessary:

- To increase the interactivity of learning by involving all participants in the educational process;  
- To consider the mechanism of involving students in the educational process through leading questions to increase the level of involvement;  
- To fruitfully distribute the lesson time, and give the teacher more freedom of action, since each teacher is individual and can promote his/her method of conducting lessons.

Today, the realities of the school system are such that people go to school not because of love for the profession, but because they need to feed their family, and there is no interest in development in this format. It is necessary to raise interest in the pedagogical cycle itself, to increase interest. It is important to consider the mechanism of encouragement and high salaries. If the teacher will be able to raise the level of knowledge of students by different methods, then it is necessary to encourage this teacher, for example, a ticket to a sanatorium in the summer, bonuses, and much more. They have to take more hours, classroom management, and tutoring to get a decent salary. The quality of training leaves much to be desired. A heavy load inevitably leads to physical and emotional burnout. Higher educational institutions do not produce high-quality personnel for a modern school, methods and technologies are changing, and knowledge does not keep up with them.

It is necessary to radically change the work of higher educational institutions, and raise salaries in schools so that teachers do not take heavy loads and are engaged in self-realization and self-education. It is possible to get a high-quality educational environment only with high-quality personnel. The problem of lack of personnel and poor training is fairly common in the region as a whole. It is necessary to raise the prestige of the teacher, improve the knowledge and qualifications of teachers to solve this problem. Only financial support of efforts can increase the level of education of the teacher, if the teacher knows that he/she will get the next category, then he/she will try to improve his/her knowledge, and thus he/she will bring more benefit in the learning process.

Conclusion

The results of the study showed that the education system of the city of Grozny and the entire Chechen Republic is in a deplorable state. According to various reports, we see that the education of Chechnya ranks 82nd among the 85 regions of the country. This is a low indicator, which shows that it is necessary to constantly improve and find various mechanisms for modernizing the school education system.

Even though today the power of local self-government is expanding in all directions, the education system will remain a priority of the state system for a long time, when the main role is played by federal budget support.

To achieve a high indicator in the education system, it is necessary to coordinate the work of all participants in the educational process, all interested parties, starting from the student, parent, teacher, Department employee, and all other persons. All participants should have a goal in establishing a mechanism for quality education. The most important thing is the organization of an accessible educational process. Today, the state policy in the field of education is aimed at the dynamic development of the country's education system, since the future belongs to a good education. The state system needs highly qualified specialists who will be able to serve the state system and themselves. This is possible only with an integrated approach of the entire education
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References


